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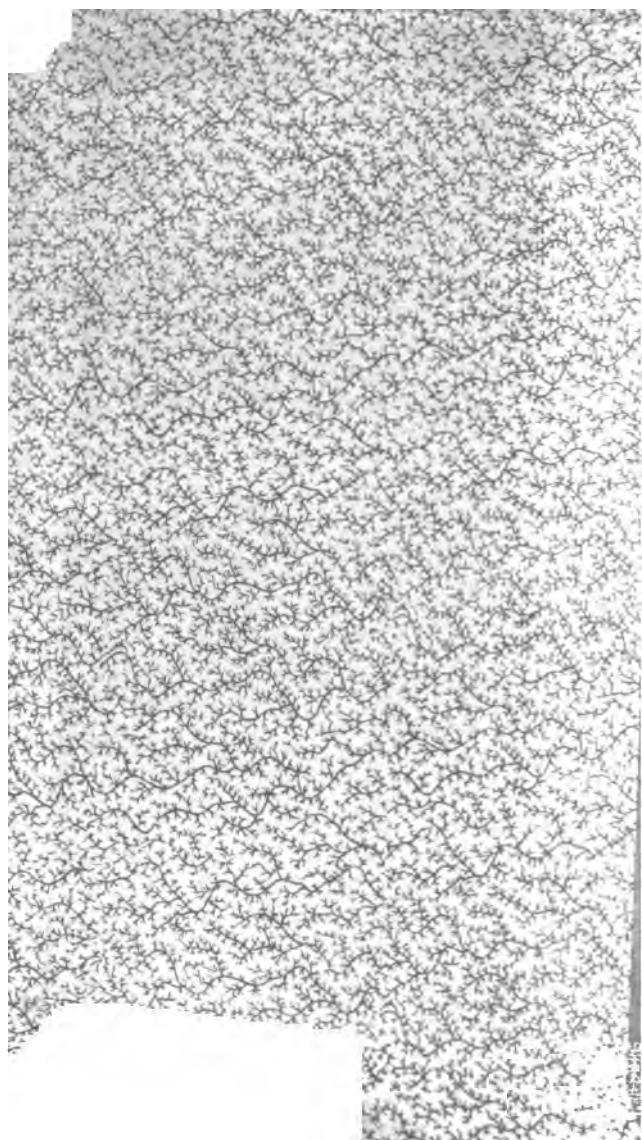
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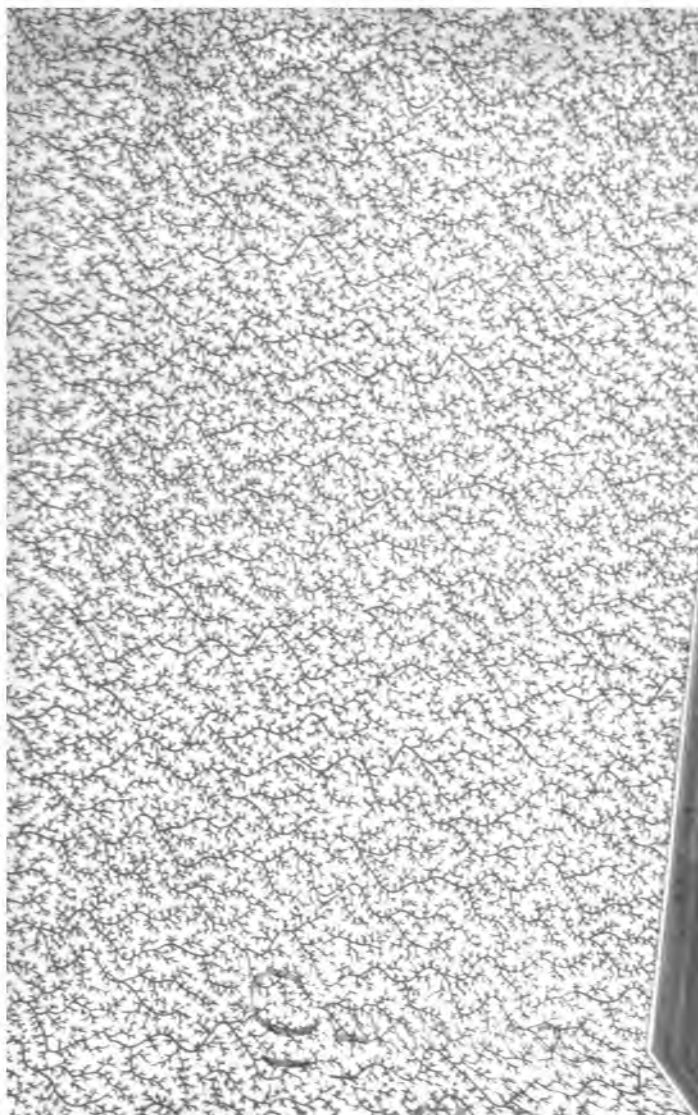
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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
ANCIENT AND MODERN
G E O G R A P H Y,
ON THE PLAN OF
GOLDSMITH AND GUY,
COMPRISING
RULES FOR PROJECTING MAPS;

WITH AN ATLAS.

BY J. A. CUMMINGS.

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"An introduction to ancient and modern geography, on the plan of Goldsmith and Guy, comprising rules for projecting maps; with an atlas. By J. A. Cummins."

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W. S. SHAW, { Clerk of the district
of Massachusetts

PREFACE.

THIS introduction to geography is addressed to teachers of schools and academies, and to those parents, who have not had the benefit of regular and methodical instruction in this important branch of education.

The plan of GUY and GOLDSMITH has been adopted, because it is excellent; and had those writers been as full in their descriptions of the western continent, especially of the United States, as they have been of the eastern; or had there been no material objections to the American editions of Goldsmith, and especially to the maps which accompany them, this treatise would not have been added to the number of Geographies, already so great as to obstruct, rather than promote improvement.

That the following work has no errors or defects, is not presumed; the nature of the subject does not admit perfection; but it is hoped, the errors are not material, nor the deficiencies more numerous, than are common to epitomes.

In estimating the merits of this work, that part which treats of ancient geography, and the rules and directions for projecting maps, deserves particular notice; and these, together with the following observations on the manner of teaching geography, will, it is presumed, give it some claim to attention.

It may be proper to notice several peculiarities in this compilation, the reasons of which may not be perfectly obvious.

In the first place, the many words printed in *italics*, are designed to direct inexperienced teachers to names of the most important places, and to such are generally to be found on the maps. And

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though the names of counties, towns, &c. in the work, greatly exceed those found on maps, yet those which should be studied, till their situation be perfectly known, are by this means easily distinguished from others of less importance.

It may perhaps be thought, that the names of towns, rivers, &c. are many more than is necessary, when so small a part of them only is designated by *Italics*, as sufficient in a common course of study. But although enough are in *Italics* to give a good knowledge of Geography, yet it is sometimes desirable to become better acquainted with some one state or kingdom; or a child may have access to some large map, to which the parent may wish it should pay particular attention. This geography will be found a convenient directory for the purpose. So that, although the long catalogues of hard names be wholly omitted in a common course of lessons, they may still be useful for obtaining a more minute knowledge of any particular part of the world.

Figures in most instances have been preferred to letters in expressing numbers. This has been done with a design to assist the memory. It is well known to experienced teachers, that a number expressed by figures is more easily remembered, than when written at full length.

The length and breadth of countries are for the most part omitted. This may be thought a defect. But it is of more importance that a child know the comparative extent of states and countries, than to learn their exact length and breadth in miles. A child cannot, from the book, as is usual, learn the length and breadth of many places, without confounding one with another. But by studying the maps he will soon easily recollect whether any one state is larger or smaller than another, and form some good conjecture what proportion they bear to one another.

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The same may be said with respect to the latitude and longitude, and the boundaries of places. Should the boundaries of all the countries and kingdoms in the world be learned from the book, which the pupil will always prefer, rather than learn them from the map, they would not long be recollected, nor would there be any distinct idea of their extent and situation ; but if taken from the map, they cannot but be recollected, and if faithfully studied two or three times over, a picture of the earth's surface will always be distinct and familiar to the mind.

The maps, which accompany this geography, are engraved from Wilkinson's, whose authority was, by the late Rev. Mr. Buckminster, pronounced as good as could be followed ; and although some of them may appear too full of names for the use of learners, the inconvenience, should it be thought one, may easily be remedied by drawing a black mark with a pen under those words, to which particular attention is required. This sufficiently distinguishes the most important words, and for use, the maps will be rather benefited, than injured or defaced.

Besides Goldsmith and Guy, the authors, who have been consulted in making this compilation, are Pinkerton, Walker, Adams, Rees, Evans, &c. In the part relating to the projection of maps, much assistance has been received from a learned and much respected friend.

The following observations are designed to assist teachers, who have had but imperfect, or no geographical instruction, and who may wish to adopt a method, which has been attended with great success.

In teaching geography, let the pupils always set their faces towards the north. Trifling as this

may appear, it is of great importance. Place the map of the world before them, and let them put their right hand on the letter E, the east side, and their left hand on the letter W, the west side. Show them the letter N, or the words North Pole, on the top of the map for north, and the letter S, or South Pole, at the bottom for the south. Then ask the following questions : What part of the map is north ? The answer will be—the top. What part is south ?—the bottom. On which hand is east ?—the right. On which hand is west ?—the left ; varying and repeating the questions till the answers can be readily given.

Show them the equator, and ask whether it appears to divide the map into equal or unequal parts ; their answer will in some measure serve to explain the word *equator*, and at the same time to fix the meaning of it in their minds.

When two or three particulars have been shown or explained, the learners should be immediately required to give them ; and the questions and answers should be repeated so often and in so quick succession, that it will appear almost like trifling ; and not more than two, three, or four new questions should be asked, before they be put with previous ones, always observing to ask those most frequently, which appear most difficult to be remembered.

Learners should always be required, for a considerable time at least, to point out the place asked, either with their finger, or something they may hold in their hand for the purpose. In this way the pupils must always *see* the place, and the teacher will know it *is* seen. And nothing valuable in geography can be learnt till it be conveyed to the mind by the sense of *seeing*, and there fixed by frequent repetition.

After teaching the points of compass, E. W. N. and S. on the map, and which line the equator is, *require each one to point to Europe, Asia, Africa,*

N. America, S. America, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Northern, and the Southern oceans, and let the finger be kept on the last named place, till another be asked. These questions should be repeated till each scholar can move his hand from one to another in every direction without hesitation. When these become familiar, as they will in a few minutes, if asked in haste and with proper variation, add a few more questions, by naming some of the largest islands or seas. Then proceed to ask the principal divisions in Africa, and in N. and S. America ; first pointing out the names of the places, and then requiring the *pupils* to do it, as fast as the questions are asked ; always obliging them to name in what part the place is situated, according to the following examples.

Where is Lapland ?—In the north of Europe.

Where is Patagonia ?—At the southern extremity of S. America.

Where is China ?—The east part of Asia.

Where is cape Verd ?—The west part of Africa.

Where is Kamtschatka ?—Northeast part of Asia.

Where are the Russian settlements ?—Northwest of N. America.

Where is Arabia ?—In the southwest part of Asia.

Where is Spain ?—In the southwest part of Europe.

Where is Ethiopia ?—Near the centre of Africa.

These answers include nearly all the variety, necessary to be given, unless the place or town be situated on a river, island, gulf, &c. when the situation will readily suggest the answer.

After freely exercising the pupils in this manner, the boundaries should be commenced on the map of the world.

In the first place make a dotted line with a pen from Cape Horn to the edge of the map, where write 56 for the degree of latitude, in which the cape is south ; and then, as expressed in *Italics* on page 4th

in the geography, require the learners to give the extent, and at the same time to move their hand from the cape to the north pole, as they repeat the words, taken from the mouth of the teacher, and not by any means reading them in the book ; and then say—it is bounded east by the ——— ocean, and west by the ——— ocean. When this can be correctly read by looking on the map, the pupils should study by themselves, till they can nearly or quite repeat it without looking on the map.

Then make a dotted line from the cape of Good Hope to the edge of the map, and write 35, and requiring the scholars to point to every thing they name, teach them to say—Africa is bounded N. by the Mediterranean sea, which separates it from Europe ; S. it terminates in the cape of Good Hope, 35 degrees S. latitude ; it is bounded E. by the Indian ocean, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. This should be studied till it can be nearly repeated. Whenever a sea, river, or mountain separates any two places, it should always be mentioned in giving the boundary, as the Mediterranean sea, in giving the boundary of Africa ; because it not only gives the boundary of a particular place, but at the same time it gives three places in their relative situation. It may be observed, that for the sake of order, it will be convenient to give the opposite sides in connexion, as N. and S. E. and W.

After the extent and boundaries of America and Africa can easily be given, proceed to Europe and Asia, which are easier. Then teach the boundaries of the United States from the same map, where it will be seen from the situation of the words, that the United States are bounded N. by Canada, S. by the Floridas, W. by the river Mississippi, which separates them from Louisiana, and E. by the Atlantic ocean. This was the old boundary, and it *will be convenient* for the learner to retain it on ac-

count of the opposite position of the words Canada and Florida, Atlantic and Mississippi; and it may be observed, that the position of the names of the places is in general sufficient, without perplexing children with tracing the obscure winding lines, which are the real boundaries.

The pupils should be exercised considerably in reading and reciting these boundaries, and in giving the situation of the large islands, seas, countries, &c. in different parts of the map, before they proceed to other boundaries.

Questions should be asked relating to parts of the world very distant, and in various directions; as, Where is Russia?—Where is Egypt?—Where is Hindostan?—Where is Mexico? &c. This sudden transition from one part to another, will the sooner make them familiar.

The questions on the map of the world, found in the latter part of the book, may now be studied. When the above boundaries and the most conspicuous places on the map of the world can be readily given, the map of the United States should be commenced; first by giving the boundary of the whole, as before directed; then show the several New England states, so that each pupil can read them on the map; and let them be studied till they be committed to memory. Proceed in the same manner with the Middle, Western, and Southern states, and Louisiana. When the divisions are learned from the maps, so that they can readily be given, begin with the individual states, requiring the boundaries, towns, rivers, and mountains of one or two states at a lesson, as may best suit the age and capacity of the learner, remembering that short lessons and often reciting, is much better in the first, even if it be not in the second course. It will not be forgotten, that the towns, rivers, mountains, islands, &c. thus to be gotten on the maps, are, for the aid of teachers, not familiar with

this subject, found in the geography, printed in *italics*, except the *capitals* of each state and country, which are printed in **SMALL CAPITALS**. In giving the towns, it may be useful to begin with the capital, which will be easily recollected, if the design of this order be previously made known. There are a few places in *italics*, not to be found on the maps. The teacher need not trouble the pupils to commit these to memory, unless there be access to some larger map, where their situation can be seen; for without maps, committing them to memory will be of little benefit.

Most of the United States are so regular, that no one by inspecting them can mistake their boundaries. So far as any are irregular, it may be proper to state them, after observing, that the object of giving the boundaries is not, that the young student should know precisely every curvature and angle in the boundary lines, but that a picture of all the important objects in their relative position, may, by keeping the eye long fixed on them, be so impressed upon the mind, that it shall never be effaced.

Though the District of Maine is not exactly square, it will be sufficiently correct to say, it is bounded N. by Canada, S. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by New Hampshire, and E. by the river St. Croix, which separates it from New Brunswick.

N. B. Whenever a river, mountain, gulf, &c. is between two countries, in giving the boundaries it should always be mentioned, that it separates one from the other.

Rhode Island is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by, &c.

Delaware is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware bay and river, which separates it from New Jersey.

Maryland is bounded N. by — S. and W. by the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia, and E. by Delaware and the Atlantic ocean.

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Virginia is bounded N. by Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, which separates it from Ohio, S. by N. Carolina, W. by Kentucky, and E. by the Chesapeak and the Atlantic ocean.

S. Carolina is bounded N. by —, S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and S. W. by the Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia.

The boundaries of the other states, east of the Mississippi, are so plain, they need not be given; and no boundaries, in the whole American continent, but those of the United States, need ever be required.

When the large towns are situated on rivers, as they sometimes are, especially in Virginia, it will be best to have them recited thus—Alexandria on the Potomac; Fredericksburg and Leeds on the Rappahannock, &c.

It will not be profitable to confine the young mind long to any one part of the earth, after having taken a general survey of it; for although the first impressions may in a measure soon be lost, still two benefits will be realized. The child will be encouraged by his progress, that he may soon be able to say, he has been through his geography, which is by no means unimportant; strange and hard names will in some measure become familiar and easy. The next course will be easier, and less discouraging, and the learner may be required to be more thorough. No small injury is frequently done to young persons, by attempting to make them perfect in what they the first time commit to memory, especially if it be somewhat difficult. This by some will be censured as erroneous; but it has been proved true by long and successful experience.

In preparing the map of Europe, let the instructor dot a line from the strait of Gibraltar to the margin, and there write 36; then make a mark on

each side of the map against 45° and 55° , and consider Europe as divided into three parts; the southern contained between 36° and 45° , the middle between 45° and 55° , and the northern between 55° and about 73° of north latitude; and it will be seen that Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey are in the southern division; Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Lapland, Sweden, and the northern part of Russia, in the northern, and that the middle division contains the other countries. By studying Europe in these three divisions, the latitude and climate of each will more distinctly be recollected.

In giving the towns, where there are many in a country, it is best to give those which are northern, southern, eastern, western, or central, separate from each other, as thus; the towns in the northern part of Spain are Bilboa, Pampalona, and Burgos; in the southern part, Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, Grenada, &c.

To assist in giving the boundaries of places in Europe some of the least obvious may be stated.

Portugal is bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean.

Spain is bounded N. by the bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, S. by the strait of Gibraltar, which separates it from Africa, E. by — sea, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic.

Italy is bounded N. by the Alps, or Switzerland, which separates it from Germany; S. and W. by the — sea, and E. by — gulf, which separates it from Turkey.

Turkey is bounded N. by Hungary and Poland, S. by —, E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black sea, which separates it from Asia, and W. by —, which separates it from Italy.

Denmark is bounded N. and W. by the North sea, S. by Germany, and E. by the Baltic.

Norway is bounded N. by Lapland S. and W. by the North sea, and E. by Sweden.

Sweden is bounded N. by Lapland, S. by the Baltic, which separates it from —, W. by — and E. by Russia.

Russia is bounded N. by —, S. by the Black sea, E. by —, and W. by Sweden, the Baltic, and Poland.

France is bounded N. by Holland and the English Channel, which separates it from —, S. by the gulf of — and the Pyrenean mountains, which separates it from Spain, E. by Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and W. by —.

Germany is bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, S. by Italy and Switzerland, E. by Poland and Hungary, and W. by Holland and France.

Poland is bounded N. by Prussia and the Baltic, S. by Hungary and Turkey, E. by —, and W. by Germany.

Hungary is bounded N. by Poland, S. and E. by Turkey, and W. by —.

The situation of the other divisions will be sufficient, without the boundaries, thus: Switzerland is situated between Germany on the N. and Italy on the S. Prussia is situated between the Baltic on the N. and Poland on the S. Holland is situated N. of France and W. of Germany. Britain and Ireland are W. of Europe.

With these boundaries and situations, the towns, rivers, &c. of each country should at the same time be learned, giving one or two countries, as may be found convenient, for a lesson. The countries and kingdoms in the three divisions of Europe should frequently be called for, by asking—what does the southern—what does the northern—what does the middle division of Europe contain? If these be only read on the map once or twice in a day, in a few days they will be *remembered* without any other study.

The questions on the map of Europe in the latter part of the book may here be introduced. The situation of the islands with their principal towns, and of the seas, gulfs, capes, and mountains, should be attended to, and some of the principal towns should be promiscuously asked.

After giving the boundary of Asia, begin with Turkey, which is bounded N. by the Black sea, S. by Arabia, E. by Persia, and W. by the Mediterranean.

Arabia is bounded N. by — S. by the Arabian sea, and the strait of Babelmandel, W. by the — sea, which separates it from Egypt in Africa, and E. by the Persian gulf, which separates it from Persia.

Persia is bounded N. by the — sea, S. by the — sea, W. by Turkey, and E. by the river Indus, which separates it from Hindostan.

Hindostan is bounded N. by Tartary, S. it terminates in cape — about 8 degrees north latitude; it is bounded E. by the bay of Bengal and Birma, or the Birman empire, and W. by the Arabian sea and the river Indus, which separates it from Persia.

The Birman empire is bounded N. by China and Thibet, S. by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from the island of Sumatra, E. by the Chinese sea, and W. by the sea of Bengal and Hindostan.

China is bounded N. by the *great wall*, which separates it from Chinese Tartary, S. by the Birman empire, and the Chinese sea, W. by Thibet, and E. by the Pacific ocean.

The same attention should be paid to the islands, gulfs, straits, and rivers, as was required respecting Europe.

Africa is so little known and the extent of the several divisions so uncertain, that no boundaries need be given. It may be well for the purpose of assisting the memory, to point out several countries *together and connect them in one question*; as, What

and where are the Mahomedan states? What separates them from the Great Desert? What countries between the Great Desert and the gulf of Guinea? How is the coast of Guinea divided? What countries between Benin and the cape of Good Hope? What countries on the southeast coast of Africa, between the cape of Good Hope and the lake Maravi? What countries in the eastern part, between the lake Maravi and the strait of Babelmandel? What countries in the northeast of Africa, along the coast of the Red sea? The towns in Egypt and in Abyssinia should be required; and the rivers, the mountains, the N. S. E. and W. capes, and the several clusters of islands and their situation. The teachers will by the book and the map be able to point out the answers to all the above questions, without any difficulty.

In South America the boundaries may be omitted; but in most of the divisions, two, three, or more towns should be given; and those most important are found in the book printed in *Italics*. The mountains, the large rivers, the islands, and especially the West Indies, and their situation, and the N. S. E. and W. capes, should be carefully studied; likewise, the British and Spanish dominions in North America, with their principal towns, rivers, lakes, &c. and some of the largest islands in the several clusters in the Pacific ocean; but it will not be necessary to oblige the learner to commit them all to memory.

The course may be completed with the map of Great Britain. This country is so important in its relation to almost every part of the world, that it should be studied with particular attention.

After becoming acquainted with the maps, latitude and longitude will easily be learned. It will be best not to teach them both at once, or in the same day, lest, as the words are somewhat similar, the meaning of them be confounded.

First explain the word *latitude*, which perhaps for use in geography, cannot be done more intelligibly than to say it means *side*. This a child will understand ; and he will at once perceive, after being shown the equator, that a part of the map is on the north side, and a part on the south side of it ; and when he is told, that all places on the north side of the equator are in *north latitude* and all on the south side are in *south latitude*, he will easily answer the following questions, and give the reasons ; thus—What latitude is the cape of Good Hope ? the answer is, south latitude. Why is it south latitude ? because it is south of the equator.—What latitude is the island of Newfoundland ? north latitude. How many degrees is Newfoundland north latitude ? By looking on the extremities of the line, which passes through the island from the right hand to the left, it will be seen to be about 50 degrees north latitude. What latitude is New Zealand ? south latitude. Why is it south latitude ? because it is south of the equator.—How many degrees south is it ? about 40. Many questions of this kind should occasionally, for several days, be put to the learners ; and when they understand latitude, so as to give any place by looking on the map, teach them longitude, the meaning of which word, they may be informed, is *lengthwise* ; and they should be taught, that the curve or bent line, or the meridian passing from the north pole through England or London, and the western part of Africa, to the south pole, is the one which divides the map as it respects longitude, and that all places on the right hand, or east of this line, are in east longitude, and that all on the left hand, or west side, as far as the 180th degree, are in west longitude. Then ask, what longitude is Madagascar ? east longitude. Why is it east longitude ? because it is east of the meridian of London.—How many degrees is it east longitude ? Look on the equator, where the two lines each side of Madagascar cross it, and it will be found that

it is between 40° and 50° . What longitude are Cape Verd islands? west longitude. Why are they west longitude? because they are west of the meridian of London. How many degrees is it west? Between 20° and 30° .

After longitude is well understood, both latitude and longitude may be asked of the same place. It will be sufficient, that lat. and long. be easily found on the map, and read, without committing them to memory.

Whilst studying the maps, as above directed, the definitions at the beginning of the geography, and the different governments and religions towards the end of the volume, should be committed to memory in morning lessons. If the maps be hastily run over the first time, a second course is recommended, before much attention be given to the geography itself. In reading and studying the geography, the catalogues of names may be read only, or wholly omitted, as the teacher may choose; but what relates to the description of countries, to the climate, soil, production, curiosities, manners, customs, &c. should be studied for recitation. These need not be wholly committed to memory, but they should be studied, so as to be recited nearly in the words, in which they are expressed in the book. The mind is more *strengthened* and *improved* by reciting with some latitude, than by being confined to the words themselves.

In studying the geography, reference should be constantly made to the maps for every word, that can be found on them, especially to those that are designated as most important.

Whenever words occur in reading, whose signification is not perfectly well known, they should be marked with a lead pencil, or with a pen, carefully looked in a dictionary, and prepared to be given at recitation. This is one of the best exercises, that can

be given. It combines several advantages. It is the best method of learning to spell ; for without spelling the words correctly, it cannot be found in the dictionary. It tends to make the hardest words familiar and more easy in the pronunciation. It strengthens the memory, it enriches the mind with the signification of words, without which nothing can be understood, and it is one of the most effectual methods to induce a habit of study and attention.

In studying that part, which treats of ancient geography, it is very important that scholars be furnished with an *ancient map*. The publishers of this geography have engraved one for the purpose, but its size does not admit of its being bound in the atlas accompanying this volume ; but for the use of schools, it may be purchased separate at a moderate price. After becoming acquainted with the modern maps, it will not be necessary to learn the boundaries of ancient places, for although the modern divisions of the earth vary in many instances from the ancient, yet they so nearly correspond, that it will in general be sufficiently correct for young persons, to learn the ancient names of places, rivers, &c. which answers to the modern.

Ancient geography is of more importance, than is perhaps generally imagined. In reading ancient history it is almost indispensable. It gives a view of the places recorded in the bible, excites additional interest in studying the scriptures, connects events, and greatly facilitates the recollection of them. The history of any country without a knowledge of its geography, loses its reality, and to youth appears almost visionary.

Questions relating to ancient geography, the curiosities of nature, the view of the universe, and the globes, are omitted ; not that they are unimportant, *but they would have enlarged the volume too much.*

And after teaching the maps, and the first part of the geography, as above directed, and examining the pupils by the questions in the latter part of the book, questions relating to any other part, may easily be supplied by the teacher.

The definitions of the parts of the globe should mostly be committed to memory, if there be a globe for the purpose of showing and explaining them. But without a globe little or no correct idea can be formed of them, and there is no benefit in learning what cannot be understood.

Whenever the pupils are required to learn these definitions, first show them on the globe, so that on naming the circles, poles, &c. they can instantly lay their fingers on each. When they can do this, the labour of committing them to memory is greatly diminished.

Few problems only are given for solution on the globe. The reason is, they are almost wholly useless. They who do not understand astronomy, are taught to believe they acquire a knowledge of it by solving these problems; whereas, without some previous knowledge of that science, most of the problems are unintelligible; and although they may be performed, they convey no distinct idea. However, a few of the most easy and useful, and such as deserve attention, are inserted in the book; but the best use the learner can make of the globe, is to find the natural and civil divisions of the earth so often, as to render the whole surface perfectly familiar. For this purpose, write the names of all the oceans, continents, the largest seas and islands, for the first exercise; then those divisions of Europe, Asia, Africa, and N. and S. America, which are most conspicuous, and most easily found on the globe, for five other exercises. A child, finding these a few times, will obtain more valuable knowledge of the globe, than he would by spending months in solving the problems.

The projection of maps is a pleasing and useful exercise, and ought not to be neglected in the education of youth.

The method of teaching geography here recommended, may by many be thought tedious, but a patient study of the maps is the only way in which valuable and useful knowledge of this subject can be acquired. By studying in this manner, the relative situation of places *must* be known. The recollection of hard names will be greatly facilitated by the *sense of seeing*; the impression on the mind will be more deep and permanent, and the time requisite for a familiar acquaintance with every part of the earth needs not exceed six or eight weeks; especially after the teacher has acquired some experience.

These observations on the manner of teaching geography, are, with diffidence, submitted to the public. It is apprehended they may have the appearance of too great simplicity; but they are the result of long practice. The method has been attended with success in the long course of instruction, in which the author has been engaged; and it is hoped these hints may be useful to those teachers, who have not had the advantage of much study or experience.

GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.

The earth is a large globe, the diameter of which is nearly eight thousand miles, and its circumference nearly twenty-five thousand.

It is ascertained that the earth is round, from its having been circumnavigated.

The earth is ninety six millions of miles from the sun, from which it receives its light and heat. It moves round that luminary once in a year, and every day turns on its own axis.

The first natural division of the earth is into land and water.

The surface of the earth is diversified with hills, plains, mountains, and vallies. It is inhabited by an infinite variety of animals : at the head of which man is placed ; and over all of which he presides.

More than two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water, which is stored with fish for the convenience and support of man.

The land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, promontories, mountains, and shores or coasts.

The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, channels, straits, creeks, roads, havens or harbours, friths or estuaries, sounds, and rivers.

LAND.

A *continent* is a vast extent of land, and is no where entirely separated by water. There are three continents ; the eastern, containing Europe, Asia, and Africa ; the western, containing North and South America ; and the continent of New Holland.

An *island* is a portion of land, surrounded by water ; as Newfoundland, Cuba, England, Ireland, &c.

A *peninsula* is a portion of land, almost surrounded by water ; as the Morea in Greece, &c.

An *isthmus* is a neck of land, which connects a peninsula to the main land ; as the isthmus of Darien, the isthmus of Suez, the isthmus of Corinth, &c.

A *promontory* is a high land extending into the sea ; as the southern extremities of South America, Ireland, Africa, &c.

A *cape* is the extremity of a promontory, or of a peninsula ; as Cape Horn, Cape Clear, Cape St. Vincent, &c.

A *mountain* is a vast elevation of land ; as the White mountains, the Green mountains, the Andes, &c.

A *shore* or *coast* is land bordering upon the sea, or any other water.

WATER.

An *ocean* is a vast extent of water, not entirely separated by land ; as the Pacific, the Indian, the Atlantic, the Northern, and the Southern oceans.

A *sea* is a less extent of water, mostly surrounded by land ; as the Mediterranean and the Baltic seas.

A *lake* is a collection of water, surrounded by land ; as lake Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Champlain, &c.

A *gulf* or *bay* is a part of the sea, extending into the land ; as the gulf of Mexico, the gulf of St. Lawrence ; Baffin's, Hudson's, and James' bay, &c.

A *strait* is a narrow passage of water, connecting two seas, or a sea with an ocean ; as the strait of Gibraltar, the strait of Magellan, &c.

A *channel* is a passage of water from one sea to another, wider than a strait ; as the English channel, St. George's channel, &c.

A *creek* is a narrow part of the sea, extending into the land.

A *haven* or *harbour* is a small part of the sea, almost surrounded by land, where ships may lie in safety ; as Boston harbour, Milford haven, &c.

A *road* is a place of anchorage at some distance from shore, where vessels lie, when waiting for wind or tide to put out to sea, or to carry them into harbour ; as Nantasket road, below Boston harbour, and Hampton road, at the mouth of James' river.

An *estuary* or a *frith* is the widening of a river toward its mouth into an arm of the sea ; as the frith of Forth, the frith of Clyde, &c.

A *sound* is a strait so shallow, that it may be sounded or measured with a lead or line ; as Long Island sound, the sound of Mull, &c.

A *river* is a large stream of water, running into the sea ; as the Connecticut, the Merrimack, the Hudson, &c.

THE WORLD.

THERE are five grand divisions of the earth, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the continent of New Holland ; beside several clusters of islands, which are designated by particular names, as the East and West Indies, Polynesia, &c.

Europe is the smallest grand division of the earth, but is distinguished for its learning, politeness, government, and laws ; for the cultivation of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the intelligence, activity, and enterprise of its inhabitants.

In Asia the human race was first planted, and there occurred the most remarkable transactions, recorded in the bible.

Africa has always been in a state of barbarism, if we except the Egyptians, those ancient fathers of learning,

AMERICA.

and Carthage, once the formidable rival of the Roman empire.

America is remarkable for its size, and for the grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers. Except the United States, and the European possessions, it is uncultivated, and inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. Many parts of it are yet unknown. It is frequently called the New World.

AMERICA.

THE *American continent* is the largest grand division of the globe. It *extends from Cape Horn, in 56° south latitude, to the northern ocean, or to the north pole.* It is bounded east by the Atlantic ocean, and west by the Pacific. It was unknown to the civilized world, till, in 1492, about 300 years ago, Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, under the patronage of Isabella, queen of Spain, made the first voyage across the Atlantic, and discovered San Salvador, one of the Bahama islands.

In the same voyage he discovered Cuba and Hispaniola, and soon after, other West India islands, and visited the continent at the northern part of South America.

The vast quantities of gold and silver found here, invited the Spaniards to conquer and colonize the country, which they did with more than savage cruelty to the innocent natives.

This continent is divided into North and South America, by a line crossing the isthmus of Darien, between Veragua and Panama, about 7 or 8 degrees north latitude.

EXTENT.

	Length.		Breadth.
The whole continent is about	9,500	miles.	
North America	5,000		4,500
South America	4,000		3,000

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF N. AMERICA.

Mountains. Stony mountains and Mount Elias, towards the north west coast, the Apalachian in the United States, and the Cordilleras of Mexico.

Lakes. Slave lake, Athapescow or Arabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassins ; lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, and lake Champlain.

Rivers. Mackenzie's, Saskashawan, Nelson, St. Lawrence, Hudson or North river, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potowmac, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Rio Bravo, Columbia or Oregon, Colorado, &c.

Bays, Gulfs, &c. Baffin's, Hudson's, and James' bay ; gulf of St. Lawrence, Massachusetts bay, Long Island sound, Delaware and Chesapeake bays, gulf of Mexico, gulf of California, bay of Campeachy, and bay of Honduras.

Straits. Baffin's or Davis' strait, Hudson's strait, strait of Belle Isle, Bhering's strait.

Peninsulas. Nova Scotia, California, and Yucatan.

Isthmuses. The isthmus of Darien or Panama.

Islands. Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Sable, Rhode Island, Long Island, Bermudas, and the West Indies.

Capes. Cape Farewell, C. Chidley, C. Charles or St. Louis, C. Ann and C. Cod, C. May and C. Henlopen, C. Charles and C. Henry, C. Hatteras, C. Lookout, C. Fear, C. Blanco, C. St. Lucas, &c.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

North America includes Danish, Russian, and British America, the United States, Spanish America, and the independent Indian nations.

DANISH AMERICA.

Danish America consists only of Greenland, unless it include Iceland, a large island not far from its coast, which by some is considered an American island.

AMERICA.

This country is cold, rough, and barren ; it is thinly inhabited by a people almost savage, and is valuable principally for its whale fishery.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Russian America includes the *Northwest Coast*, from Portlock harbour, near New Norfolk, to *Bhering's Strait*, and the adjacent islands ; as the Aleutian or Fox Islands, Oumnak, Ounalaska, Oonemak, Kodiak, Kishtac, &c.

Mountains. *Mount Elias* is one of the highest mountains in North America.

Rivers, bays, &c. *Cook's river* or inlet, *Prince Williams' sound*, *Bristol bay*, *Admiralty bay*, &c.

The *Northwest Coast*, extending from the Russian settlements southward to cape *Mendocino*, the northern limit of *California*, called also *Vancouver's Survey*, or *New Albion*, is claimed both by England and Spain,

Rivers. The *Oregon* or *Columbia* is the principal.

Islands. *Cross*, *Queen Charlotte's*, *Nootka*, &c.

Both this country and the Russian territory are but imperfectly known. They have been visited principally for their fur trade. The natives, from ill treatment, have become hostile to those, who frequent the coast, and often inhumanly massacre them.

THE INDEPENDENT INDIAN NATIONS.

The independent Indian nations inhabit the interior parts of North America, extending from the Spanish dominions to unknown regions in the north.

The Indians however are not confined to this country. There are various tribes of them in different parts of the United States ; they are indeed dispersed over almost the whole continent.

There is among the various tribes a general resemblance, though not a perfect similarity. They are of common stature, straight and erect in their gait, and of an olive, or copper complexion. Their hair is long, straight,

and black ; their motion is generally slow, though they are capable of great speed ; their countenance is sedate and thoughtful. They are averse to labour and study, and much addicted to intoxication. They are faithful to their friends, but cruel and implacable to their enemies ; are patient of suffering, and seem almost to exult under the tortures, inflicted by their conquerors. They will never forgive an injury, nor rest satisfied till they have requited a favour.

The men are mostly engaged in war, hunting, and fishing ; the women in more servile employment, imposed on them by the men. They are frequently, especially in warm climates, almost destitute of clothing ; and such as they have, is mostly made of the skins of beasts.

They live in low, miserable huts, called *wigwams* ; are fond of ornaments, which are profusely attached to their nose, ears, arms, &c. Many attempts have been made to civilize and instruct those within the territory of the United States ; but to little purpose. They retire from the cultivated field and the abode of industry, and delight to range their native woods.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA is divided into New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. Johns, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands.

NEW BRITAIN.

New Britain comprises Labrador, New South Wales, and New North Wales.

Towns, or rather Forts, } Fort York, Churchill, Se-
or trading houses. } vern, Albany, Moose, Nain,
 Hopedale, and many others.

Rivers. Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Moose, &c.

BRITISH AMERICA.

New Britain is cold and barren, generally rocky, abrupt, and mountainous ; and abounds with lakes and rivers. It is valuable only for its fishery, and its fur trade with the natives, many of whom are known by the name of *Esquimaux Indians*. They are free and independent, though the country, in which they live, is called British America.

UPPER CANADA.

Towns. York, Kingston, Newark, Queenstown, Chippawa, Elizabethtown, &c.

Lakes. The lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, *St. Clear*, *Huron*, *Superior*, *Rainy Lake*, *Lake of the Woods*, and *Winnipeg*, are in the southern borders of this country.

Nipissing, *Simcoe*, *St. Anne*, *Sturgeon*, and *St. Joseph*, are considerable collections of water.

Rivers. The *St. Lawrence*, the *Ottawas*, *Moose*, and *Albany* rivers have their source in this country. There are also the *Trent*, the *Thames*, the *Chippawa*, &c.

LOWER CANADA.

Towns. *Quebeck*, *Montreal*, *Trois Rivières*, *La Prairie*, *Sorelle*, &c.

Mountains. The mountains in Canada are not high. Several branches of the *Stony mountains*, which pervade this country, are the most remarkable.

Lakes. *Temiscamming*, *Abitibbe*, and *Mistissinny*.

Rivers. *St. Lawrence*, *Ottawas* or *Utawas*, *Sorelle*, *St. Francis*, *Saguenai*, *Black*, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Towns. *St. Johns*, *Frederickton*, *St. Andrews*.

Rivers. *St. Johns* is the only river of any consequence.

Bays. *Chaleur*, *Merramichi*, and *Verte* bays. *Chignecto* bay, the *Bay of Fundy*, and *Passamaquoddy*, border on this province.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Towns.—*Halifax, Pictou, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Barrington, Argyle, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, &c.*

Rivers. The rivers are small and inconsiderable. The largest are Annapolis, St. Croix, and Kennetcook.

Bays. The bays are numerous, especially on the eastern coast. The bay of *Fundy* is the largest. It is remarkable for its tides, which rise with great rapidity to the height of thirty, and sometimes even to sixty feet in the narrower parts, as in Chignecto channel. The other principal bays are Canceau, Torbay, St. Catherine's, Country, Siscomb's, Beaver, Sheet and Ship harbours, Jeddore, Tangiers, Chebucto, St. Margaret's, Mahone bay, and many others.

Capes. Cape Sable, Canceau, Blowmidsdown, d'Or, Split, Chignecto, St. Mary, Negro, Sambro's head, Pope's head, and Lewis or St. George.

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Towns. Placentia, St. Johns, and Bonavista.

Harbours & Bays. Fortunate, Placentia, St. Mary's, Conception, Trinity, Bonavista, Notre Dame, White bay, Bay of Islands, &c.

Capes. Cape Bay, Cape Race, Cape St. Francis, Cape Bonavista, Cape Freels, Cape St. John's, Cape de Grat, &c.

Banks. Great Bank, Green Bank, False Bank, Banquas, Sand Island Shoals, Whale Bank, Bank of St. Peters, &c.

These banks are celebrated for their cod fishery, in which have been annually employed, by the United States and Great Britain, more than three thousand vessels and a hundred thousand men.

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

Towns. Sydney, Arichat, and *Louisburg*.

Harbours. Arichat, *Louisburg*, Main, St. Ann's Port Hood, Margaret, Chetican, and St. Peters.

ISLAND OF ST. JOHNS.

Towns. Charlottetown.

There are many other bays, capes, and islands, in and around the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the island of Newfoundland. Some of the other principal islands are, Anticosti, Magdalen Isles, Percee, Belle Isle, &c.

British America is extensive, mountainous, and barren; abounding with lakes, rivers, and bays, which afford plenty of fish. It is excessively cold in winter, and the snow falls to a great depth, and covers the earth, especially in the north, a great part of the year.

The summer is short, but warm, and vegetation is rapid. The fur trade and fisheries render the British dominions exceedingly valuable.

BERMUDAS, OR SOMER ISLANDS.

The Bermudas are a cluster of about four hundred islands, situated in the Atlantic ocean, east of the United States. The islands are small, the land poor, and of no great value to the nation, but as a station for ships, or for a place of recruit in the West India trade.

UNITED STATES.

THE United States may be considered under five general divisions; the northern or eastern, the middle, the western, and the southern states, and Louisiana.

Eastern states, or N. England.	{	District of Maine,	Massachusetts,
		New Hampshire,	Rhode Island,
		Vermont,	Connecticut.

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Middle states.	{ New York, New Jersey,		Delaware, Pennsylvania.
West'n states & territories.	Territor.	{ Michigan, Illinois, Indiana,	States. { Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee.
Southern states.			
		{ Maryland, District of Colum- bia, Virginia,	N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.
Louisiana.		Orleans.	{ Louisiana territory.

These states and territories are subdivided into counties and towns.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

The District of Maine, belonging to Massachusetts, is divided into 8 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
York.	{ York, Wells, Berwick, Kittery, Saco, Buxton.
Cumberland	{ PORTLAND, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, Scarborough, Gorham, New Gloucester.
Kennebeck.	{ Hallowell, Augusta, Vassalborough, Farmington.
Somerset.	Norridgewoc, Canaan, Fairfield.
Lincoln.	{ Wiscasset, Bath, Georgetown, Topsham, Waldoborough, Camden, Thomastown, Bristol.
Hancock.	{ Castine, Hampden, Frankfort, Belfast, Buckstown, Penobscot.
Washington.	Machias, Eastport.
Oxford.	Paris, Buckfield, Fryburg.

Mountains. The District of Maine, though broken and rough, is not remarkable for its mountains.

Lakes. Moose Lake, the source of Kennebeck river, Umbagog, the source of Androscoggin river, and lake Sebacock.

Rivers. *St. Croix*, Scoodic, Machias, East and West rivers, Union, *Penobscot*, Sheepscot, *Kennebeck*, *Androscoggin*, *Saco*.

Bays. Passamaquoddy, Machias, Englishman's, Pleasant river bay, Narraguagus, Pigeon, Dyers, Goldsborough harbour, Frenchman's bay, Flanders, Bluehill, Penobscot, Belfast, New Meadow, Casco, Wells, &c.

Islands. Grand Menan, Deer, Moose, Campo Bello, Beals, Petitmenan, Mount Desert, Sutton, Cranberry, Bartlett's, Long, Black, Swans, Isle of Haut; Vinal Haven, Isleborough, Matinicus, Manhegin, Muscongus, Seguin, Isle of Shoals.

Capes. Small Point, Elizabeth, Porpoise.

Learning. Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, is fast increasing in reputation. There are several academies, which are valuable sources of instruction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is divided into 6 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Coos.	Lancaster, Bartlett, Stratford.
Grafton.	Haverhill, <i>Hanover</i> , Lebanon, Lyme.
Cheshire.	{ <i>Charlestown</i> , <i>Keene</i> , Claremont, <i>Wal-</i> <i>pole</i> , Westmoreland.
Hillsborough.	<i>Amherst</i> , Goffstown, Hopkinton, Weare.
Rockingham.	{ PORTSMOUTH, <i>Exeter</i> , Concord, Ches- ter, Londonderry.
Stafford.	Dover, Durham, Gilmanton, Barrington.

Mountains. The *White mountains*, in the northern part of this state, are a grand and lofty pile. They are the highest in New England, and are seen at a distance of 80 or 100 miles. Their summit is about 7,000* feet above the sea, and is covered with snow almost the whole year. Snow has been known to lie as late as the 26th of July, and to fall and cap the mountains again in August.

The Grand Monadnock, in the southern part of the state, the Moosehillock, Sunapee, and Ossapee, are high mountains, and are seen at a great distance. The northern parts of this state are broken and mountainous.

Lakes. Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, and great Ossapee, are the principal.

Rivers. Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, and the Androscoggin.

Learning. Dartmouth College in Hanover is a respectable institution. Phillips Academy in Exeter is one of the best in the United States. There are academies in Amherst, Atkinson, New Ipswich, Charlestown, Concord, and in many other places.

VERMONT.

Vermont is divided into 13 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Windham.	{ Newfane, Brattleborough, Westminster, Guildford, Putney.
Windsor.	{ Windsor, Woodstock, Chester, Springfield, Hartland, Royalton, Norwich.
Orange.	Chelsea, Randolph, Newbury.
Washington.	Montpelier, Waterbury, Barre.
Caledonia.	Danville, Peacham.
Essex.	Guildhall, Lunenburg, Concord.
Orleans.	Craftsbury, Brownington.

* 7152 feet.

*Counties.**Principal towns.*

Franklin. *St. Albans, Swanton, Fairfax.*

Grand Isle. *Middle Hero, South Hero, Alburgh.*

Chittenden. *Burlington, Charlotte, Williston.*

Addison. *{ Middlebury, Vergennes City, Shoreham,
 { Newhaven.*

Rutland. *Rutland, Pawlet, Clarendon, Castleton,*

Bennington. *BENNINGTON, Manchester, Shaftsbury.*

Mountains. The *Green Mountains*, so called from their perpetual verdure, divide this state from north to south, and give rise to a vast number of streams, which abundantly water the country. Their summits are known by different names ; the highest is Killington Peak.

Lakes. *Lake Champlain*, Memphremagog.

Rivers. *Otter Creek, Onion, Lamoille, Missisque*, west of the mountains ; on the east are Connecticut, West, White, and Pousoomsuck rivers ; these, excepting Connecticut, are small.

Learning. There are two colleges in this state ; the *University of Vermont* in Burlington, which possesses all the funds, given by the state for the promotion of literature ; and *Middlebury College* in the town of Middlebury, which is a recent, but flourishing institution, and though supported entirely by private benefactions, is the principal college in the state. Academies and schools are numerous, and attention to learning is greatly increased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Berkshire.	{ Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, <i>Williamstown.</i>
Hampshire.	<i>Northampton</i> , Hadley.
Franklin.	Deerfield, Greenfield, Northfield.
Hamden.	<i>Springfield</i> , West Springfield, Westfield.
Worcester.	{ <i>Worcester</i> , Brookfield, Leicester, Lancaster.
Middlesex.	{ <i>Charlestown</i> , Cambridge, Concord, Medford, Watertown, Groton.
Essex.	{ <i>Newburyport</i> , Salem, Ipswich, Beverly, Haverhill, Marblehead, Andover, Lynn.
Suffolk.	Boston, Chelsea.
Norfolk.	{ Roxbury, Dedham, Dorchester, Quincy, Wrentham.
Plymouth.	{ <i>Plymouth</i> , Pembroke, Scituate, Bridgewater, Duxbury, Hingham.
Bristol.	{ <i>Taunton</i> , <i>New Bedford</i> , Dartmouth, Westport, Rehoboth.
Barnstable.	{ <i>Barnstable</i> , Sandwich, Yarmouth, Falmouth.
Dukes.	Edgarton.
Nantucket.	Sherburne.

Mountains. The mountains in this state are not

high ; the principal elevations are Milton Hills, Wachusett in Princeton, and Mount Tom near Northampton.

Rivers. *Connecticut, Merrimack, Charles, Housatonic, Chickabee, Nashua, Concord, Mystic or Medford, and Taunton.*

Bays. *Massachusetts* is the principal ; Ipswich bay, Boston harbour, Plymouth, Cape Cod or Barnstable, and Buzzard's bay.

Islands. *Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Plum Island, and Elizabeth Islands.* Castle Island, on which is Fort Independence, is in Boston harbour.

Banks. *St. George's bank*, east of Cape Cod.

Capes. Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Cape Malabar, Sandy Point, Cape Poge, Gay Head.

Learning. The *University of Cambridge* is the most ancient, venerable, and richly endowed institution in the United States. Williams College is in Williamstown. In Andover is a *Theological Institution*, liberally endowed and supplied with professors for the purpose of qualifying young men for the ministry. The number of students is at present about 50. *Phillips Academy*, the first in the state, is likewise in Andover. There are Academies in Bradford, Byfield, Leicester, and Taunton.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island is divided into 5 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Providence.	{ Providence, Smithfield, Gloucester, Cumberlandland, Cranston, Foster, Scituate.
Newport.	<i>Newport</i> , Portsmouth, Tiverton.
Washington.	South Kingston, North Kingston, Exeter.
Kent.	{ Warwick, Coventry, West Greenwich, East Greenwich.
Bristol.	Bristol, Warren, Barrington.

CONNECTICUT.

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Rivers. *Providence, Taunton, Patucket, Pawtuxet, or Blackstone river.*

Bays. *Narraganset bay, Mount Hope bay.*

Islands. *Rhode Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Block Island, Dyer's, and Hog Island.*

Learning. *There is a literary institution in Providence, called Brown College.*

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is divided into 8 counties.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Hartford. { *HARTFORD, East Hartford, East Windsor, Farmington, Suffield, Weathersfield, Windsor, Berlin.*

New Haven. { *New Haven, Cheshire, Guilford, Milford, Wallingford, Waterbury, Woodbridge.*

New London. { *New London, Norwich, Colchester, Groton, Lyme, Preston, Stonington, Waterford.*

Fairfield. { *Fairfield, Danbury, Greenwich, Huntington, Newtown, Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford.*

Windham. { *Windham, Ashford, Killingly, Lebanon, Mansfield, Thompson, Woodstock.*

Litchfield. { *Litchfield, Canaan, N. Milford, Salisbury, Sharon.*

Middlesex. { *Middletown, Chatham, Haddam, East Haddam, Saybrook, Killingworth.*

Island. *Tolland, Coventry, Hebron, Stafford.*

Rivers. *Connecticut, Pequod or Thames, also call-*

ed Mohegan, and Housatonic. The smaller rivers are Quineboug, Shetucket, Willimantic, Tunxis or Windsor, Wallingford, Naugatuck, Stratford, and Sagatuck.

Bays, Harbours, &c. Long Island Sound, New Haven and New London harbours.

Island. Fisher's Island.

Learning. Yale College in New Haven is one of the first and best regulated in the United States.

NEW YORK.

Cities and Towns. NEW YORK, Albany, Hudson, incorporated cities; Brooklyn, Philipsburg, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Kingston or Esopus, Lunenburg, Livingston, Troy, Lansingburg, and Waterford, all situated on North or Hudson river. Schenectady is west of Albany, on the Mohawk. Still farther west are many pleasant towns rapidly increasing in population. Utica, Rome, Cayuga, Geneva, Canandaigua, Batavia, New Amsterdam, &c.

Mountains. The Catskill, and the Highlands. The passage of the North or Hudson river through these Highlands, about sixty miles north of the city of New York, is grand and sublime. The mountains, which rise abruptly on each side, are only far enough from each other to allow the river to pass between them.

Lakes and Rivers. Lake Ontario and Erie, connected by Niagara river. Canesus, Hemlock, and Honooye, which are united in Genesee river. Crooked lake, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles, Cross, Otisco, Onondago, and Oneida lakes, unite their waters in Oswego river, which conveys them into lake Ontario. Lake George runs into lake Champlain at Ticonderoga. Hudson, and the Mohawk, which is a principal branch of it, are the most noted rivers in New York. Battenkill, another branch of the Hudson, is remarkable for having its source in Peru in Vermont, within twelve or fifteen

rods of the source of *Otter Creek*, which runs northerly direction into *lake Champlain*. Black river, Oswegatchie, Grass river, Racket, Saranack, and Sable rivers, water the northern part of this state. The head waters of the *Delaware*, the *Susquehannah*, the principal branch of which is the *Tioga*; the *Allegany* and its branches water the southern part.

Bays & Harbours. Sacket's harbour on lake Ontario; and the bay, which forms the harbour of New York at the mouth of the river Hudson.

Strait. Hurl (vulgarly Hell) Gate, which separates the city of New York from Long Island, and unites the sound with New York harbour.

Islands. York Island, at the southern extremity of which is the city of New York; *Long Island*, and *Staten Island*.

Learning. *Columbia* college is in the city of New York, and Union college in Schenectady. There are academies in various parts of the state.

Medicinal Springs. *Ballstown* and *Saratoga* springs are much celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and for their being, in the summer months, places of resort for invalids and people of fashion, from all parts of the United States. There are also medicinal springs in New Lebanon and Rensselaer; but they are less frequented.

NEW JERSEY.

Towns. NEWARK, *Elizabethtown*, *Amboy*, *Brunswick*, *Princeton*, *Trenton*, and *Burlington*; *Bordentown*, *Morristown*, &c.

Mountains. The *Allegany* pass through the northern and western parts of this state, under various names; as the *South mountain*, *Kittatinny*, &c. These are not very high. *Navesink* and *Center hills* are considerable elevations.

Rivers. *North* or *Hudson*, *Delaware*, *Hackinsack*, *Passaic*, *Raritan*, *Cesaria* or *Cohansey*, *Mulicus*, *Maurice*; and the *Alloway* and *Ancocus* creeks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bays. Arthur Kull or Newark, Raritan, and Bannock; Great and Little Egg harbours, and several others.

Capes. Sandy hook, east of Raritan bay; Cape May at the southern extremity of the state.

Learning. Princeton college, called also Nassau Hall, is in Princeton.

DELAWARE.

Towns. WILMINGTON, Newcastle, Dover, Milford, Salisbury, Lewis, and Newport. The other towns are small.

Rivers. The Delaware is the only river of any magnitude. Creeks and small streams are numerous.

Bays. Delaware, and Rehoboth.

Capes. Cape Henlopen, opposite to Cape May, which is on the Jersey side of Delaware bay.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Towns. PHILADELPHIA, Lancaster, Carlisle, Pittsburg, York, Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Brownville, Kensington, Germantown, and Frankfort.

Mountains. The various ridges, which under different names compose the *Alleghany*, pervade this state.

Rivers. The *Delaware*, *Schuylkill*, *Susquehanna*, *Yohiogeny*, *Monongahela*, *Alleghany*, and their numerous branches.

In this state is some of the best land in the country. The farms are large and valuable; and produce wheat, grass, and various kinds of grain.

The western part of this state, especially the vicinity of Pittsburg, abounds with excellent coal. There is one pit, which took fire more than forty years ago, and continues still to burn. Another pit, at no great distance, has been burning more than ten years, and has not spread more than 20 or 30 yards.

Learning. There are colleges in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Carlisle ; and academies in various places ; but their reputation is not great. There is, however, at Philadelphia, the best medical establishment in the country ; and students, from all parts of the United States, resort thither to complete their medical studies.

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Towns. DETROIT is the capital ; besides which there are forts or villages, as Michillimakinack, Meigs, Huron, Erie, &c.

Lakes. Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair.

Rivers. St. Mary's, Huron or St. Clair, Detroit, Saganau, Rouge, Raisin, and many other small streams.

Strait. Michillimakinack ; which connects lake Michigan with lake Huron.

Michigan Territory is a large peninsula, situated between the lakes Huron and Michigan. It is an extensive, rich, and level country, mostly in possession of the Indians.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

Towns. Kaskaskias, Goshen, and Cahokia.

Lakes. Rainy, Bear, Red, Pepin, Winnebago, Illinois, &c.

Rivers. The Mississippi, Illinois, Wabash, Wisconsin, Chippeway, St. Croix, St. Louis, Fox, Crocodile, Chickago, &c.

Illinois Territory is a part of what was formerly call-

ed the Northwestern Territory. It is, like Michigan, mostly in possession of the Indians, and is an extensive, fertile country, agreeably variegated by hills and meadows, and watered by large rivers.

In this Territory several rivers, which run in opposite directions into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, take their rise so near each other, that the portage from one to the other is only a few miles.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Towns. VINCENNES, Washington, Harrison, Wabash, Springville, Clarkville, and Madison.

Rivers. The *Wabash* and its numerous branches, and the principal sources of the Illinois river.

This Territory, together with Illinois, was formerly called the Northwestern Territory. In the surface of the country there is a pleasing variety of hills, vales, and prairies. The land is rich and productive, yielding from 50 to 60 bushels of wheat or corn to an acre.

OHIO.

Towns. CHILICOTHE, Marietta, Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, Bellville, St. Clairville, Lancaster, Franklinton, Gallipolis, Athens, Xenia, Columbia, Springfield, Warren.

Rivers. Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Hockhocking, Sandusky, and their branches.

Ohio is neither hilly nor mountainous. It presents a varied surface, and is extremely rich and productive. Grass, grain, and almost all kinds of fruit, common to temperate climates, grow here in abundance.

KENTUCKY.

Towns. FRANKFORT, *Lexington*, Louisville, Washington, Paris, Boonsborough, Shebnyville, Beardstown, Danville, Harrodsburg, Georgetown, and Versailles. Most of these are small, but fast increasing.

Mountains. Cumberland mountains are the principal.

Rivers. Kentucky, Elkhorn, Sandy, Licking, Salt, Green, and Cumberland.

Springs. In this country are several salt springs, or, as they are sometimes called *licks*, from which salt is made in sufficient quantities to supply the inhabitants.

Curiosities. The banks of the Kentucky, and Dick's river, are great curiosities. In some places the water has worn a channel through solid lime-stone; in others through a beautiful white marble, to the depth of 300 feet.

There are several bituminous springs, which afford a substance, answering every purpose of the best lamp oil.

Caverns of great extent have been found in this country. In many places in this part of the United States there is a stratum of lime-stone, not very thick, nor many feet below the surface, which extends many miles. Through this the water sometimes finds a passage, and running underneath, carries off the loose earth and gravel, and produces extensive cavities. In consequence of this, considerable tracts of land are frequently known to fall, and form deep cavities in the earth, called pitfalls. Farms are sometimes ruined by them, and domestic animals lose their lives.

TENNESSEE.

Towns. KNOXVILLE, *Nashville*, Clarksville, Jonesborough, Abbingdon, Greenville.

Mountains. Cumberland, Clinch, Stone, Yellow,

Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka, are elevations, which form the grand chain in the eastern part of the state.

Rivers. Holstein, Cumberland or Shawanee, *Tennessee*, Clinch, Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obrian, and Reelfoot.

Springs. Salt springs or licks are found in many parts of this country, which are sufficient to supply the whole country with salt.

Mines. Iron, lead, gold, and silver mines are found in this state; also coal, ochre, copperas, alum, and sulphur.

Curiosities. There are remains of towns and forts which appear to have been built long before the discovery of the country.

In this country are several streams of water, of considerable size, which fall into the earth, and entirely disappear.

It is said, that on what is called the *Enchanted mountain*, there are, in the solid rock, distinct impressions of the feet of several animals, such as men, horses, bears, &c. The origin and design of these footsteps are not known. They were probably engraved by the original inhabitants, and are objects of great curiosity.

SOUTHERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MARYLAND.

Towns. BALTIMORE, *Annapolis*, *Georgetown*, Frederickstown, Hagar's or Elizabethtown. Elkton, Washington. The cities *Washington* and *Georgetown* are situated on the Maryland side of the Potowmac, in the District of Columbia.

Rivers. In the eastern part of this state are the Potomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras, Bohemia, and Elk rivers. These are small, take their rise in Delaware, and fall into Chesapeake bay.

The *Susquehannah*, a large and rapid river, falls into the Chesapeake, in the northern part of the state.

In the western part are Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, and the Potowmac rivers. The Potowmac separates Maryland from Virginia, and is navigable 300 miles to Georgetown. The eastern part of this state is low, marshy, and unhealthy.

Learning. Washington college in Chestertown, St. John's college in Annapolis. The Roman Catholics have a college in *Baltimore*, and another in *Georgetown*; and the Methodists have one in Abington. In Somerset county is Washington academy. These institutions are not flourishing, and in general, learning is much neglected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is divided into 2 counties.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Washington. WASHINGTON CITY and *Georgetown*.

Alexandria. *Alexandria*.

Rivers. The *Potowmac*, the East branch, and Tiber creek.

The District of Columbia is only 10 miles square. It is about 300 miles from the sea, at the head of tide water on the Potowmac, which runs through it diagonally nearly in the centre.

In 1790 it was ceded by Maryland and Virginia to the United States, and in 1800 it became the permanent seat of government.

The situation of Washington is open and elevated, and commands a pleasant southern prospect down the

Potowmac. The plan of the city is regular and extensive. The streets are so laid out, that the two most conspicuous buildings, the Capitol, in which Congress, or our national assembly, meet, and the President's house, are seen at the same time from almost every part of it. Should this city ever be completed according to the original plan, it would be one of the most magnificent in the world, and in some measure worthy the man, who first selected it for the capital of the nation, and whose name it bears ; but it is at present in such a state, that it has scarcely the appearance of a city.

VIRGINIA.

Towns. *Richmond, Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, Williamsburg, and Fredericksburg,* are the principal. *Dumfries, Leeds, Yorktown, Lexington, Urbanna, Portroyal, Falmouth, Newcastle, Hanover, New-London, Suffolk, Smithfield, Portsmouth, Hampton, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Winchester.* These last are small. *Yorktown,* on York river, is memorable for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army to the Americans in the revolutionary war. This event decided the contest with Great Britain, and gave independence to America. Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of the late President Washington, though not a town, may be noticed here. It is situated on the west bank of the Potowmac, nine miles below Alexandria. It commands a beautiful and extensive prospect up and down the river. It is now declining.

Mountains. The *Blue Ridge, North mountain, Jackson's mountain, and Laurel mountain,* are the principal ranges of what is generally called the Alleghany. In the southern part are the Cumberland mountains.

Rivers. The *Ohio, Potowmac, Rappahannock, York, James, and Roanoke* are the largest. Their branches are numerous, and some of them important. Such as the

Shenandoah, Mattaponey, Pamunky, Rivanna, *Appomattox*, Chickahominy, Nansemond, and Elizabeth. In the southeast part of the state are Nottoway and *Meherrin*, which unite in North Carolina and form the Chowan river; and the *Roanoke*, which is formed by the junction of *Staunton* and *Dan* rivers. In the northwest are the *Kanawha* and Sandy rivers, which fall into the Ohio. They abundantly water the country, and afford an easy water conveyance through almost every part of the state.

Bays. *Chesapeake* is the largest bay in the United States; it extends 200 miles into the country, and is from 7 to 18 miles wide. *Hampton Road* is a safe, commodious harbour, at the mouth of James river.

Capes. *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*, sometimes called *the capes of Virginia*.

Learning. William and Mary's college in Williamsburg, Hamden Sidney college in Prince Edward county, and Washington college in Lexington. They are not eminent. There are academies in Alexandria, Norfolk, Hanover, New London, &c.

Curiosities. There is a remarkable fall of water on Jackson's river, in which the water descends 200 feet perpendicular.

Over Cedar creek is what is called the *Natural Bridge*. It is a solid lime-stone, 40 or 50 feet thick, of sufficient width for a road, and for the support of a number of trees. It is nearly 100 feet in length, and more than 200 feet above the surface of the water.

There is another natural bridge over Stock creek in Washington county.

In this state are several *caves* of considerable extent. *Madison's cave*, the most celebrated, is north of the Blue Ridge. Its entrance is into the perpendicular side of a hill 200 feet high, more than 130 feet above its base, which is washed by a small river. It extends 300 feet into the earth, descending irregularly, till it terminates in stagnant water of unknown extent, and apparently on a level with the surface of the river. The top of this

cave is lime-stone, and from 20 to 50 feet high ; its width is various

Near the North mountain is a cave, the entrance of which is on the top of a ridge. It descends 30 or 40 feet perpendicular ; then takes a horizontal direction, and extends 400 feet. Its breadth is from 20 to 50, and its height, from 5 to 12 feet.

At a place called the Panther gap is *Blowing cave*, whence constantly issues a strong current of air, which prostrates the herbage at the distance of 50 or 60 feet.

In Munroe county, near Kanaway river, is a subterraneous passage through the base of a mountain. It extends more than two miles, and is so large, that persons have passed through. The earth on the bottom is strongly impregnated with nitre, from which saltpetre may be made in great quantities.

In the western part of this state and in Kentucky are many remains of ancient fortifications, some of which include several acres. Their form and apparent structure indicate a people of great antiquity, and of more improvement, than the natives of this country had generally attained.

In the vicinity of Richmond on James river, pit-coal is found in great quantities. The western parts of the state, on the Ohio river, afford it in still greater abundance.

Medicinal Springs. There are many springs in Virginia, which possess medicinal qualities. The *Warm* and *Hot Springs* in Augusta, near Jackson's, or as it is sometimes called, *Warm spring mountain*, are the most celebrated. The *Warm Spring* is a current sufficient to carry a corn-mill ; the water raises mercury in the thermometer to about blood heat.

The *Hot spring*, about 6 miles distant, is less than the Warm spring, and so hot as to boil an egg. These springs have proved efficacious in rheumatisms and some other complaints.

About 40 miles from these springs, in Botetourt county, are the *Sweet springs*, which possess medicinal qualities, though they are less known.

Not far from the Great Kanhaway there is a small cavity in the earth, from which issues a strong current of vapour, which, on presenting a blaze, takes fire, and rises in a flame 4 or 5 feet. It sometimes burns several days. There is another similar on Sandy river.

West of the Allegany mountains are many salt springs. They are not, however, more than one third as salt as the ocean.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Towns. RALEIGH, Edenton, Tarborough, Newbern, Kingston, Smithfield, Hillsborough, Brunswick, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Haywood, Halifax, Washington, and Greenville.

Mountains. The western part of North Carolina rises into the Allegany, or Apalachian mountains. The eastern part, to the distance of 60 or 70 miles from the sea, is a pine, level, barren country, except the margin of rivers, which is frequently good land.

Rivers. Meherrin, Nottaway and Black, which form the Chowan; the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; Great and Little Pedee, Yadkin, Catawba, &c.

Sounds. Pamlico, Albemarle, and Core sounds, all communicating with each other.

Inlets. Currituck, Roanoke, Gant, and Ocracoke. The last only is navigable.

Capes. Cape Hatteras, remarkable for violent winds and tempestuous weather; cape Fear, near which is a dangerous shoal, called, from its peculiar form, the *Dry-dug-han*; cape Lookout.

Swamps. There are two swamps in North Carolina, called the *Great* and *Little Dismal*. The former is 70 or 80 miles in circumference, situated in the eastern part of this state and in Virginia. Its greatest extent is from north to south, and contains 140 or 150 thousand acres. In the centre of it is Drummond's pond, 7 miles long and

5 broad. It is remarkable, that several rivers and creeks, running in opposite directions, take their rise in this swamp.

The *Little Dismal* is between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds ; there is likewise a pond in this, 11 miles long and 7 broad. Much of the swamp itself, as well as the land surrounding it, is excellent for rice.

Curiosities. A mountain, called *Ararat*, in the north-west part of this state, is a singular elevation, rising in the form of a pyramid in an easy and regular ascent, nearly a mile high, where it is not more than 12 or 15 rods in diameter. From the top of this pyramid rises a stupendous rock 300 feet perpendicular. Its summit is smooth and regular, and affords an extensive and delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains, for 60 or 70 miles on the north, and of the rivers Dan and Yadkin, which flow from them, and wind through the vales below.

In the western part of this state, in Rowan county, have been discovered two subterraneous walls, similar in construction, but not in extent. One is nearly 2 feet thick, from 12 to 14 high, and 300 feet long. The stones, of which these walls are built, are all of the same kind. Their form, though various, is regular. They are from 6 to 10 inches long, arranged crosswise of the wall, and united with a peculiar cement, between which and the stone there is an appearance of iron rust. These walls are from 1 to 7 feet below the surface of the earth, and evince much art and correctness in their construction.

The *misseltoc*, in the back part of North Carolina, is a great curiosity. It is a shrub that grows only on the tops of trees. The roots pierce the bark and wood and thence draw their nourishment, as other vegetables do from the earth. It is an evergreen, growing chiefly on the crab, the hawthorn, and the maple. If not prevented by cutting, it frequently robs the tree, on which it grows, of its sap, and kills it. The ancient Britons considered this shrub sacred for its supposed medicinal qualities, especially when found on the oak.

Learning. At Chapel Hill is a university. There are several academies ; but none eminent. The state of learning is low in general.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Towns. CHARLESTON, *Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Granby, Camden, Porysburgh, Jacksonburgh, Orangeburgh, Winnsborough, Statesburgh, Cambridge.*

Mountains. The *Apalachian mountains* in the western part of the state. The eastern part, to the distance of more than 100 miles from the Atlantic, is almost an uninterrupted level.

Rivers. Ashley and Cooper ; Winyaw river or bay, formed by the union of Wakkamaw, *Great and Little Pedee*, Lynch creek, and Black river, about 15 miles from the ocean. *Santee*, and its branches, Saluda, Broad, Congaree, and Wateree ; *Edisto*, Ashlepoo, Combahee, Stono, Coosaw, &c.

Islands. Bull's, Dewee, *Sullivan*, James's, John's, Wadmclaw, Simon, Edisto, St. Helena, Ladico, Paris, Hilton Head, Pinkney's, and several others. These islands are not large.

Capes. Cape Carteret or Roman.

Learning. There are colleges and academies in Charleston, in Cambridge, and other towns in South Carolina.

GEORGIA.

Towns. *Savannah, Augusta, Washington, Hardwick, Elberton, Louisville, Lexington, Sunbury, Frederica, Darien, Brunswick, St. Patrick's, and St. Mary's.*

Mountains. The Blue Ridge terminates in the western parts of this state.

Rivers. *Savannah*, and its branches, Keowee, Tugulo, Broad, Little river, *Ogechee, Alatamaha*, of which Oakmulgee and Oconee are the principal branches ; *Turtle*

river, *Great and Little Satillas*, *St. Mary's*, which forms part of the southern boundary of the United States ; *Apalachicola* or *Catahochè*, *Flint river*, &c.

There is in this state, at the head of *St. Mary's river*, a swamp or marsh, 300 miles in circumference, known by the name of *Ouaquaphengaw*.

Medicinal springs. In Wilkes county, near Washington, is a spring, flowing from the trunk of a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a solid coat, an inch thick, and the leaves, to a considerable distance round, are incrusted with a white substance. Its waters have been considered an effectual remedy in many cutaneous and other disorders. There are other medicinal springs in this state.

Islands. Tybee, Wassaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jekyll, and Cumberland islands.

Learning. Literary institutions are established in Athens and Louisville ; but they are not of distinguished reputation.

MISSISSIPPI.

Towns. NATCHES is the only considerable town in this state. There are several settlements, called parishes, as Manchac, Pinkneyville, and some others, extending several miles, but not so compactly settled as to receive the name of towns.

Mountains. The grand chain of the *Alleghany* or *Apalachian mountains* terminates in the northern part of this state.

Rivers. *Apalachicola* or *Catahochè*, which separates this state from Georgia ; Escambia, *Perdido* ; the *Mobile*, into which flow *Tombeckby*, *Alabama*, and *White rivers* ; *Pascagoula* and *Pearl rivers*, all which run through the Florida and Louisiana into the gulf of Mexico. *Anite* flows into the river Ibberville, which, with the lakes *Ponchartrain* and *Maurepas*, forms a water passage between the gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi to Manchac, which is about 150 miles up the river from its mouth. The

great and little Yazoo, and several others, which flow into the Mississippi.

Mississippi is not generally settled, except by the Indians, of whom there are many tribes, and who, by the benevolent exertions of missionaries, have made some progress towards civilization.

This state is extensive, including the disputed lands, generally called the land of the Georgia Company. It contains much good land, and is well watered by large rivers.

Its productions are cotton, indian corn, indigo, lemons, oranges, &c.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana is divided into the state and territory of Louisiana, but the limits of each, as well as the whole country, are so indefinite, that neither their exact extent nor boundaries can be given.

Towns. NEW ORLEANS, Appalusa, Attacapa, *St. Louis*, Arkansas, *St. Genevieve*, New Bourbon, *New Madrid*, &c.

Rivers. The *Mississippi*, Red river, *Arkansas*, White river, *St. Francis*, the *Missouri* with its numerous branches, as the *Osages*, Plate or Shallow river, &c. There are also many others, little known.

The *Mississippi* is the principal river of Louisiana and one of the two largest in North America. It rises in the unexplored country northwest of the United States. In its course it receives the *Illinois*, *Missouri*, and the *Ohio*, which are themselves large and navigable rivers; and many other smaller streams. It is generally deep and rapid, and seldom more than a mile wide.

The country through which the Mississippi flows, especially on the west, is a marsh or swamp of great extent, and lower than the river itself, except a narrow strip, sometimes a mile or two wide, which forms a bank and confines the water in its channel. This river in its inundations, which are annual, and generally from the first of March to June, rises to the astonishing height of 40

or 50, and sometimes even 60 feet perpendicular, and deluges the country in many places to the distance of 30 or 40 miles.

New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, is situated on the Mississippi, about 100 miles from its mouth. It is a place of great and increasing trade, and, from its situation, will probably become one of the most important places in the world.

The inhabitants are principally French and Canadians. There are some Americans and English, but the climate frequently proves fatal to them.

The state of learning is very low. Scarcely half of the inhabitants can either read or write.

There is in Louisiana some of the best land in the world. The productions are sugar, cotton, rice, indigo. The greater part of this country is in a state of nature, and inhabited only by Indians.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mountains. The White and Green mountains, the Highlands, the Blue Ridge, the Laurel, the Allegany, the Cumberland, and the Apalachian mountains, are the principal.

These mountains form an extensive chain, which passes through the United States from Maine to Georgia, more than 1000 miles. They run nearly parallel to the sea coast, sometimes in separate ridges, and at the distance, in the northern and middle states, of 50 or 60 miles, but gradually diverging in the southern to more than 100 miles.

They are, in some places, immense masses of rocks, piled one above another in frightful precipices, till they reach the height of more than 10,000 feet above a level with the ocean; in other places they rise in gradual swells of easy ascent, affording a variety of soil and surface, supporting vast forests of timber, and giving rise to innumerable streams, which water and fertilize the country.

<i>Lakes.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Circumference.</i>
Superior	400	1500
Huron	250	1000
Michigan	300	755
Erie	200	700
Ontario	150	450
Champlain	200	from 5 to 10 in breadth.

These lakes form one of the distinguishing features of the United States, and indeed of North America. They are the largest collections of fresh water, that are known, and being connected by large rivers or straits, they, together with the river St. Lawrence, which discharges their waters into the Atlantic, afford inland navigation from 1500 to 2000 miles. They are seldom or never frozen, and are as much affected by storms as the ocean.

Besides these are many smaller lakes, as lake George, Rainy lake, lake of the Woods, &c.

<i>Rivers.</i>	<i>Miles navigable.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Mississippi	2000 to Falls of St. Anthony	5000
St. Lawrence	500 Montreal	2000
Penobscot	40 Bangor	300
Kennebeck	46 Augusta	250
Androscoggin		70
Saco	6 Saco Falls	80
Piscataqua	12 { Berwick } { Exeter }	40
Merrimack	16 Haverhill	80
Taunton	23 Taunton	50
Connecticut	50 Hartford	300
Hudson	170 Lansingburg	250
Delaware	75 Trenton	300
Susquehannah		400
Potowmac	300 Washington	500
Rappahannock	110 Fredericksburg	200
York	35	250
James	75 Richmond	500
Savannah	18 Savannah	375

Besides these rivers, there are Appomattox, Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Ogechee, Altamaha, Satilla, St. Mary's, Apalachicola, Mobile, and many smaller streams, which flow into the Atlantic or its waters.

The Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Wabash, Miami, Scioto, Muskingum, Cumberland, Tennessee, Genessee, Oswego, Mohawk, fall into the lakes and other rivers. These streams afford safe and easy conveyance for all kind of articles through almost every part of the United States.

Feet perpendicular:

<i>Cataracts.</i>	St Anthony on the Mississippi	30
	Cohoes on the Mohawk river	60
	Passaic	70
	Potowmac	70
	Tennessee	90
	Niagara	150

There are many other beautiful falls and cascades in the United States, in some of which the water falls from a greater height, than those above mentioned, but the quantity of water is much less.

The great falls of *Niagara* are the most grand and stupendous in the known world. Their *height* is not the greatest, but the quantity of water is such, as to render them an object of great curiosity and admiration. The accumulated waters of four large lakes, and their innumerable rivers, rush down a precipice of about 150 feet with almost incredible force and grandeur. The spray is constantly rising in a thick cloud, which in clear weather produces the rainbow, and falls in gentle dews and showers to a considerable distance. The noise of the falling water is frequently heard to the distance of 30 or 40 miles.

<i>Bays.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Penobscot	40	15	
Massachusetts	60	30 from cape Ann to cape Cod	45
Narraganset	35	13 Pt. Judith to Pt. Seaconet	10
<i>Delaware</i>	60	30 cape May to cape Henlopen	20
<i>Chesapeake</i>	200	18 cape Charles to cape Henry	12

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>
<i>Sounds.</i> Long Island sound	140	24
Pamlico sound	200	20
Albemarle sound	60	12

Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream is a current in the ocean from the Gulf of Mexico along the shore of the United States, at 60 or 70 miles distant, to Newfoundland. The waters of this stream are many degrees warmer than the ocean, through which it runs.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>
<i>Islands.</i> Nantucket	15	11
Martha's Vineyard	21	6
Rhode Island	15	3
Long Island	140	15
Staten Island	18	6

Capes. Cape Ann and cape Cod, cape Malabar, Montauk Point, Sandy Hook, cape May and cape Henlopen, cape Charles and cape Henry, cape Hatteras, cape Lookout, cape Fear, &c.

Face of the country and soil. In the United States are all the varieties of soil and surface. The northern states in general, and the back parts of the middle and southern states, are hilly and mountainous.

The southern states, from the Atlantic to the Alleghany mountains, a distance of from 40 or 50 to 100 miles, is a vast extent of barren plain with but little variety, except on the rivers, where there is frequently a narrow strip of excellent land.

The United States are generally well watered, and, under skilful cultivation, produce all the necessaries of life in abundance, and richly reward the husbandman for his industry and labour.

Climate. The territory of the United States, which extends from north to south, and from east to west between 12 and 14 hundred miles, experiences a great variety of climate.

In the northern states the winters are long and cold ;

though generally less severe, than they were formerly. In summer the heat is moderate, except a few days in some seasons.

In the southern states the summers are long and hot, though frequently moderated by copious showers. The winters are mild and agreeable. There is sometimes frost, but rarely snow, except on high lands. In some parts snow is seldom or never seen.

In all the states the weather is subject to frequent and sudden changes, though the inhabitants are in general healthy, active, industrious, and enterprising.

PRODUCTIONS.

Minerals. *Iron ore*, the most useful of all minerals, is found in great quantities in New England, and is extensively manufactured.

Coal of excellent quality abounds in Rhode Island, on James' river, at Pittsburg, and in various parts of the United States.

Lead and *copper* mines are found in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other places. *Gold* and *silver* have been discovered, but they are rare.

There are quarries of excellent *marble* in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. *Sulphur* abounds in New York; *alum* is found in several places, and *salt springs* are frequent in the western states.

Medicinal springs. The Ballstown, Saratoga, and New Lebanon springs in New York; and the Stafford springs in Connecticut are the most celebrated. Others, probably of equal value, are found in various places.

Vegetables. The northern states produce all kinds of grain, grass, fruits, and vegetables; beef, butter, cheese, &c.

The middle states produce principally corn, wheat, and tobacco; and the southern, tobacco, cotton, and rice.

Animals. The mammoth, bison or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, catamount, wolf, fox, and a great variety of smaller animals.

The mammoth, which is known to have existed only from its bones, was the largest of all land animals. Its bones, which have been found in several places, particularly about the *salt licks* in the western states, show, that this animal lived on flesh, and must have been about 18 feet in length and 12 feet in height ; and not less than 5 or 6 times larger than the elephant.

The forests of the United States are full of game, and the lakes and rivers afford plenty of fish and fowl.

The American animals, though many of them are fierce and dangerous, are in general less so, than those of Africa and Asia.

HISTORY.

In 1497, Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of Henry VII, king of England, and his son, John Cabot, explored the shores of the United States.

In 1607 the first permanent settlement was made at Jamestown in Virginia.

In 1620, on the 22d of December, our pious ancestors, 101 in number, landed at Plymouth in Massachusetts, and commenced the first settlement in New England. From sickness, occasioned by severity of weather, want of provision, comfortable shelter from the storm, and other necessities of life, their sufferings were so severe that half their number died within the first 6 months.

Before the year 1700 settlements in most of the United States were established, principally by adventurers from Great Britain ; they were therefore under her jurisdiction, and called the British colonies.

These colonies, under the protection of the parent country, increased with unexampled rapidity, and soon became a source of considerable revenue and importance to the English nation.

In consequence, however, of heavy duties and taxes being imposed by Great Britain, the colonies became dissatisfied ; and the dissatisfaction was increased by new and repeated impositions, till it produced open war.

In 1775 hostilities commenced.

In 1776, on the 4th of July, the colonies declared

hemselves an Independent Nation, under the title of 'The United States of America.'

In 1783 Great Britain, after an immense loss of blood and treasure, allowed the independence of the United States. This separation of the colonies from the government of England, is called "the American revolution."

In 1788 a government, embracing the interest of all the states, was formed, and adopted by most of the states, and soon after by all of them. The articles of this confederation are called "the Constitution of the United States."

The government, which is *republican*, consists of a President, Vice President, Senate, and House of Representatives, all elected by the people; and when assembled, they compose what is called "the Congress of the United States."

The first President was Gen. George Washington, who was commander in chief of the American forces during the revolution.

The number, succession, &c. of the Presidents are as follows:—

	<i>in office.</i>
George Washington from 1789 to 1797	8 years
John Adams from 1797 to 1801	4
Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1809	8
James Madison from 1809 to 1813	4

The United States from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to 1808, increased in riches, power, and population more rapidly, than was ever before known any nation. Their agriculture and commerce, the two principal occupations, were extensive and successful. They were respected by foreign nations, and, at home, enjoyed all the blessings of religion and good government.

In 1807 commerce became obstructed; after which new impediments were annually multiplied, till on 18th of June, 1812, Mr. Madison, in order to extricate the nation from embarrassment, and to secure and perpetuate peace, declared war against Great Britain, enjoying the blessings of peace 39 years.

Religion. There is no established religion in the United States. All sects are tolerated ; but the most numerous are the *Congregationalists*, sometimes called *Independents*, and the *Presbyterians*.

In New England religion is supported by a tax on people, except in Rhode Island ; in the other states left to the liberality and voluntary exertions of individuals.

Every man, by the Constitution of the United States, is eligible to offices of trust and profit, without regard to religion.

Population. The United States in 1810 contained 10,514 inhabitants.

The following Table shows the respective number of slaves and free citizens in each state.

			Slaves.	Free citizens.	Total.
New England.	{	District of Maine	—	228,705	228,705
		New Hampshire	—	214,460	214,460
		Vermont	—	217,895	217,895
		Massachusetts	—	472,040	472,040
		Rhode Island	108	76,823	76,931
		Connecticut	310	261,632	261,942
Middle States.	{	New York	15,017	944,032	959,049
		New Jersey	10,851	234,711	245,562
		Delaware	4,177	68,497	72,674
		Pennsylvania	795	809,296	810,091
Western States.	{	Michigan	24	4,738	4,762
		Illinois	168	12,114	12,282
		Indiana	237	24,283	24,520
		Ohio	—	230,760	230,760
		Kentucky	80,561	325,950	406,511
		Tennessee	44,535	217,192	261,727
Southern States.	{	Maryland	111,502	269,044	380,546
		District of Columbia	5,395	18,628	24,023
		Virginia	392,518	582,104	974,622
		North Carolina	168,824	386,676	555,500
		South Carolina	196,365	218,750	415,115
		Georgia	105,218	147,215	252,433
Territories.	{	Mississippi	17,088	23,264	40,352
		Orleans	34,660	41,896	76,556
		Louisiana Territory	3,611	17,834	20,845

Chief cities and towns, with the number of their inhabitants annexed

New York city	93,914	Newburyport	7,634
Philadelphia city	92,247	Portland	7,169
Baltimore city	35,583	Portsmouth	6,934
Boston	33,250	Marblehead	5,900
Charleston, S. C.	24,711	New Haven city	5,772
Salem	12,613	Lancaster	5,408
Providence	10,071	Savannah	5,215
Richmond	9,735	Charlestown	5,215
Albany city	9,356	Pittsburg	4,768
Norfolk	9,183	Lexington	4,326
Washington city	8,208	Plymouth	4,228
Newark	8,003	Hudson	4,048
Newport	7,907	Hartford city	3,965

Learning. In the United States in general, but especially in New England, great attention is paid to the education of children. The number of young men, educated in the colleges, affords a large supply for the professions of medicine, law, and divinity.

Colleges. The principal colleges, in the United States, are the university in Cambridge, and Yale college in New Haven. The number of students in these institutions is about 300 in each.

Character. The people of the United States, being the descendants of the various European nations, have not yet so assimilated, as to form a national character. They are, however, generally industrious, intelligent, and enterprising. In the northern states they are, for the most part, well informed and regular in their habits; in the southern states they are more addicted to gaming and dissipating pleasures.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Spanish dominions in North America are, East Florida, West Florida, Mexico or New Spain, and Guatimala.

EAST FLORIDA.

Principal towns. ST. AUGUSTINE, and New Smyrna.

Rivers. St Johns, Indian river, Apalachy or St. Marks.

Bays and Lakes. Chatham bay, bay of Carlos, bay of Espiritu Santo, St. Josephs, and Apalachy ; lake St. George, Mayaco, and Long lake.

Capes. Cape Florida, cape Sable, cape Roman.

WEST FLORIDA.

Principal towns. PENSACOLA, Mobile.

Lakes or Lagoons. Ponchartrain, and Maurepas, which, by the river Iberville, communicates with the river Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rivers. Pearl, Pascagoula, Mobile, Escambia, and Apalachicola.

Bays. Apalachy, St. Josephs, St. Rosè, Pensacola, Perdido, Mobile, Hillsborough bay, Boca Grande, Spirito Santo, and many others.

Face of the country, climate, &c. The Floridas are in general low and level. The climate is warm, especially in summer, and frequently unhealthy. The productions are sugar, oranges, lemons, citrons, and other tropical fruits.

MEXICO OR NEW SPAIN.

Mexico or New Spain is very extensive, and is divided into the following provinces or governments, sometimes called *Intendances*.

*Provinces.**Principal towns.*

<i>New California.</i>	{ MONTEREY, <i>San Diego</i> , San Gabriel, Santa Barbara.
<i>Old California.</i>	<i>Loreto</i> , Santa Ana, San Joseph.
<i>Sonora.</i>	{ Culiacan, Cinaloa, Rosariõ, Villa del Fuerte, los Alamos.
<i>New Mexico.</i>	{ Taos, Albuquerque, <i>Santa Fe</i> , Pusso del Norte.
Durango or New Biscay.	{ Durango or Guadiana, Chihuahua, San Juan del Rio, Nombre de Dios, Pasquiario, Saltillo, &c.
San Luis Potosi, divided into New Leon, New Santander, Cohahuila, and Texas.	{ <i>San Luis Potosi</i> , Nuevo Santander, Charcas, Catorce, <i>Monterey</i> , Linares, Monclova, San Antonio de Bejar.
Zacatecas.	Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Sombrerete.
Guadalaxara.	{ Guadalaxara, <i>San Blas</i> , Compostella, Aguas, Colima.
Valladolid.	{ Valladolid de Mechoacan, Pascuaro, Tzintzontzan or Huitzitzilla.
Guanaxuato.	{ Guanaxuato or Santa Fe de Gonnajoto, Salamanca, Celaya, Villa de Leon, San Miguel el Grande.
Mexico.	{ MEXICO, Queretaro, Tezeuco, <i>Acapulco</i> , Tacuba, Tasco, Zacatula, Lerma, Toluca, Cadareita, San Juan del Rio.

GUATIMALA.

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Puebla.	{ Puebla, Cholula, Tlascala, Atlixco, Tehuacan.
Vera Cruz.	{ Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, Victoria.
Oaxaca.	{ Oaxaca or Guaxaca, Tehuantepec, San Antonio de los Cues.
Merida or Yucatan.	{ Merida or Yucatan, Campeachy, Valladolid.

Mechoacan, New Galicia, New Leon, New Biscay, and some others were formerly considered provinces, and may now be found on most maps.

GUATIMALA.

Guatimala comprises the southern parts of the Spanish possessions in North America, and is divided into the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Chiapa.	{ Chiapa de los Indos, Chiapa or Ciudad Real, Acapala.
Vera Paz.	Vera Paz.
Guatimala.	Guatimala.
Honduras.	{ Valladolid, Truxillo, Gracias a Dios, and St. Jago. The eastern coast of Honduras is called the <i>Musquito shore</i> .
Nicaragua.	Leon, Granada, <i>Nicaragua</i> .
Costa Rica.	Carthage.
Veragua.	{ Conception. This province though in North America, belongs to New Grenana in South America.

Lakes. *Nicaragua.*

Rivers. Chiapa, Rio St. Juan, &c.

Population. The number of inhabitants in Mexico is about 6 000,000. Many of the towns are large, rich, and populous, to a much greater extent, than has usually been estimated. Some of the principal towns, and the number of their inhabitants, are shown in the following table.

Mexico	137,000	Gundalaxara	19,500
Guanaxuato	70,600	Valladolid	18,000
Puebla	67,800	Vera Cruz	16,000
Zacatecas	33,000	Durango	12,000
Oaxaca	24,000	San Luis Potosi	12,000

Mexico is supposed to be the most ancient and populous city in America. It was founded in 1325, about 500 years ago. It was the capital of the vast empire of Mexico, and the residence of the great monarch Montezuma, whose authority extended over numerous provinces, and millions of people.

In 1521 Cortez, a Spanish adventurer, with a few desperate followers, allured by the prospect of immense plunder in gold and silver, entered the dominions of Montezuma, and attacked his capital.

By false professions of friendship, by fraud and artifice, he induced Montezuma to visit his camp. He seized his person, made him prisoner, and then endeavoured to conquer his subjects but without success. Cortez then, by promises of safety, persuaded the emperor to address, from a conspicuous place, his own subjects, to induce them to submit. But notwithstanding their respect for Montezuma rose almost to adoration, their indignation was excited to such a degree, that they instantly discharged at him a volley of stones and arrows, which wounded him, so that he soon died.

His son-in-law, Guatimozin, succeeded to the throne, and vigorously prosecuted the war. But, though brave and mercantile he soon fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who disgracefully put him to death, and took possession of the country.

Mountains. Popocatepetl, Volcan de Orizaba, Colre

de Perote, Nevado de Toluco, Pic de Tancitaro, Volcan de Colima, &c. These are some of the highest pics of the great chain, which extends through Mexico from north to south, generally called the *Cordilleras of New Spain*. Some of these mountains, notwithstanding their situation in the torrid zone, are so high as to penetrate the region of perpetual snow. They are rendered sublime and terrific by their frequent eruptions, and the tremendous earthquakes, that sometimes attend them.

In 1759, during one of these earthquakes, a new mountain, by the name of *Volcan de Juruillo*, was, in the interior of the continent, by subterranean fires, thrown up to the height of nearly 1700 feet above the level of the adjoining plain. This is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of our earth. There are several instances of volcanic islands having risen from the bed of the ocean, as those near the Azores, in the Archipelago sea, and to the south of Iceland; but no other instance is known of a mountain's being raised in the centre of a vast plain.

Lakes. Chapala, Chalco, Tezcucó, San Christoval, Zumpango, Pascuaro, Mexitlan, &c.

These lakes are not remarkably large. They are sometimes much swollen by tropical rains, and are represented as very beautiful.

Rivers. The *Rio Bravo del Norte*, Colorado, Palmas, Tabasco, Sumasinta, Rio de las Nueces, Tula, Panico, (Rio Tempico) Zacatula, Culiacan, Mayo, Yopez, Guadalajara, &c.

Gulfs and bays. Mexico, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Honduras, Amatique, Dulce, Solinas or Nicoya, Papaguan, Fonseca, Tecoautepec, California, &c.

Capes. *Gracias a Dios*, Camaron, Honduras, False cape, Catoche, Mala, Blanco, Catherine, Corientes, St. Lucas, &c.

Face of the country, climate, &c. A great part of the country of Mexico, though in the torrid zone, is elevated so high, as to enjoy a temperate and healthy climate.

On the coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the land, for some distance, is low and level, and the climate hot and unhealthy ; but a traveller may, in a few hours, by ascending the Cordilleras, pass from this sultry and scorching heat of summer, to the refreshing breezes of spring or autumn ; and by pursuing his journey, may in a short time reach the frosts and snows of winter.

Soil and productions. In some places the soil is extremely fertile, producing two or three harvests in a year. The productions are various and abundant. Wheat, rye, barley, maize (or Indian corn), are successfully cultivated. Apples, pears, grapes, melons, figs, &c. are common.

Gold and silver mines are rich and numerous, and wrought to an immense profit.

The Spanish dominions have hitherto been but imperfectly known. Some late travels into these countries render them more interesting, and show, that a great part of the country is rich in *mineral* and *vegetable* productions, and that its population is numerous and increasing.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indies consist of a great number of islands in the waters of the Atlantic ocean, between North and South America, or the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea.

The West Indies are divided into the Bahama, or Lucayo islands, the Great Antilles, the Caribbee islands, and the Little Antilles.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The Bahamas are, Great Bahama, Abaco or Lucayo, Berry's island, Andros, Nassau, New Providence, Eleu-

a, Green's island, Guanahani or St. Salvador, Wat-
Exuma, Yama or Long island, Crooked, Mogane
Mayaguana, Inagua, Caycos or Caques, Turks isl-
, &c.

THE GREAT ANTILLES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | { | <i>Towns.</i> Havanna, Principe, Bayamo, San-
tiago, St. Carlos. |
| | { | <i>Capes.</i> Cape St. Antonio, cape de Cruz,
cape Maizi. |
| ica. | { | <i>Towns.</i> St. Jago or Spanish town,
<i>Kingston.</i> |
| | { | <i>Capes.</i> Point Pedro, Morant Point. |
| aniola,
Domin-
r Hayti. | { | <i>Towns.</i> <i>Cape François, Port au Prince,</i>
St. Domingo, The Mole, Leogane, &c. |
| | { | <i>Capes.</i> Cape St. Nicholas, cape Tiburon,
cape Cabron, cape Raphael, &c. |
| o Rico. | { | <i>Towns.</i> St. John or St. Juan. |
| | { | <i>Capes.</i> Cape Aguada, St. Juan, and
Roxa. |

These four are the largest and most important of the
st India Islands.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Virgin
lands.</i> | { | Aneгада, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin
Gorda, St. John's, St. Croix or Santa
Cruz. |
| ward. | { | Anguilla, St. Martin, St Bartholomew's,
Barbuda, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher's,
Saba, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, De-
sirade, Guadaloupe, Dominica, &c. |
| Edward. | { | Martinico, St. Lucie, Barbadoes, St.
Vincent, Bequia, Grenadu, Tobago, Trin-
idad. |

Little Antil- { Aruba, Curazou or Curacao, Bonaire,
les. { Orchilla, Tortuga, la Margarita.

The West Indies are subject to frequent earthquakes, violent thunder and lightning, and in autumn to furious hurricanes. The climate, in general, is hot and unhealthy. The soil is fertile, and being watered by frequent showers, produces in abundance sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, ginger, pimento, various tropical fruits, and some drugs. There are some mines of silver and gold.

When these islands were first discovered, it was supposed they belonged to the Asiatic islands, which were then known by the general name *Indies*; but when it was ascertained, that they were on opposite parts of the earth, these, being in latitude west of Europe, received the appellation *West Indies*, to distinguish them from the others, east of Europe, which accordingly were called *East Indies*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America principally belongs to Spain, Portugal, and the original uncivilized inhabitants.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. The Andes, or Cordilleras of South America. These are the highest mountains known.

Lakes. Maracaybo, Titicaca, Guanacache, &c. The lakes in South America are not large.

Rivers. Orinoco, the Amazon, called also Marañon or Maragnon, the Rio de la Plata. The two last are the largest rivers in the known world. They run a course of nearly 3,000 miles, and are about 150 miles wide at their mouths.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, &c. Caribbean sea, Gulf of Darien. Bahia or All Saints bay, Assumption, St. Matthias, St. Josef, St. George's bay, Gulf of Penas, Gulf of Che-

res or Guaytecas. Gulf of Guayaquil, bay of Buena-ventura, and Panama. Strait of Magellan, and of le Maire.

Islands. Trinidad, Fernando de Noronha, Trinida-da, St. Catherine, Grande, Georgia, Sandwich, Falkland, Staten, Terra del Fuego or the Land of Fire, Trinity, Chiloe, Juan Fernandes, St. Felix, St. Ambrose, Easter Island, and the Gallipagos.

Capes. Cape Vela, cape Nassau, cape Orange, cape North and cape Maquari, cape St. Roque, cape Frio, cape St. Martha, cape Santa Maria and cape St. Antonio, cape Corientes, cape Horne, cape Tres Montes, cape St. Nicholas, cape Blanco, &c.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

South America is divided into New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, Peru, Amazonia, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Patagonia.

NEW GRANADA OR TERRA FIRMA.

New Granada contains 24 provinces. Those provinces in *Italics*, have their capitals of the same name.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>
<i>Veragua</i>	Conception, St. Jago, in N. America.	Rapasa
Panama	Panama, Porto Bello.	Popayan
Darien	Porto Bello.	Barbacoa
Choco		Pastos
Zina		Atacames
<i>Carthagera</i>		Quito
<i>Santa Martha</i>		Richambo
Merida		Guayaquil
San Juan de los Llanos.		Macas
Santa Fe	Santa Fe de Bogota.	Cuenca
Antioquia		Loja
Novita		Juan de Bra- camoras.

Mountains. *Andes* is the general name of the mountains in South America. The principal summits in New Granada are, Pachinca, Antisana, Cotapaxi, Tunguragua, Chimborazo. These are the highest mountains known, rising from 16 to more than 20 thousand feet above a level with the sea.

Rivers. Magdalena and its branches, Guayaquil, &c.

VENEZUELA.

Provinces. Margarita, Cumana, Barcelona, Caracas, Truxillo, Merida, Varinas.

Towns. Caraccas, Cumana, Maracaibo, Barcelona, Guanara, Merida, Barquisimeto, Tocuyo, Coro, San Carlos, Maracay, Tulmero, Valencia, Victoria, Truxillo, Porto Cavello, St. Philip, St. Thomas, Curiaco, *La Guira*, Varinas, San Fernando.

These towns are generally large, containing from 8 or 10 to more than 40 thousand inhabitants each.

Mountains. Pichaco and Tumeriquiri.

Stas and Lakes. *Caribbean sea*, Maracaibo, and Valencia lakes.

Rivers. Palmar or *Sulia*, Tocuyo, Aroa or Yaracay, Tuy, and several branches of the Oronoco.

Bays and Gulfs. Gulf of Venezuela, bay of Coro and Tacaragua, the gulf of Cariaco, and Paria or Triste. Margarita is the principal island.

GUIANA.

Guiana has been divided as follows.

Spanish, extending from	<i>Oronoco</i> to the <i>Essequebo</i> .
Now { Dutch,	<i>Essequebo</i> to the <i>Maroni</i> .
Eng. { French or <i>Cayenne</i> ,	<i>Maroni</i> to the <i>Arouary</i> .
Portuguese	<i>Arouary</i> to the <i>Amazon</i> .

ENGLISH GUIANA.

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Principal towns.</i>
Surinam	- -	Paramaribo
Berbice	- -	New Amsterdam
Demarara	- -	Stabrook
Cayenne	- -	Cayenne.

Capes. Cape Barima, cape Nassau, cape Orange, Corrobana point, and cape North.

This country is generally level and fertile ; producing sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, coffee, cocoa, &c. There are only two seasons, the wet and the dry. The climate is unhealthy.

In Surinam is found that wonderful fish, called the *torpedo*, whose touch excites a sensation similar to that of an electric shock.

PERU.

Intendances. Truxillo, Tarma, LIMA, Guanica Velica, Guamanga, Guantajaya, Cusco, Arequipa.

Towns. LIMA, Cusco, Arequipa, Truxillo, Guamanaga, Caxamarca, Lambayeque, and Ica.

Mountains. The Andes with their various summits, which rise to such a height, that they are covered with perpetual snow.

Lake. Titicaca.

Rivers. The rivers are inconsiderable, except the Gullaga and Ucayle, which are remarkable for being sources of the Amazon, taking their rise in this country among the Andes.

There are but two seasons in Peru, summer and winter, which are the reverse of ours in North America. On the summit of the mountains however winter is perpetual.

BRAZIL.

AMAZONIA.

Amazonia, situated in the interior of South America, has not been sufficiently explored for accurate description. It abounds with rivers, most of which unite their waters in the great river Amazon, the largest in the world, and from which the whole country receives its name. It is mostly inhabited by Indians, who are superior in arts and improvement to those of North America.

BRAZIL.

Brazil is divided into the following provinces.

<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Middle.</i>	<i>Interior.</i>
Para	Sergippe	Goyaz
Maranhao	Bahia	Minas Geraes
Seara	Ilheos	St. Paul
Pauchy	Poto Seguro	Guyara
Rio Grande	Espiritu Santo	Cuyapos
Paraiba		Cuyaba
Temaraca	<i>Southern.</i>	Matogrosso
Pernambuco.	Rio Janeiro	Paresio
	St. Vincent	Topiambaa
	Del Rey.	

Towns. RIO JANEIRO or ST. SEBASTIAN, St. Salvador or Bahai, Pernambuco, Para, Porto Leguro, San Pedro.

The three first towns contain from 40 to 140 thousand inhabitants each.

Rivers. The Amazon and the Tocantines with their numerous branches; St. Francisco, and several branches of the La Plata, are the principal.

The Amazon or Maragnon is the largest river in the world. It runs a course of more than 3,000 miles, is affected by the tide 600, and is said to be 150 miles wide at its mouth. It receives a vast number of streams; the principal of which are, the Rio Negro, Parana, and

Madeira. Alligators and serpents of enormous size infest the neighbouring marshes and the shores upon this river.

Brazil is a vast country, extending nearly 2,000 miles in each direction. The climate is generally temperate and healthy; the soil fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, tobacco, pepper, cotton, &c. and the mines of gold, silver, and diamonds, are rich and productive.

BUENOS AYRES.

Governments.

Principal towns.

La Paz. { Lampa, Carabaya Arangaro and Asilo,
Laricaxas, Omasuyos, Chucuito, La Paz,
Pacajes, Paucar-Coila.

**Santa Cruz
de la Sierra.** { Choco, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Charcas. { Ciacica, Paria, Chayanta, Oruro, Attaca-
ma, Carangas, La Plata and *Potosi*, Por-
co, Amparaes, Lipos, Tarija or Chicas,
Tomina, Pilaya and Pispaya, Cochabamba.

Tucuman. Salta, Jujuy.

Paraguay. Guaranía, Paraguay.

**Buenos
Ayres.** { BUENOS AYRES, *Monte Video*, Tugu,
Pampas.

These governments have been so modified as to form three others in addition, viz. Paucar-Colla, Salla, and Cochabamba.

Towns. BUENOS AYRES, *Monte Video*, *Potosi*, *La Plata*, *La Paz*, *Assumption*, Yaguaron, Puno, Chucuito, *Santa Cruz de la Sierra*, Oropesa, Attacama, Jujuy, Salta, Miguel, *Santiago*, *Corrientes*, *Cordova*, *Santa Fe*, *St. Sacramento*, *Maldonado*.

Mountains. The Andes rise in the western part of

this government, and many branches of them pass off into the interior.

Lakes. Titicaca is the principal ; it discharges its waters into another lake by the name of Paria, which appears to have no communication with the ocean.

Rivers. The *Rio de la Plata*, or the river of Silver, is the largest ; its branches are large and numerous ; some of them take their rise in the Andes, near the Pacific ocean. The principal are the Tercero, Selado, Vermejo, Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Parana, and the Uruguay.

The Rio de la Plata is navigable for vessels of burden to Assumption, about 1200 miles ; though the channel is so obstructed by shoals, as in many places to render the navigation difficult and dangerous.

There are in this country immense fields of grass, called *pampas*, which extend several hundred miles, and afford range and pasturage to innumerable herds of wild cattle and horses ; vast numbers of which are killed for their hides only. Their hunters pursue them on fleet horses, and while on full speed, drive in among them, and with cutlasses, sharpened for the purpose, cut the hamstrings of as many as possible, and thus barbarously secure their game.

The climate of this country is represented as healthy and delightful, the soil fertile, and abundant in its productions.

CHILI.

Provinces. Copiapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, St. Jago, Rancagua, Calchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, Huilquilemu, Cujo, and Valdivia.

Towns. SANTIAGO or ST. JAGO, *Concepcion*, *Valparaiso*, *Valdivia*, Talca, Copiapo, Coquimbo, *Mendoza*, St. Juan, Chacao, and Castro.

Mountains. The *Andes* pass through Chili in several ridges, and under various names. Some of them rise to the immense height of 20,000 feet above the surface of the sea.

PATAGONIA.

37

Many of the mountains are volcanic, and constantly burning, which gives them a grand and truly sublime appearance. Earthquakes are so frequent, that they give no alarm, although they have sometimes been attended with ruinous consequences.

Lakes. Guanacache, Huechin, Layquin, and several others ; three of which are salt ; but none are large.

Rivers. The largest are Cauten, Maule, Biobio, Valdivia, &c.

Climate and soil. The climate is in general temperate and healthy. In the northern part it seldom rains: The heavy dews afford sufficient moisture for vegetation. In the other parts the seasons are divided into wet and dry, each continuing several months. The soil is rich, and watered by innumerable streams, which precipitate themselves from the Andes ; and of which some in their progress become rivers of considerable magnitude.

PATAGONIA.

Patagonia extends to the southern extremity of South America, a cold and severe latitude. Like Amazonia it is inhabited by native tribes of Indians, who are ignorant and superstitious. They pay some little attention to the cultivation of corn, and the raising of sheep. They generally appear on horseback, live a wandering life, eat the flesh of animals taken in hunting, and clothe themselves with their skins. The men have been represented as of uncommon strength and stature, and the women as subjected by them to an abject state of labour and drudgery. It is, however, but little frequented by other nations, and of course not well known.

Mountains. The *Andes*, or *Cordilleras* of South America, which have before been mentioned, are the highest, the longest, and the most remarkable in the world. They extend about 4600 miles, from the northern to the southern extremity of South America.

Their chief summits are near the equator ; and the

highest, which is Chimborazo, rises 20280 feet, or more than 3 miles above a level with the sea, which is 5000 feet higher than Mount Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

Chimborazo is covered with perpetual snow from 2400 feet below the top. The plain of Quito, which forms the base of these prodigious mountains, is elevated so far above the sea, as to constitute about one third of their height; so that from their base they do not surpass Mount Blanc.

The other principal pics or elevations are Cotopaxi, a volcano, about 18600 feet high; Pachinca, Sanga, and the Altar.

Rivers. Saladillo, river of Willows, *Colorado*, and Rio Negro.

South America is best known for its gold and silver mines. They are exceedingly rich, particularly those of Chili and Peru, and have been wonderfully productive to Spain.

EUROPE.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. The Dofrafeld, Uralian, Pyrenees, Carpathian, Alps, Appennines. Mount *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Hecla* are volcanoes.

Oceans. The Atlantic, the Arctic or Northern Frozen ocean, the German ocean, usually called the North sea.

Lakes. Ladoga, Onega, Constance, Geneva, &c.

Rivers. The Wolga, Don, Dnieper, Niester, Danube, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Rhone, Saone, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Somme, Tagus, Douro, Ebro, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Tiber, Po, Dwina, South Dwina or Duna, Thames, Severn, Humber, Mercy, the Forth, Tay, Clyde, Shannon, &c.

Seas. The Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black sea, the sea of Azoph, the White sea, the Baltic, the North sea, and the Irish sea.

. Gulf of Venice, Bothnia and Finland.

. Bay of Biscay.

. Strait of Gibraltar, Messina, Bonafacio, Iles, Constantinople or Bosphorus, Cofia or Je- e Scagerac or Cattegat, the Sound, the strait the English channel, St. George's channel, &c.

. Nova Zembla, Spitsbergen, Iceland, the etland, Orkney and Western isles, England, the Isle of Man, Anglesea, Scilly isles, Isle of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark ; in the e Funen, Zealand, Falster, Langland, Feme- and, Moen, Bornholm, Rugen, Oeland, Goth- Aland ; Dago and Oesel, belonging to Russia ; Belle isle, isles of Rhe and Oleron in the bay of elonging to France.

. Mediterranean are Yvica, Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Elba, Sicily, Stromboli, Lipari, and n the gulf of Venice are Corfu, Cephalonia, . which form what has been called the Republic even Islands ; Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus in the egropont, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Lemnos, Ica- , Patmos, &c. in the Archipelago.

. Jutland or Denmark proper, Spain, It-

winth, and Precop or Perecop.

cape, Naze or Lindenness, Spurn Lands End, cape Clear, cape la cape Finisterre, cape St. Vincent, to, Di Leuca, cape Matapan.

DIVISIONS.

Is Lapland, Norway, Sweden, na, Batavia or Holland, Germa- gary, France, Spain, Portugal, y, and the United kingdom of

or North Lapland,

Swedish or South Lapland, and Russia or East Lapland. The extent of these divisions is uncertain.

The Laplanders are under no regular government; they live in huts so low, as scarcely to admit of ~~their~~ standing upright. Their fire is built in the centre, around which they sit upon their heels. In this manner, when they eat, both men and women assemble round their food, which is placed on the ground, or upon the carpet. They live in a state of great ignorance, having neither writing nor letters, but only a number of hieroglyphics.

Climate. The winters are intensely cold. In attempting to drink, the lips are frequently frozen to the cup.—The snow sometimes falls to the depth of 4 or 5 feet, which renders the country almost impassable, still after a thaw and a succeeding frost; the Laplander is then presented with a smooth level of ice, over which he travels with his rein-deer in a sledge 2 or 3 hundred miles a day.

In some parts of Lapland the sun, in winter, is absent several weeks; but the moon and stars are almost constantly visible, and together with the northern light render the night less dreary than might be expected. In summer the sun does not set for the same length of time, which for several weeks renders the heat excessive.

Mountains. Lapland is a vast mass of mountains irregularly crowded together, but in some places separated by rivers and lakes.

Metals. Silver, gold, copper, and lead mines have been found in Lapland, and wrought to some profit.

Animals. Rein-deer are numerous in Lapland, and of great importance to the inhabitants. They supply the place of cattle and horses. Their flesh affords food, their skins clothing, their milk cheese, and their tendons thread and cordage.

NORWAY.

Norway (or the Northern Way) is divided into 4 governments.

*Governments.**Principal towns.*

Wardhuys	-	-	-	Wardhuys.
Drontheim	-	-	-	Drontheim.
Bergen	-	-	-	Bergen.
Aggerhuss	-	-	-	Christiana, Frederickshall.

Mountains. The Dofrefield or Daara-field separate Norway from Sweden. They form a long chain, and are known by different names; as Fillefield, Runfield, Dourfield, &c.

Islands. The Loffoden isles.

Capes. *North cape*, the *Naze* or *Lindeness*.

On the northwest coast of Norway is the famous vortex, called the *Maelstrom*. It is heard at a great distance, and forms a whirlpool of vast depth and extent, and is so violent, that when a ship comes near, it is drawn in, and shattered to pieces.

The *climate* of Norway is various. The days in winter are short and cold; in summer they are long and hot for several weeks.

The country is rough, and so barren, that the inhabitants live principally by hunting and fishing.

The chief wealth of Norway consists in its immense forests, which furnish foreigners with various kinds of timber; such as masts, boards, &c.

DENMARK.

Denmark Proper is a small kingdom, consisting only of the peninsula of Jutland, and several islands in the Baltic sea; but to Denmark belong *Norway*, the *north-east part of Lapland*, *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and the *Faro isles*.

*Provinces.**Principal towns.*

Denmark Proper.	{	N. Jutland.	Wiborg, Alaborg, Aarhus.
		S Jutland	
		S'eswick	Sl-eswick, Altona, Kiel,
		Holstein	Gluckstadt, Tonningen.

Principal	{	Zealand	COPENHAGEN, <i>Elsineur</i> .
Islands.		Funen	Odensee.

The other islands are Falster, Langland, Laland, Femeren, Alsen, Mona and Bornholm; Iceland in the northern part of the Atlantic, (the chief town Skalholt,) Spitzbergen, and the Faro isles.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, is a noted sea-port. It signifies *the merchant's haven*. It is one of the best fortified, and the most regular built cities in the north of Europe.

Elsineur is situated on the *sound*, or passage into the Baltic, where vessels, visiting this sea, are obliged to pay a toll, or small tribute, to Denmark.

Kiel, in Holstein, has a respectable university. Altona, on the Elbe, is next to Copenhagen in commerce and population.

Iceland, a large and celebrated island, is subject of Denmark. For two months the sun never sets in summer, nor rises in winter. This island abounds in sulphur, subterranean fires, and volcanoes. Mount Hecla is a volcano one mile high, and is always covered with snow. Several years ago a volcanic island near Iceland rose from the bottom of the sea; but it soon after disappeared.

Greenland, celebrated for its whale fishery, and the Faro islands, belong to Denmark.

The climate of Denmark is temperate for the latitude. The transitions from summer to winter, and the reverse, are so sudden, that spring and autumn are scarcely known.

The ancient Danes were courageous almost to ferocity; the present inhabitants are more mild and timid.

Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner.

SWEDEN.

Sweden is divided into the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Sweden Proper	- STOCKHOLM, <i>Upsal.</i>
Gothland	- - Calmar, Lunden, Gottenburg.
Finland	- - - Abo.
Swedish Lapland	- Tornœa.

Islands. Gothland, Oeland, Åland, Rugen, &c.

Gulfs. Finland and Bothnia.

Straits. The Sound, between Sweden and the island of Zealand.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, is built on several rocky islands, which are united by wooden bridges.

Upsal is a considerable town, and noted for its university.

Abo, the capital of Finland, is a sea-port, from which are exported corn, flax, and iron.

Climate. In Sweden there is neither spring nor autumn. Summer suddenly succeeds winter, and the valleys are green in a few days after being covered with snow.

The Swedes are in general healthy, cheerful, complaisant, and courageous. They patiently endure hunger, cold, and poverty. The women are frequently engaged in the most laborious and painful occupations abroad.

RUSSIA.

Russia includes most of the North of Europe, and all the North of Asia. It is divided into about 50 provinces or governments, the principal of which are, St. Petersburg, Revel, Riga, Courland, Lithuania, Novogorod, Smolensk, Mosqua, Voronez, Belgorod, Olonetz, Vologda, Kiow, Archangel, Vyborg, Caucasus, Perme, Tobolsk, and the country of the Cossacks, or Don Kazacks.

Towns. PETERSBURG, Narva, Moscow or Mosqua, Archangel, Vyborg, Riga, Polotsk, Wilna, Revel, Cronstadt, Tula, Odessa, Azof, Precop, Oczakow, &c. in Europe; and Astrachan, Ouralsk, Arenburg, Tobolsk,

Obderakoi, *Colhyvane*, *Ecaterinburn*, *Tomsk*, *Irkutsk*, *Yakutsk*, *Okotsk*, &c. in Asia.

Mountains. The *Oural* or *Uralian*, the *Olonetz*, &c.
Lakes. *Ladoga*, *Onega*, *Peypus*, *Ilmen*, &c.

Rivers. The *Volga*, *Don*, *Nieper*, *Niester*, *Dniepr*, *Cara*, *Petchora*, *Mezen*, *Dwina*, *Onega*, *Neva*, &c.

Gulfs. *Finland*, *Livonia* or *Riga*.

Islands. *Cronstadt*, *Oesel*, *Dago*.

The river *Volga* or *Volga*, the largest in Europe, and *Uralian* mountains, make the boundary between Europe and Asia.

The extent of Russia affords a great variety in both the soil and climate. In the northern part the winter is severe, in the southern moderate, and the seasons are pleasant and temperate.

Russia is generally a level country, abounding with marshes, forests, lakes, and rivers.

Government. The government of Russia is an absolute monarchy. The emperor has the lives and fortunes of his subjects at his own disposal. The succession is hereditary, although the reigning sovereign has the power of appointing his successor.

Commerce. Russia is noted for its timber and flax trade ; for its iron and copper mines ; its pitch, tar, wax, and honey ; and its furs and peltry. Inland navigation is extensive both by caravans and canals. To China the merchants send furs ; and in return bring home tea, silk, cotton, gold, &c.

POLAND.

Poland is divided into 12 provinces.

Provinces. Great Poland, Little Poland, Prussia Royal, Masovia, Polachia, Red Russia, Podolia, Volhynia, Lithuania, Samogitia, and Courland.

Towns. WARSAW, Cracow, Dantzic, Thorn, Wilna, Leopold or Lemberg.

Mountains. *Krapack* or *Carpathian* mountains.

Rivers. The *Vistula* or *Wesel*, the *Bug*, the *Memel*, *Prypec*, the *Nieper*, the *Niester*, and the *Bog*.

Poland, though at present struck out of the list of nations, yet, on account both of historical and political knowledge, requires a place in geography.

Warsaw, situated on the Vistula, is surrounded by a mote and a double wall. The city and its suburbs occupy a great extent. It has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting a contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervade every part of this unhappy country.

The *Carpathian* mountains are high, and always covered with snow, which has been known to fall in the middle of summer.

The *salt mines* in Poland are a great curiosity. They are 6 or 8 hundred feet deep, more than 1000 broad, and extend to 6 or 8 thousand feet in length. The top of the cave is supported by columns of salt, which have been left for supports to the roof. When these mines are illuminated, they exhibit a brilliant appearance; the smooth and transparent surfaces of the salt reflecting all the colours of the rainbow.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia is a small kingdom. It is divided into Ducal Prussia, (now called the kingdom of Prussia,) Polish Prussia or Prussia Royal, Silesia, &c.

Towns. BERLIN, *Koningsberg*, *Dantzic*, *Thorn*, *Warsaw*, *Elbing*, *Breslaw*, *Potzdam*.

Rivers. The *Vistula*, the *Pregel*, the *Memel*, the *Oder*.

Gulfs. The principal is *Dantzic*.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The British dominions include Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands.

The island of Great Britain is about 300 miles broad, 600 long, and contains about 12,000,000 inhabitants. It is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales.

England contains 40 counties or shires.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Northumberland.	Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick.
Cumberland.	Carlisle, Penrith, Whitehaven.
Westmoreland.	Appleby, Kendal.
Durham.	Durham, Stockton, Sunderland.
Yorkshire.	{ York, Leeds, Hull, Scarborough, { Wakefield, Sheffield.
Lancashire.	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester.

Berwick-upon-Tweed is on the borders of England and Scotland. It properly belongs to neither, but possessing peculiar privileges, is both a town and county of itself.

York is the capital of the north, and in point of rank, the second city in England.

Leeds and *Wakefield* are celebrated for woollen cloth, *Sheffield* for cutlery and hard-ware, and *Manchester* for cotton goods.

Liverpool, upon the river *Mersey*, is a large and flourishing sea-port, and though a century ago but a small village, it is now the third, if not the second, port in the kingdom.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Cheshire.	Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield.
Derbyshire.	Derby, Chesterfield, Ashborn.
Staffordshire.	Stafford, Litchfield, Leek.
Warwickshire.	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Worcestershire.	Worcester, Kidderminster.
Shropshire.	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire.	Hereford, Ledbury, Leominster.
Monmouthshire.	Monmouth, Abergavenny.
Gloucestershire.	Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury.
Oxfordshire.	Oxford, Hanley, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire.	Aylesbury, Buckingham.

Derbyshire is celebrated for many natural curiosities, among which are the mountains of the *Peak*, which are much visited on account of their extraordinary caverns and perforations.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire are noted for their porcelain and earthen ware.

Birmingham is a large and populous town, noted for its cutlery and hard-ware.

Stafford-upon-Avon is the birth-place of the celebrated Shakspeare.

Kidderminster has a large manufactory of carpets.

Droitwich is noted for its salt-pits, from which are annually obtained 700,000 bushels.

Cheshire and *Gloucestershire* are famous for cheese.

Bristol, in wealth, trade, and population, has always been the second city in England.

Oxford has one of the best endowed universities in the world. *Eton* is likewise celebrated for its college.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Bedfordshire.	Bedford, Ampthill, Woburn.
Huntingdonshire.	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's.
Northamptonshire.	Northampton, Peterborough.
Rutlandshire.	Oakham, Uppingham.
Leicestershire.	Leicester, Loughborough.
Nottinghamshire.	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Lincolnshire.	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston.
Norfolk.	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Suffolk.	Ipswich, Bury, Hadley.
Cambridgeshire.	Cambridge, Newmarket, Royston.
Hertfordshire.	Hertford, St. Alban's, Hitchin.
Essex.	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.

Cambridge is the seat of a celebrated university.

Harwich is a port, where passengers usually embark for Holland

Counties.

Principal towns.

Middlesex.	LONDON, <i>Westminster</i> , Uxbridge.
Kent.	Canterbury, Maidstone, <i>Dover</i> .
Sussex.	Chichester, Lewis, Brighthelmston.
Surry.	Guildford, Southwark, Kingston.
Hampshire.	{ Winchester, Portsmouth, South- ampton.
Berkshire.	Reading, Windsor, Abington.
Wiltshire.	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough.
Somersetshire.	<i>Bath</i> , Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater.
Devonshire.	Exeter, <i>Plymouth</i> , Barnstable.
Dorsetshire.	Dorchester, Weymouth, Blandford.
Cornwall.	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro.

London, the metropolis of the British empire, is situated on the Thames, about 60 miles from the sea. It is 18 or 20 miles in circumference, contains about 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and on account of its riches, commerce, and manufactures, may be considered the first city in the world.

Plymouth, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Woolwich*, are large dockyards.

Devizes is noted for its wool trade; *Wilton* for its carpets.

Somersetshire supplies lead, copper, &c. *Bath* is celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Mountains, hills, &c. Skiddaw, the Peak, the Endle, the Wolds, the Chiltern, Malvern, Cotswold, Wreken, Mindip, Cheviot hills, &c. The last are between England and Scotland.

Lakes. Winandermere, Derwent, Ulswater, &c.

Rivers. The *Thames*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Mersey*, *Dee*, the four *Avons*, *Tyne*, *Tweed*, &c.

ies. Mount's bay, Torbay, St. Ives, Milford h-t. Brides bay, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Robinhood

ands. The *Isle of Wight, Anglesca, Isle of Man, Alderney, Sark.* The four last are near the f France.

ies. Lizard Point, Land's End, Start Point, St. Head, Spurn Head, Flamborough Head, St. Bees Rossal Point, Orme's Head, Stumble Head, St. Head, St. Gowen's Head, Hartland Point, Tre-ead, Towan Point, Cape Cornwall, &c.

nate. England, being surrounded by water, is ject to extreme heat and cold, than most places ame latitude on the continent. The sea breezes te the severity both of summer and winter. The r is inconstant, and the frequency of fogs and contributes much to the perpetual verdure of the

The soil, though not remarkable for its natu- lity, is, under a most skilful cultivation, abun- productive; and the scenery of the country is rep- d as inimitably beautiful.

als, &c. The *tin mines* of Cornwall are the most able, and are of immense value to the nation. mber of miners is said to amount to 100,000. *gold, copper, lead, &c.* have been found. There -pits and quarries of *marble* and *freestone* in many and iron-ore and pit-coal in great abundance.

tracter. The English are in general of a mode- ture, regular features, and of a fair and florid com- . Their valour both by sea and land is univer- known, and no nation surpasses them in true id learning.

ernment. The British government s a limited .by. It consists in a king, who is an hereditary dependent sovereign, a hereditary house of nd of representatives, who are elected by the

These three powers, composing the parliament.

or general assembly of Great Britain, are useful checks upon each other.

Commerce. Commerce and manufactures have rendered the English one of the most powerful nations in the world. The woollen, cotton, hard-ware, and porcelain manufactures are the most important, and are sources of immense wealth. The ocean is covered with her ships, which carry her productions and arms to every part of the globe.

WALES.

Wales is divided into 12 counties.

Counties

Principal towns.

Flint.	Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell.
Denbighshire.	Denbigh, <i>Wrexham</i> , Ruthen.
Isle of Anglesea.	Beaumaris and <i>Holyhead</i> .
Caernarvonshire.	Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Merionethshire.	Dolgelly, Bala, Harlech.
Montgomeryshire.	Montgomery, Welch Pool.
Cardiganshire.	Cardigan, Aberistwith.
Radnorshire.	Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.
Brecknockshire.	Brecknock, Builth, Hay.
Glamorganshire.	Cardiff, Landaff, Cowbridge.
Caermarthenshire.	Caermarthen, Kidwelly.
Pembrokeshire.	Pembroke, <i>St. David's</i> , <i>Milford</i> .

Mountains. Wales is a mountainous country. The principal mountains are Snowden and Plinlimmon.

Rivers. The Wye, and the sources of the Severn, and the Dee.

Wrexham is the largest town in North Wales, and is famous for its flannels.

Holyhead is a sea-port, whence passengers usually embark for Dublin.

ford Haven is an excellent harbour, perhaps the Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in . A thousand ships may lie here in perfect

Welch are the worthy descendants of the an-
britons. They are passionate, but honest, brave,
pitiable.

SCOTLAND.

and is divided into 33 counties.

	<i>Principal towns.</i>
	Kirkwall.
ss	Wick, Thurso.
and	Strathy, Dornock.
	Tain, Dingwall.
ty	Cromarty.
	Nairne.
ss	<i>Inverness.</i>
r Murray	Elgin, Forres.
	Banff.
on	<i>Aberdeen.</i>
line	Bervie, Kinkardine.
	Montrose, Forfar.
	Perth, Dunkeld.
	St. Andrews, Cupar.
	Kinross.
annan	Clackmannan.
	Stirling, Falkirk.
rton	Dumbarton.
	Inverary.
	Rothsay.
	Ayr, Irvine.
w	Renfrew, <i>Greenock.</i>
	<i>Glasgow</i> , Lanerk.
gow	Linlithgow.
gh	<i>Edinburgh.</i>
gton	Haddington, Dunbar.

Berwick	-	Berwick, Dunse.
Roxborough	-	Jedburgh.
Selkirk	-	Selkirk.
Peebles	- -	Peebles.
Dumfries	- -	Dumfries.
Kirkcudbright	-	Kirkcudbright.
Wigtown	- -	Wigtown, Whitehorn.

Mountains. The Grampian hills, Pentland hills, Lammer Muir, and the Cheviot hills.

Lakes. Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Fine, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, &c.

Rivers. The *Forth*, the *Fay*, the *Tweed*, the *Dee*, the *Don*, the *Spey*, the *Clyde*, the *Nithe*, &c.

Islands. The *Hebrides* or *Western Isles*, of which Harris or Lewis is the largest; the *Orkneys*, the *Shetland*, Arran, and Bute.

Capes and Headlands. St. Abbe's Head, Kinnaird's and Duncansby's Head.

Scotland, anciently called Caledonia, is separated from England by the river Tweed, the Cheviot hills, and the Solway Firth.

It is divided by the river Tay into North Scotland, or the *Highlands*, and South Scotland, or the *Lowlands*.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is situated near the river Forth. It stands on an eminence, and makes a grand appearance. The castle is built on a solid rock of great height, which overlooks the city, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Glasgow, situated on the Clyde, is for population, riches, and commerce, the second city in Scotland.

Aberdeen is situated on the river Dee, and, for its trade, extent, and beauty, is considered the third city in Scotland. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, are all celebrated for their universities.

The Scotch are temperate, industrious, hardy, and valiant; they are great lovers of learning, and have many of them been eminent in the sciences.

England and Scotland were formerly two kingdoms; but they have been united more than 200 years.

IRELAND.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces ; Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. These are subdivided into 32 counties.

Leinster contains 12.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Dublin	DUBLIN.
Drogheda	Drogheda.
Wicklow	Wicklow.
Wexford	Wexford.
Longford	Longford.
Meath	Trim.
Dublin	Mullingar.
County of Philip's Town	Philip's Town.
County of Mary Boro'	Mary Boro'.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Naas, Athy.	Naas, Athy.
Carlow	Carlow.

Ulster contains 9.

Downpatrick.	Downpatrick.
Armagh.	Armagh.
Monaghan.	Monaghan.
Cavan.	Cavan.
Carrickfergus, Belfast.	Carrickfergus, Belfast.
Derry.	Derry.
Omagh.	Omagh.
Enniskillen.	Enniskillen.
Lifford.	Lifford.

Munster contains 6.

Ennis.	Ennis.
Cork.	Cork.
Tralee.	Tralee.
Limerick.	Limerick.
Clonmell.	Clonmell.
Waterford.	Waterford.

Connaught contains 5.

Leitrim.	Leitrim.
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Roscommon	-	Roscommon.
Mayo	-	Newport.
Sligo	-	Sligo.
Galway	-	Galway.

Mountains. In Ireland there are several lofty mountains. Mourne and Iveagh are among the highest.

Lakes. Ireland abounds in lakes or *loughs*, as they are called in this country. The principal are lough Neagh, Erne, Foyle, Corrib, Ree, and Derg.

Lough Neagh is remarkable for its efficacy in scrofulous disorders, and for its petrifying qualities, or for its changing wood and other substances into stone.

Rivers. The *Shannon*, the *Blackwater*, the *Barrow*, *Noir*, *Suir*, *Liffey*, *Boyne*, *Bandon*, *Derg*, &c.

Bays, Gulfs, and Harbours. *Donegal bay*, *Belfast lough*, *Sligo*, *Galway*, *Dingle*, and *Bantry bays*; *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Wexford harbours*.

Islands. *Raglin*, *Ennistrahul*, *Tory*, *North and South Arran*, *Clara*, *Blasquets*, *Skelig*, *Valentia*, &c.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is situated on the *Liffey*. It is considered the second city in the British dominions, and contains 140,000 inhabitants.

The appearance of the metropolis, the bay of *Dublin*, and the surrounding country, is grand and beautiful.

Trinity college in *Dublin* is the only university in Ireland.

The other most considerable towns are *Cork*, *Limerick*, *Galway*, *Londonderry*, *Belfast*, *Waterford*, *Carrikerfergus*, and *Armagh*.

Character. The Irish are generally well made, strong, active, haughty, careless of their lives, and greedy of glory; quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and often violent in their passions. Ireland has produced many great men.

NETHERLANDS.

BATAVIA OR HOLLAND.

Batavia (formerly called *Holland*) had 7 Provinces.

Provinces.

Principal towns.

Holland,	{ AMSTERDAM, Rotterdam, Leyden, The Hague.
Zealand,	Middleburg, Flushing.
Utrecht,	Utrecht.
{ Guelderland, { and Zutphen	Nimeguen. Zutphen.
Overysse,	Deventer.
Groningen,	Groningen.
Friesland,	Lewarden.

Rivers. The Rhine, the Mease, and the Scheldt.

Islands. The Texel, which lies at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, has a good harbour, and a town of the same name. There are some other islands, but they are smaller.

These provinces lie opposite to England, at the distance of 90 miles, upon the east end of the English channel. They are a narrow tract of low, swampy land, lying below the mouths of several rivers. The streets have canals running through them, bordered with rows of trees. Since the conquest of Holland by the French, this country, including the whole Dutch territory in the Netherlands, has been divided into fifteen departments, viz. Amsterdam, Utrecht, Friesland, Delft, the Ems, Res and Aa, North and Zuyder Zee, Sparen, Yssel, Rhine, Merwe, Waal, Scheldt, Mark, and Meuse.

Holland is the finest and richest of all these provinces.

Amsterdam, the capital, is a fine, rich city, containing about 240,000 inhabitants. The houses are all built upon piles or beams of wood, driven into the soft earth.

Rotterdam ranks next for commerce and wealth. It stands on the Maese, and is the birth-place of the famous *Erasmus*. Its inhabitants are 60,000.

The *Hague*, though called a village, was long the seat of government, and the residence of all the foreign ambassadors and strangers of distinction. It is celebrat-

ed for the magnificence and beauty of its buildings, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are computed at 40,000. Leyden and Utrecht are fine cities, as well as famous for their universities.

Climate. This country consists of land between the mouths of great rivers, and of what the inhabitants have gained from the sea, by means of dykes, which were raised, and which are still supported at an incredible expense.

The air is foggy ; and the moisture of the atmosphere causes metals to rust, and wood to decay, more than in other countries.

The soil is unfavourable to vegetation, but by industry, it is rendered fit for both pasture and tillage. Here are no mountains or rising grounds, no plantations or cataracts. The whole face of the country, when viewed from a tower, has the appearance of a continued marsh or bog, drained by innumerable ditches. The canals are numerous, and serve the same purpose as roads in other countries.

Population. This country is perhaps the best peopled of any spot in the world. The number of inhabitants is about 3,000,000. Great cleanliness, neatness, industry, and economy, are observed among them. The air and temperature of the climate incline them to phlegmatic, slow dispositions, both in body and mind.

Character. The Dutch are distinguished for their industry, economy, and love of liberty ; but the overwhelming power of France deprived them of their freedom, and reduced them to a state of servitude and oppression. They are now, however, released from this iron bondage.

Learning. Among the learned men, Brasmus, Grotius, and Boerhaave are most eminent. The invention of printing is claimed by the Dutch. Their universities are those of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Harderwick, and Francker.

Curiosities. Their prodigious dykes to preserve the country from inundations are stupendous. The *stadthouse* of Amsterdam is a fine building ; it stands on near-

ly 14,000 long piles driven into the ground. In this country are several museums, containing many singular curiosities, natural and artificial.

Commerce. The Dutch, before the late revolution, were the most commercial people in the world. Their commerce extended to all parts, and their East India fleet brought them every summer large quantities of gold, exclusive of pearls, diamonds, ivory, spices, &c.

FLANDERS,

OR

FRENCH, AND LATE AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS,

Consisted of 10 Provinces to the south of Batavia; viz. Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limburgh, Luxemburgh, Namur, Hainault, Cambray, and Artois.

Cities and towns. *Antwerp*, once the emporium of the European continent, is now reduced to a tapestry and thread-lace shop. One of the first exploits of the Dutch, after they shook off the Spanish yoke, was to ruin the commerce of Antwerp, by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the mouth of the Scheldt, thus shutting up forever the entrance of that river to ships of burthen. This was the more cruel, as the people of Antwerp had been their friends and fellow-sufferers in the cause of liberty.

Brussels is also a fine town; here are made the best camlets, and the finest kinds of lace. *Brussels*, *Louvaine*, and *St. Omers*, have been famous for their colleges. *Bruges*, *Ostend*, and *Newport* lie near the sea. *Lisle* is a large and rich town. *Ghent*, a considerable town, is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over these are 300 bridges.

Rivers. The *Maese*, *Scheldt*, *Sambre*, &c.

Canals. *Brussels*, *Ghent*, *Ostend*, &c.

Air, soil, &c. The air on some parts of the coast is bad; in the interior it is more healthful. The soil is rich, and produces excellent corn, fruits, and flax. They have abundance of pasture. Travelling in

this luxuriant country is safe and delightful. Flanders is a flat country with scarcely a single hill. The roads are generally a broad causeway, and run several miles in a straight line till they terminate in a view of some magnificent building.

Religion. Before the conquest of the country by the French, the established religion was the Roman catholic; but Protestants, and other sects, were not molested.

Artists and learning. The Flemish painters and sculptors have great merit. The works of Reubens and Vandyke are greatly admired. Strada was an elegant historian and poet.

Their *manufactures* are beautiful linens and laces, in which they are unrivalled, particularly in their cambrics from Cambray.

GERMANY.

Germany contains 9 great Divisions or Circles.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Westphalia.	{ Munster, Embden, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Minden Dusseldorf.
Lower Saxony.	{ <i>Hamburgh, Brunswick, Hanover, Mecklenburg.</i>
Upper Saxony.	{ <i>Dresden, Frankfort, Leipsic, Berlin, Stralsund.</i>
Lower Rhine.	{ <i>Heidelburgh, Worms, Mentz, Cologne, Bon.</i>
Upper Rhine.	<i>Frankfort, Spire.</i>
Franconia.	<i>Nuremburg, Wurtsburg.</i>
Swabia.	<i>Augsburg, Wirtemberg.</i>
Bavaria.	{ <i>Munich, Saltsburg, Ingoldstadt, Ratisbon.</i>
Austria.	<i>VIENNA, Gratz.</i>

The *mountains* are the Alps, and those on the borders of Bohemia.

The *lakes* are those of Constance and Bregentz, Chiemsee, and the Zirnitzer-see.

The *rivers* of Germany are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder, the Weser, and the Maine.

Hamburgh is situated on the Elbe, and is one of the first commercial cities in Europe.

Berlin, the capital of the Prussian dominions, is situated in Germany.

Vienna was formerly the capital of the whole German empire. But in 1806 the constitution of Germany was dissolved by the power of France, and it is now the capital only of the Austrian dominions.

The above circles are again subdivided into numerous principalities, duchies, electorates, bishoprics, &c. and besides these, there are a number of free cities, which are sovereign states.

The *Danube* rises in Swabia, near the borders of Switzerland, and passing by Ulm, Ratisbon, Vienna, and through Hungary and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by several channels.

The *Rhine* rises in the Alps, and passes through lake Constance. After passing many cities, and dividing France from Germany, it almost loses itself in the sands below Leyden, in Batavia.

Inhabitants. The Germans are frank, grave, hospitable, and generally honest in their dealings; excellent both in arts and war. Industry, application, and perseverance are their characteristics. They have distinguished themselves in various branches of learning, though they are by some thought to want animation.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

The *Austrian Dominions*, or the *Empire of Austria*, comprehend the following countries.

FRANCE.

	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Austria.	{ Archduchy	VIENNA, Lintz
	{ of Austria }	
	{ Stiria -	
	{ Carinthia	
	{ Carniola	
	{ Tirol -	Laybach, <i>Triest</i>
		Inspruck, Brixen, Trent.
Bohemia.	{ Bohemia Proper	<i>Prague</i> , Pilsen
	{ Silesia -	<i>Breslaw</i> , Lignitz
	{ Moravia -	Olmütz, Iglau.
Hungary.	{ Upper Hungary	Tokay, Debreczin
	{ Lower Hungary	<i>Buda</i> , <i>Presburg</i>
	{ Transylvania	Hermenstadt
	{ Slavonia	Esseck, Gradiska.

Croatia and Dalmatia, which lie on the gulf of Venice, in the 11th century descended to the king of Hungary, and hence are a part of the Austrian dominions.

Mountains. The *Krapack*, or *Carpathian*.

Rivers. The *Danube*, the *Drave*, *Save*, &c.

Character. The Hungarians are generally indolent, though a brave, magnanimous people. They are handsome and well shaped, and their appearance is improved by their dress, which is peculiar and becoming.

FRANCE.

France stands in a commanding situation in the centre of Europe. It is distinguished for the activity of its inhabitants, the number and bravery of its soldiers, and for its power and ambition.

It was anciently divided into provinces. It is now formed into about 150 departments.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Isle of France.	Paris	PARIS
	Seine and Oise	Versailles
	Seine and Marne	Melun
	Oise - -	Beauvais
	Aisne - -	Laon
Picardy.	Somme	Amiens
Artois.	Cal. Straits -	Arras, Calais
Flanders.	North - -	Douay
Normandy.	Lower Seine	Rouen
	Calvados -	Caen
	Orne - -	Alençon
	Eure - -	Evreux
	Channel -	Coutances
Brittany.	Isle and Villaine	Rennes
	Lower Loire	Nantes
	Finisterre -	Quimper
	North Coast -	St. Brieux
	Morbihan -	Vannes
Poitou.	Vienne -	Poitiers
	Vendee -	Fontenai-compte
	Two Sevres	Niort
	Lower Charente	Saintes
Guienne.	Gironde -	Bordeaux
	Upper Vienne -	Limoges
	Lot and Garonne	Agen
	Aveiron -	Rodez
	Dordogne	Perigueux
	Lot - -	Cahors
Gascony.	Gers -	Auch
	Upper Pyrenees	Tarbes
	Lower Pyrenees	Pau
	Landes -	Marsan

Languedoc.	{	East Pyrenees	Perpignan
		Upper Garonne	<i>Toulouse</i>
		Gard -	Nismes
		Herault -	<i>Montpellier</i>
		Arriege -	Foix
		Tarne -	Castres
		Aude -	Carcassone
Provence.	{	Lozere -	Mende
		Mouths of Rhone	<i>Aix</i>
		Var - -	<i>Toulon</i>
		Lower Alps	Digne
Lorraine	{	Moselle -	<i>Metz</i>
		Vosges -	Epinal
		Meurthe -	Nanci
		Meuse -	Bar le duc
Alsace.	{	Lower Rhine	<i>Strasbourg</i>
		Upper Rhine	Colmar
Champagne.	{	Aube -	Troyes
		Marne -	Chalons
		Upper Marne	Chaumont
		Ardennes -	Mezieres
Fr. Compté.	{	Doubs -	Besançon
		Jura .	Lons le Saulier
		Upper Saone	Vesoul
Burgundy.	{	Cote d' Or -	<i>Dijon</i>
		Saone and Loir	Macon
		Yonne -	Auxerre
Dauphiné.	{	Isere -	Grenoble
		Drome -	Valence
		Upper Alps	Gap
		Ardeche -	Privas
		Rhone -	<i>Lyons</i>
		Loire .	Monthrisson
Auvergne.	{	Puy de Dome	Clermont
		Cantal -	St. Flour
Velay.		Upper Loire	Le Puy

Eimosin.	Coreze	-	Tulles
Marche.	Creuse	-	Gueret
Angoumois.	Charente	-	Angouleme
Bourbon.	Allier	-	Moulins
Berry.	{ Cher	-	Bourges
	{ Ain	-	Bourg
	{ Indre	-	Chateauroux
Touraine.	Indrè and Loire		Tours
Marne.	{ Sarthe	-	Le Mans
	{ Mayenne	-	Laval
Orleans.	{ Maine and Loire		Angers
	{ Loiret	-	Orleans
	{ Eure and Loir		Chartres
	{ Loir and Cher		Blois
Nivernois.	Nievre		Nevers
Corsica island.	{ Gato	-	Bastia
	{ Liamond	-	Ajaccio
Savoy.	Mount Blanc		Chamberry
Part of Swit-	{	Mont Terrible	Porentroi
zerland.			
Nice.	Maritime Alps		Nice, &c.

Mountains. The Alps, Mount Jura, the Cevennes; the Vauge, Mount Dor, and the Pyrenees.

Rivers. The Rhone, Saone, Garonne, Loire, Seine, and Somme. The canals of Languedoc, Calais, &c.

Bays, &c. The bay of Biscay, Brest harbour, bays of Quiberon and of Toulon, and the gulf of Lyons.

Islands. Ushant, Belle Isle, islands of Rhe and Oleron; and the isles of Hyeres.

Capes. La Hogue, Feret.

The departments of Paris, Seine, &c. formerly called the Isle of France, are among the richest departments.

Paris, the capital of France, is a most magnificent city, and contains about 600,000 inhabitants. It stands

on the Seine. The most remarkable buildings are the Luxembourg, where is a valuable collection of paintings.

The palace and gardens of Versailles are splendid and expensive. *Calais* is the nearest port to England, and stands opposite to Dover.

Bordeaux is one of the first cities in France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The wines, called Claret and Bordeaux, come from this place.

Bayonne is a rich, populous, and commercial city, near the border of Spain. This city has become celebrated for being the place where Bonaparte, the emperor of France, invited Ferdinand VII, king of Spain, to a friendly visit; on meeting, he seized the person of the king, and made him prisoner.

Montpelier is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France. It stands five miles from the sea. The air and climate are so excellent, that sick people of other countries often go there for their health.

Toulon and *Marseilles* are important seaports.

Lyons stands at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone; and is the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It has manufactures of silk, gold and silver stuffs. In the year 1793 it suffered extremely from the effects of the revolution.

Climate, soil, and productions France is generally thought the finest country in Europe; the air is temperate, much warmer than in England, and very healthy.

The soil produces grain and excellent wines. Silk and woollen goods are extensively manufactured.

This country abounds in excellent roots; in all kinds of seasonings and salads; in fruits of all kinds, as grapes, figs, prunes, chesnuts, capers, &c. Olive oil is made in large quantities.

Inhabitants. France, and her dependencies contains above 30 millions. The French in their persons are well proportioned, active, and brave. They have a pleasing deportment; are not only polite themselves, but they have contributed to give a polish to the manners of other nations.

Language. It has long been an object with the French, to render their language universal ; and they have so far succeeded, that it is now more general than any other, and is become almost necessary in a polite or a commercial education.

Great attention has been paid to literature in France. Before the revolution there were 28 publick colleges or universities, among which the Sorboane in Paris was the most celebrated.

Government. The government of France was an *absolute monarchy* till 1792, when *anarchy* prevailed through all her dominions. In August 1792 a dreadful massacre took place at Paris. Louis XVI, the reigning king, was dethroned and imprisoned, together with the queen and royal family. On the 21st September, an assembly of men, called the National Convention, passed a decree for the abolition of royalty, declaring the constitution of France republican. Violent factions succeeded, and the Convention, contrary to every principle of humanity and justice, condemned the king to be beheaded. This was put in execution the 21st January, 1793. After the lapse of a few years, and when changes had taken place in the National Convention, or Directory, which weakened its authority, Bonaparte at first made himself dictator, and afterwards emperor. This is what is called the *French Revolution*. He then carried his victorious arms and despotic sway over almost all Europe. One government after another sunk under his sceptre, till scarce a nation remained to resist his power. In the autumn of 1812 he marched into the heart of Russia in pursuit of universal dominion, to which England alone had opposed an insurmountable barrier. Here he was first checked, and his legions broken and vanquished, and for personal safety he was himself obliged to desert his army, and in disguise fly with the utmost precipitation back to France ; since which he has been dethroned by the allied Sovereigns of England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sweden, and exiled to the Island of Elba.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Spain is divided into 14 provinces, viz.

<i>Provinces.</i>		<i>Principal towns.</i>
		<i>On the North.</i>
Galicia	-	Compostella, Corunna, and Ferrol.
Asturia	-	Oviedo.
Biscay	-	Bilboa.
		<i>Near the Pyrenees.</i>
Navarre	-	Pampeluna.
Arragon	-	Saragossa.
Catalonia	-	Barcelona.
		<i>On the East.</i>
Valentia	-	Valentia, Alicant.
Murcia	-	Murcia, Carthagera.
		<i>On the West.</i>
Leon	-	Leon, Salamanca.
Estremadura	-	Badajos, Merida.
		<i>In the Middle.</i>
Old Castile	-	Burgos, Valladolid.
New Castile	-	MADRID, Toledo, Escorial.
		<i>On the South.</i>
Granada	-	Granada, Malaga.
Andalusia	-	Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar.

Mountains. The *Pyrenees*, the *Cantabrian mountains*, and *mount Calpe*.

Rivers. The principal are the *Ebro*, the *Tagus*, the *Douro*, the *Guadiana*, the *Guadalquivir*, the *Xucar*, and the *Minho*.

Bays. *Bay of Biscay*, *Ferrol*, *Groyne*, *Vigo*, *Cadiz*, *Gibraltar*, *Carthagera*, and *Alicant*.

Islands. *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*.

Capes. Cape *Ortegal*, cape *Finisterre*, cape de *Sates*, and cape de *Palos*.

MADRID, the capital, is not remarkable for its beauty or pleasant situation. Many of its buildings bear the marks of former magnificence and grandeur, but they are mostly in a state of decay.

Seville is one of the most commercial towns in Spain. It is famous for its oranges.—*Cadiz* is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. It is seated on an island.—*Gibraltar* is a very strong fort, built on a rock, and has more than a century belonged to the English. It is considered impregnable.

Mountains. The Pyrenees extend from the Bay of *Biscay* to the Mediterranean. There are but five passes over them.

Mount *Calpè*, now the Hill of *Gibraltar*, was in former times called one of the pillars of *Hercules*. The other, mount *Abyla*, was opposite to it in *Africa*.

Islands. *Majorca* is the largest of those islands anciently called *Baleares*. It is fruitful, and surrounded with watch towers. Its capital is of the same name.

Mnorca is chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour, *Port Mahon*. Here are vines, olives, cotton, and capers; *Citadella* is the capital.

Ivica is also fruitful in corn, wine, and other fruits, and is noted for the great quantity of salt made in it. Its capital is of the same name.

Air and soil. The air of Spain is pure. The summers are extremely hot, but the winters are cold. The soil is very fertile, and produces all sorts of delicious fruits, corn, excellent wines, especially sack and sherry, fine wool and silk in abundance, drugs and metals.

Animals. The Spanish horses, especially those of *Andalusia*, are very handsome. Mules are common. The sheep, especially the *Merino*, are the finest in the world.

The *inhabitants* of this country are reckoned at 10 or 11 millions. The persons of the Spaniards are rather tall, especially the *Castilians*. They are grave and polite; of an olive complexion, have fine sparkling eyes,

and glossy black hair. They are patient in what they undertake, and temperate in eating and drinking. It is said, that a Spanish gentleman is seldom guilty of a mean action.

The *religion* of Spain is Roman Catholic ; no other is tolerated. The inquisition, which is a disgrace to human nature, is an ecclesiastical court, which inflicts the most excruciating tortures, and even death itself, for the support of the Catholic religion, and for the suppression of heresy. It was lately abolished, but is again re-established.

The *government* is monarchical. Spain has been the most despotic and powerful kingdom in Europe, but her superstition, and immense wealth in gold and silver, imported from her rich and extensive possessions in South America, had, till the present Spanish war, greatly reduced her national influence and importance.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal contains 6 provinces, viz.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Estremadura	LISBON, Leira
Beira - - -	Coimbra, Guarda
Entre Minhoe Douro	Oporto, Braga
Tra los Montes -	Miranda, Villa Real
Alentejo - - -	Evora, Beira
Algarve - - -	Faro, Lagos.

Rivers. Douro, Tagus, Guadiana.

Cafes. Mondego, Roxo, Espithel, St. Vincent, Lagos.

Bays. Cadoan or St. Ubes, and Lagos bay.

Portugal is 300 miles long, and 100 broad.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is an extensive and populous city, built like old Rome, on seven little hills. It contains 200,000 inhabitants. This city in 1755 was destroyed by an earthquake, but is since rebuilt. The wine, called Lisbon, comes from this place.

Oporto or *Porto* is a handsome city and seaport, noted for its strong wines, called Port.

SWITZERLAND.

89

Soil, air, &c. The soil in Portugal is not, in general, equal to that in Spain. The fruits are the same, but not so highly flavoured. The Portuguese wines, when old and genuine, are esteemed friendly to the constitution.

The air, especially about Lisbon, is soft and beneficial to consumptive patients.

Inhabitants. Portugal contains nearly 4 millions of inhabitants. If Portugal has degenerated in that enterprising spirit, which made their forefathers so illustrious, it is owing to the weakness of their government.

Their foreign settlements are of immense value. In Asia they have Goa on the Coromandel coast, and Macao near China. In Africa they have the Madeira and Cape de Verd islands, &c. In South America, Brazil, and in the Atlantic ocean, the Azores.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is divided into 13 Cantons.

<i>Cantons.</i>				<i>Principal towns.</i>
Zurich	-	-	-	Zurich
Berne	-	-	-	Berne
Basil	-	-	-	Basil
Schaffhausen	-	-	-	Schaffhausen
Lucern	-	-	-	Lucern
Friburg	-	-	-	Friburg
Soluthern	-	-	-	Soluthern
Schweitz	-	-	-	Schweitz
Uri	-	-	-	Altorf
Underwalden	-	-	-	Stantz
Zug	-	-	-	Zug
Glaris	-	-	-	Glaris
Appenzel	-	-	-	Appenzel.

Mountains. The *Alps*, Mount Blanc, and St. Gothard.

Lakes. Constance, Zurich, Lucern, Neufchatel, and Geneva; and part of Locarno and Lugano.

Rivers. The *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, the *Aar*, the *Reuss*, the *Limmat*, and the *Thur*.

Switzerland is a small, romantic country, lying between the *Alps*, between Italy, Germany, and France, at the highest spot of ground in Europe.

Zurich stands on a lake of the same name; it is an ancient, large, well-built city, distinguished for its manufactures of *crape*.

Berne, the capital of Switzerland, stands on the *Aar*; it is a neat and beautiful city.

Basle is perhaps the largest, though not now the most populous town in Switzerland. It stands on the *Rhine*. The art of paper making is said to have been invented here.

Climate and soil. Switzerland being a mountain country, the frosts in winter are severe; the tops of mountains are sometimes covered with snow all year. This renders the climate unequal. The high parts are cold and piercing, while the vallies are warm and fruitful.

"No country exceeds Switzerland in diversity of appearance. The vast chain of the *Alps*, with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers, that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by vineyards and cultivated fields—the richly wooded mountains and the verdant and tranquil vale, with its happy cottages and crystal streams."

Inhabitants. The Swiss are a brave, hardy, and industrious people; true and faithful to their word. Their men are sober, courageous, and excellent soldiers. Swiss cottages convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, ease, and simplicity.

The government was a free republic, till lately it was a prey to the rapacity of France. The different cantons, though united in one common band, were governed by their own laws.

ITALY.

Italy is at present divided into 4 parts, viz.

	<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
1. Kingdom of Italy, including	Piedmont	- <i>Turin</i>
	Milan	- <i>Milan</i>
	Venetian States	- <i>Venice</i>
	Mantua	- <i>Mantua</i>
	Parma	- <i>Parma</i>
	Genoa	- <i>Genoa</i>
	Modena	- <i>Modena</i>
2. Etruria (formerly)	Tuscany	- <i>Florence.</i>
3. States of the Church	-	- <i>ROME.</i>
4. Kingdom of Naples	-	- <i>Naples.</i>

Mountains. The *Alps*, *Appennines*, *Mount Vesuvius*.

Lakes. Maggiore, Como, Garda, Lugano, &c.

Rivers. The *Po*, the *Tiber*, the *Arno*, the *Rubicon*, the *Adige*, the *Brenta*, and *Piavi*.

Gulfs. The *Adriatic Sea*, or *Gulf of Venice*, *Genoa*, *Gasta*, *Naples*, *Salerno*, *Tarento*, *Eufemia*, *Squillace*, and *Manfredonia*. The gulfs of *Cagliari*, *Palma*, and *Oristano*, belong to *Sardinia*.

Straits. *Assina*, *Bonifacio*.

Islands. *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, *Malta* and *Lipari*, *Stromboli*, *Elba*.

Capes. *Passaro*, *Spartivento*, *Di Leuca*.

Italy, the garden of Europe, the parent of the arts and civilization, is a large peninsula, resembling a boot, and is washed on three sides by the Mediterranean sea. It was once the mistress of the world, and is still a fine, populous, and interesting country, but inhabited by a race of people, who are degenerated by superstition and political slavery.

Kingdom of Italy. By the recent conquests made in this country by the French, the northern states have been formed into a kingdom.

Milan is a beautiful and fertile country. The city of *Milan* is considered as the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and is the largest except *Rome*.

The Venetian States are fruitful, abounding with vineyards, and plantations of mulberries. *Venice* is built on 72 little islands, which are connected by nearly 500 bridges.

Florence is a very beautiful city, surrounded with vineyards and delightful villas. It is full of paintings, sculpture, and architecture. It stands on the Arno. *Leghorn* has a famous harbour on the Mediterranean, and great commerce.

The *States of the Church* (or Territories of the Pope) contain several provinces. *Rome* is the capital, and the residence of the Pope. This grand city abounds with noble ruins, triumphal arches, superb buildings, beautiful paintings, statues, &c.

Naples has been called a paradise, from its beauty and fertility. The city is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is one of the finest in the world, containing about 350 thousand inhabitants.

Mountains. The Appennines extend from the northern towards the southern part of Italy, and give rise to the numerous brooks and rivers, which water this delightful and fertile country.

Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, is a celebrated volcano; but compared with *Mount Etna* in Sicily, it is but a hill. The circuit of Vesuvius is only 30 miles; that of Etna is 180. The lava of Vesuvius is sometimes thrown 7 miles; that of Etna is frequently thrown 30.

Islands. *Sicily* is the largest. The principal towns are *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Syracuse*.

Sardinia is a kingdom—chief town *Cagliari*.

Corsica, the capital of which is *Bastia*, is rendered famous by the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was born in the city of Ajaccio;—and *Elba* is no less remarkable, as the place to which he was recently exiled by the Allied Sovereigns of Europe.

Malta, formerly *Melita*, is now in the hands of the British. This island is memorable for St. Paul's, being shipwrecked on it during his voyage, when he was sent prisoner from Cesarea to Rome.

The *Republic of the Seven Islands* is composed of seven islands, which lie west of Turkey, in the Ionian Sea. Zant, Cephalonia, and Corfu are the principal.

Air and soil. There is great variety in the air. Near the Alps it is keen and piercing; and the Appenines have also a great effect on its climate. The air in Campagna di Roma, once the purest in Italy, is now almost pestilential. In general the air of Italy is dry and pure.

The rich soil of Italy produces the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life in great abundance. The Italian cheese, particularly Parmesan, and their silks, form a great part of their commerce.

They excel in the fine arts; such as poetry, music, painting, sculpture, &c. but not in the sciences. In their manners they affect a medium between the volatility of the French, and the solemnity of the Spaniards.

Curiosities. This country so abounds with remains of ancient monuments, that their very names would fill a volume—such as amphitheatres, triumphal arches, ruins of temples, villas, bridges, catacombs, &c. Modern curiosities are equally numerous. Rome itself has 300 churches filled with all that is rare in painting, sculpture, and architecture. St. Peter's church is perhaps the most astonishing, bold, and regular fabric that was ever erected.

Italy, before the late revolution, was divided into different states, and under different forms of government; but the Pope was generally considered as the sovereign of the country; his temporal power however, even before that event, began to decline, and is now nearly extinct.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe contains the following provinces.

Provinces.		Principal towns.
Moldavia	- -	Choczim, Jassy
Bessarabia	- -	Bender
Walachia	- -	Tergovisco

Servia	Belgrade
Bosnia	Serajevo
Bulgaria	Sophia
Romania	{ Constantinople,
	{ Adrianople
Macedonia	Salonichi
Albania	Durazzo
Epirus	Chionara

The part called Greece contains

Thessaly	Larissa
Achaia or Boeotia	Atines or Athens
Morea	{ Lacedaemon, now Mi-
	{ sitra.

Mountains. Athos, Olympus, Pindus, Parnassus, and Hæmus, are celebrated in ancient history.

Rivers. The Danube or the ancient Ister, the Moritz, and the Vardari.

Seas and gulfs. The Euxine or Black sea, sea of Marmora, Archipelago or Egean sea, gulfs of Salonichi, Corinth, and Lepanto.

Straits. The Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles or Hellespont.

Islands. Candia, Negropont or Egria, Cerigo, Egina, Lemnos, Thasos, Cyprus, Rhodus, Scio, Samos, Paros, the Cyclades, Lesbos, &c.

Turkey in Europe includes ancient Greece, and other countries, formerly the finest in the world. This country, Turkey in Asia, and the north of Africa, form the Turkish empire.

Romania is the largest of the Turkish provinces. It was formerly called *Thrace*. It is fruitful, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. *Constantinople*, the ancient *Byzantium*, is the capital of all the grand Seignior's dominions. It is frequently called the *Porte*, or *Constantinople*. The view of the city from this harbour is one of the finest in the world. But on entering the city, expectation is disappointed. The streets are narrow, the houses low, and the palaces concealed by high walls.

Adrianople, the second city, was formerly the capital ; but owing to the despotism and wretched policy of the Turks, it is now one of the most miserable.

Greece was the ancient name of the southern provinces.

Thessaly contains mount Olympus, and the mountains of Pelion and Ossa, mentioned by the poets. Between the two last were the celebrated vales of Tempé. *Larissa*, now Jcnisahar, is famous for being the residence of Achilles.

Achaia or *Bæotia* includes, besides Athens, the ancient *Thebes*, now *Stives*, and Lepanto. Also the famous city of Delphos, now reduced to a mean village, called *Castri*. *Athens*, *Atines*, or *Setines*, in its present state, is a city or fortress, standing on the brink of a precipice. Some portions of the ancient wall are still to be seen.

Morea, formerly *Peloponnesus*, contains Corinth, and Lacedæmon, the ancient Sparta.

The Dardanelles, or Hellespont, over which Xerxes laid his bridge, when he invaded Greece, is near the situation of old Troy.

Islands. In *Candia* is the famous Mount Ida, and the river Lethe. Negropont is the ancient Eubœa. *Cerigo*, or Cytherea, south of *Morea*, was the favourite residence of Venus. In *Ægina* money is said to have been first coined. Lemnos is still famous for its mineral earth. Thasos is famous for its gold mines, delicate wines and fruits. *Cyprus*, in which is the city of Paphos, is famous for its temple of Venus. In *Rhodes* stood the celebrated colossus of brass. *Scio*, or Chios, was one of the seven places that contended for the birth-place of Homer. *Samos* was the birth-place of Pythagoras ; to the southwest of which was situated Patmos, where St. John was in banishment, when he wrote the Revelations. Paros was famous for its marble. The Cyclades (islands) lie in a circle round Delos. Lesbos, or Mytelené, is noted for the number of philosophers it produced.

Air, soil, &c. The soil, though unimproved, is lux-

riant, producing corn, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs. But though the air and climate are delightful and salubrious, yet Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, is often visited by the plague.

The *religion* of Turkey is that of Mahomet, whom they believe to be a greater prophet than Jesus Christ. The book containing their laws and religion is called the *Koran*.

Curiosities. Almost every spot of ground, every river, and every fountain in Greece, present the traveller with the ruins of some celebrated antiquity. On the isthmus of Corinth the ruins of Neptune's temple, and the theatre where the Isthmian games were celebrated are still visible. In Athens are the remains of the temple of Minerva, and of the emperor Adrian's palace; of the temple of Theseus; the lantern of Demosthenes (a small round edifice of white marble); the temple of the winds; the remains of the theatre of Bacchus; of the magnificent aqueduct of Adrian, and of the temple of Jupiter Olympus, and Augustus. At Batri on the south side of mount Parnassus, the remains of the temple of the oracle of Apollo, and the marble steps that descend to what is supposed to be the renowned Castilian springs, are still to be seen.

Mount Athos has a number of churches, monasteries, hermitages, &c. on its towering ascent; and is inhabited by thousands of monks and hermits, who cultivate the olive and vineyards, lead an austere life, and live to a great age.

Commerce. Nature presents to the inhabitants all the conveniences and advantages of commerce, but the government is such as destroys every exertion, and depresses every hope. Hence commerce is but little attended to. The manufactures are managed by the Christian subjects, who annually export the finest carpets, cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.

The *government* is despotic. The grand seignior or emperor is master of the lives and property of his subjects. Some of the emperors have exhibited all that is shocking and unnatural in arbitrary power.

"Although Europe is less considerable in extent, than either Asia, Africa, or America, it claims on a variety of accounts a more particular attention. Its ancient inhabitants are generally supposed to have been the descendants of Japheth, the eldest son of Noah. Greece and Rome were early distinguished for their progress in arts and in civilization.

"Europe in modern times has been the seat of literature and science. Here every kind of cultivation and improvement has made the most rapid progress, and it has been distinguished, not only by the temperature of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of its productions for the supply of necessity, and the gratification of luxury, but more especially for the wisdom, strength, and courage of its inhabitants, and for the excellence of its government, laws, and religion."

Europe has lately been involved in a most destructive warfare. Most of the nations fell a prey to the ambition and rapacity of the French, who seemed to forget, that others had rights as well as themselves. They marched with unexampled rapidity towards universal dominion, till recently checked by the Allied Sovereigns of England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden.

The present population of Europe is estimated at about 150 millions.

ASIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. Caucasus, between the *Black* and *Caspian* seas; Ararat, a part of mount Caucasus; Taurus or Kuron, a chain of mountains that runs from Natolia to India; and the East and West Gaults in Hindoostan.

Rivers. The *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, the *Oxus* or *Jihon*, the *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Burramphooter* or *Sanphoo*, the *Meinam*, *Kiang Ku*, *Hoang Ho*, the *Amour* or *Sagalien*, the *Lena*, *Enissey*, and the *Ob*.

Seas, gulfs, straits, &c. The *Red sea* or Arabian gulf; the straits of *Babelmandel*; the *gulfs of Persia* and *Ormus*; the *Caspian sea*, and *lake Arct.* The *Arabian sea*; the bay of Bengal; the straits of *Malacca* and *Sunda*; sea of *Celebes*; the *gulfs of Siam* and *Tonquin*; the *Chinese sea*; bay of Nanking; gulf of *Corea*; sea of *Kamtschatka*.

Peninsulas. Hindoostan or Indostan, Malacca, Cambodia, Corea and Kamtschatka.

Islands. In the Archipelago and Mediterranean are Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Cos, Rhodes, Candia, and Cyprus; in the Indian ocean, the Laccadive and Maldive isles, Ceylon; Andaman and Nicobar isles, in the bay of Benbal; Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; the Moluccas or Spice islands, Celebes and Gilolo; the Manillas or Philippine isles; Hainan, Formosa, Leoo Keoo, Japan, and Kurile isles; and between Asia and America are the Aleutian or Foxes isles.

Capes. Cape Taymour, Zelandia, North cape, and cape Comorin.

Isthmus. The *Isthmus of Suez*, which connects Asia to Africa.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Asia comprehends Great Tartary, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Indostan or India within the Ganges, British India, India beyond the Ganges, the Birman empire, China, and the Japan islands.

GREAT TARTARY.

Great Tartary includes the following counties, viz.

<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Principal towns.</i>
Russian Tartary	- -	<i>Tobolsk and Astrakan</i>
Chinese Tartary	- -	<i>Chiniang</i>
Independent Tartary	-	<i>Samarcand, Balk</i>
Thibet	- -	<i>Lassa.</i>

Mountains. Caucasus, Taurus, Ararat, Stolp.

Rivers. Ob or Oby, Tabol, Irtysh, Burrampooter or Sanpoo, Enissey or Jenska, Lena, Argun.

Capes. Taymour or Taymura, North cape, East cape, Lopatka.

Great Tartary includes all the northern part of Asia. It was anciently called *Scythia*, and was more powerful than Greece or Rome.

Russian Tartary, formerly *Siberia*, extends along the north of Asia, and is divided into two governments; *Tobolsk* and *Irkutsh*.

Astracan is a large and populous city, on the *Wolga*, about 50 miles from the *Caspian* sea.

Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian. It is celebrated for being the seat of the most ancient Persian kingdom, and afterwards the wide empire of Jenghiz and Timur. It gave birth to many ancient men of letters, among whom were Zoroaster and Abulgazi. The present inhabitants are remarkable for their hospitality.

Samarcand, the capital, is a large and populous city, to which the Mahometans, from all the neighbouring countries, resort to study the arts and sciences.

Thibet is considered a part of Tartary.

Character. Great part of the north of Asia, formerly called *Siberia*, and now a part of the Russian empire, is savage and unpolished. In the northern parts the people live in huts, half sunk under the ground, which is covered with snow nine months in the year. The Tartars are a fierce people, and in general live a wandering, unsettled life. They are inured to horsemanship from their youth, and are remarkable for their dexterity with the bow and arrow.

Religion. "The religion of Thibet is of great antiquity, and one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is the most extensive and splendid form of paganism. The *high priest*, or *sovereign pontiff*, is called the *Grand Lama*. He resides in a vast palace or temple, called *Pagodi*, situated on mount Putoli, near the banks of the

Burrampooter, a few miles from Lassa. The foot of this mountain is inhabited by many thousand Lamas or priests, and, according to their respective rank, are placed nearer, or at a greater distance from the sovereign pontiff. He is not only worshipped by the inhabitants of Thibet, but by the various tribes of heathen Tartars, who roam through the vast country, that spreads from the Wolga to the sea of Japan. His worshippers believe him to be immortal, endowed with all knowledge and virtue, and call him God, the everlasting Father of heaven. The Grand Lama is never to be seen, but in a secret place of his palace, amidst a number of lamps, sitting cross-legged upon a cushion, and adorned with gold and precious stones; where at a distance the people prostrate themselves before him, it being not lawful for any so much as to kiss his feet. He returns not the least sign of respect, nor even speaks to the greatest princes, but only puts his hand upon the heads of some of his most favourite worshippers, in token of his approbation."

"It is the opinion of these ignorant heathen, that when the Grand Lama *seems* to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul only quits its crazy habitation for another younger and better; and that it is again discovered in the body of some child, by certain tokens or signs, known only to the priests, in whose order he always appears.

"The inauguration of the infant Lama is attended with great splendour and parade. Multitudes assemble from every quarter to see and join the solemn procession. Priests and princes, amidst an amazing display of colours, the acclamations of the crowd, and the music of cymbals and trumpets, accompany the Grand Lama, who is seated on a bier, covered with a rich canopy, and borne upon the shoulders of men to the throne, where he receives the insignia or badges of his office, the richest presents, and divine honours."

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Turkey in Asia contains the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
<i>Natolia</i> or <i>Asia Minor.</i> { <i>Natolia</i> Proper	<i>Bursa, Smyrna, Ephesus.</i>
{ <i>Caramania</i>	<i>Satalia, Terasso, Konia.</i>
{ <i>Amasia</i>	<i>Amasia, Trebizond, Sinope</i>
{ <i>Aladulia</i>	<i>Ajazzo, Marat.</i>
<i>Turcomania</i> } <i>or Armenia.</i> }	- - <i>Erzerum, Van.</i>
<i>Georgia, Mingrelia,</i> } <i>Part of Circassia, &c.</i> }	<i>Teflis, Gori, Amarchia.</i>
<i>Curdistan or Assyria</i>	<i>Curdistan, Betlis.</i>
<i>Diarbec or Mesopotamia</i>	<i>Diarbec, Mousel.</i>
<i>Irac-Arabia or Chaldea</i>	<i>Bassora, Bagdat.</i>
<i>Syria, Judea, Palestine</i> } <i>or the Holy Land.</i> }	<i>Aleppo, Scandaroon, Tri- poli, Damascus, Tyre, Si- don, Antioch, Jerusalem.</i>

Mountains. Taurus, Anti-Taurus, Caucasus, Ararat, Lebanon, and Hermon.

Rivers. Tigris, Euphrates, Orontes, Meander, Kara, and Jordan.

Natolia, Lesser Asia, or Asia Minor, lies between the Black and Mediterranean seas, and comprehends the ancient provinces of Lydia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Pontus, Cappadocia, and the seven churches of Asia, mentioned in the Revelations of St. John; viz. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea; all of them celebrated in Grecian, Roman, and Sacred History, but they are now in ruins. Bursa and Smyrna, now Ismir, are still very considerable cities. Ephesus has some remains of its ancient splendour, but the inhabitants are only a few, who have reared their huts among the ruins.

Georgia lies east of the Black sea, and comprehends

the ancient Iberia and Colchis. *Circassia* has been usually considered a part of this country, till lately reduced under the dominion of Russia.

The Georgians are said to be the handsomest people in the world. The country, though subject to the Turks, is chiefly peopled by Christians, a brave, warlike race of men, often at war with the Mahometans. *Ieslis* is called by the inhabitants *Thilis Cabar* (warm town) from the warm baths in the neighbourhood. The houses have flat roofs, which, according to the custom of the East, serve for walks. The streets seldom exceed 7 feet in breadth, and some are so narrow, as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback.

Curdistan lies south of *Georgia*, and comprehends part of the ancient *Assyria*.

Diarbeck, southeast of *Curdistan*, is a part of the ancient *Mesopotamia*, lying between the rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. The town *Diarbekir* is large, and is situated on the west bank of the *Tigris*.

Antioch, now *Anthakia*, was anciently a celebrated, but now a ruined city. Here the disciples of our Saviour first received the name of Christians. Its ruins are yet magnificent.

Jerusalem is now an inconsiderable place, and famous only for what it was formerly. It was here, that Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary. It was the capital of Judea, but was razed to the ground by Titus, the Roman general, in the year 70.

Mountains. *Taurus* or *Kuron*, a great chain of mountains, that begins near the western part of *Natolia*, and extends to *India*. In different places they have different names. *Caucasus* extends in a chain from the *Black* to the *Caspian sea*, and is inhabited by several distinct nations, who speak different languages. *Ararat* is the name given to that part of Mount *Caucasus*, upon which *Noah's ark* is supposed to have rested after the flood.

Jordan is a river of *Palestine*, which rises in the mountain of *Anti-Libanus*, and running south, passes

through the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and falls into the Dead Sea.

Both the mountains and rivers of Turkey in Asia are famous in sacred and profane writings.

Curiosities. These countries contain all that is rich and magnificent in architecture; and neither the barbarities of the Turks, nor the depredations of Europeans seem to diminish their number. Many of the finest temples are converted into Turkish mosques, or Greek churches. The magnificent ruins of *Balbec*, 37 miles north of Damascus, are still to be seen. According to the best judges, they display the boldest plan of architecture, that was ever attempted. But the Turks, insensible to the beauties of art and antiquity, do not hesitate to destroy the columns and other remains of those splendid ruins for the sake of the iron.

Palmyra is situated in Syria, at the northern extremity of the sandy wastes of Arabia, about 33° N. latitude, and 39° E. longitude. It is approached through a narrow plain, covered, as it were, with the remains of antiquity. Suddenly the scene opens to the traveller, and the eye is presented with the most striking objects, that are to be found in the world. The temple of the sun lies in ruins, but the access to it is through a vast number of beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble. *Palmyra* was called by the ancients *Tadmor* in the desert. The Asiatics think, that *Palmyra*, as well as *Balbec*, owes its origin to Solomon.

ARABIA.

Arabia is divided into 3 parts.

Divisions.

Principal towns.

Arabia Petræa	-	-	Suez
Arabia Deserta	-	-	Mecca, Medina
Arabia Felix	-	-	Mocha, Muscat.

Mountains. Horeb and Sinai.

Arabia Petræa, or the *Rocky*, has its name from the many mountainous rocks, scattered about in it. It lies in

the north, adjoining the isthmus and town of *Suez* in Egypt, anciently called *Berenicé* or *Arsinoë*, on the isthmus of the same name. This town is without water, and situated in a sandy country, where plants and trees are entirely unknown. It is destitute of all the necessities of life, except fish.

Arabia Deserta or the *Desert*, is so called from its soil, which is generally a barren sand. It lies in the middle of Arabia.

Mecca is seated on a barren spot in a valley. It is chiefly supported by the annual resort of many thousand pilgrims. It was the birth-place of Mahomet.

Medina is a small, poor place, celebrated as the burial-place of Mahomet. Here is a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps, which are continually burning. His coffin is covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue.

Arabia Felix, or the *Happy*, is a rich and populous country, abounding in fragrant spices, myrrh, frankincense, and cassia. Hence comes the saying, "all the sweets of Arabia."

Mocha, a place of great trade, is a port on the Red sea. It is well built, and contains several handsome mosques. *Aden* is a port near the straits of *Babelmandel*.

The mountains of Horeb and Sinai, mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, lie near the north of the Red sea. In Horeb, Moses saw the burning bush. On mount Sinai the Lord delivered to him the Ten Commandments. On those mountains are many chapels and cells, inhabited by Greek and Latin monks, who pretend to show the very spot, where every miracle or transaction, recorded in scripture, happened.

Climate and soil. The air in Arabia is excessively hot and dry, and the country subjected to hot and poisonous winds. The soil in some parts is nothing but a loose sand, which, when agitated by the wind, rolls like the troubled ocean, and buries whole caravans in its fury. In the southern part the soil is extremely fertile.

Animals. The most useful animals are camels and dromedaries. They are wonderfully fitted by Providence for traversing the dry and parched deserts of this country. They travel 6 or 8 days without water, and usually carry 800 pounds upon their backs, which is not taken off during their journey. When weary, they kneel down to rest, and at length rise again with their load. The Arabian horses are much admired for their beauty and swiftness; they have contributed to improve the breed of those in England.

Inhabitants. The Arabians are of a middle stature, thin and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair and black eyes. They are excellent horsemen, expert at the bow and the lance, and good marksmen. The inhabitants of the inland country live in tents, and remove from place to place, with their flocks and herds.

They are such thieves, that travellers and pilgrims are struck with terror on approaching the deserts. These robbers, headed by a captain, traverse the country in troops on horseback, and assault and plunder the caravans. On the sea coast they are mere pirates, and make prize of every vessel they can master, of whatever nation.

The dress of the roving Arabs is a kind of blue shirt tied about them with a white sash or girdle; but some of them have a vest of furs over it. The women are so wrapped up, that nothing can be discerned but their eyes.

Religion. Their religion is Mahomedanism, introduced by the celebrated impostor Mahomet, in the sixth century.

Learning. In former ages the Arabians were famous for their learning and skill in the liberal arts. At present there is scarcely a nation where the people are so universally ignorant.

The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, "have their hands against every man, and every man's hand against theirs." They are at present, and have been from the remotest ages, a proof of this pre-

diction. The wandering tribes in the southern and inland parts are subjected to no foreign power.

Their conquests make as wonderful a part of their history, as their independence. Both their conquests and their religion began with one man, the famous Mahomet; who from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch of his time. He died in A. D. 629.

PERSIA.

Persia is divided into many provinces, among which are the following.

<i>Modern.</i>		<i>Ancient.</i>
Georgia	- -	Albania
Erivan	- -	Armenia
Aderbijan	- -	Atropatena, Media
Ghilan	- -	Gela, Hyrcania
Irac-Agemi	- -	Ecbatana, or Parthis
Chosistan	- -	Susiana
Kerman	- -	Carmania
Subleustan	- -	Bactriana.

Chief towns. ISPAHAN, Gombroon, Ormus, Shiras, Susa, Candahar, Tauris, Derbent, Hamadan or Ecbatana.

Rivers. Kur, anciently Cyrus; and Aras, anciently Araxes.

Gulfs. The *Persian* gulf, and the gulf of *Ormuz*.

Ispahan, the capital of Persia, is thought by some to be the finest city in the East; it is seated on a plain, surrounded at some distance by mountains. It is said to consist of a great number of magnificent palaces, mosques, caravansaries, baths, and fine streets.

Air and soil. The air near Caucasus and the *Caspian Sea* is cold; the mountains being generally cover-

ed with snow. In the middle parts it is serene and pure; in the southern parts hot. There are sometimes noxious blasts, which are fatal.

The fruits, vegetables, and flowers, are delicious. Here are the finest drugs, among which are the *asafœtida*, which flows from a plant and becomes a gum.

Rich pearls are found in the gulf of *Bassora*. The principal manufactures are silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather.

Curiosities. Among these are the remains of the famous temple of Persepolis, the tombs of the kings of Persia, cut out of a rock, and a curious modern pillar at Ispahan, built of the skulls of beasts. On the western coast of the Caspian sea near Baku are springs of naphtha, or pure rock-oil. It is clear as water, and suddenly takes fire on the approach of flame. The earth in the neighbourhood, when dry 2 or 3 inches deep, will likewise easily take fire.

Persia is remarkable for its mountains, and desert plains; and still more for its want of rivers.

The Persian empire succeeded the ancient Assyrian or Babylonian, and was the second which has been called universal. It was founded by *Cyrus*, who about 536 years before the Christian era, restored the Israelites to liberty and their country, after having been 70 years in captivity at Babylon. This empire was of short duration. It ended with *Darius*, who was conquered by *Alexander the Great*, 331 years before Christ.

The Persians were formerly distinguished for their wisdom and learning; but for a century past they have been as much degraded by moral debasement and civil discord.

INDIA.

India comprises 2 great divisions, *India within*, and *India without* the Ganges.

INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

This includes all the countries in the Western Peninsula, from the Mountains of Tartary, and Thibet, on the north. It has usually 3 divisions:

1. *Hindustan Proper*, or the Northern Provinces, as Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, the Souths of Banar and Bengal, &c.

2. *The Deccan*, or the Provinces of Candesh, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar.

3. *The Provinces of the Peninsula*, south of the River Kistna; as the Carnatic, on the Coromandel coast, including Jaghire, Tanjore, and Madura. On the Malabar coast, Travancore, Cochín, &c. The Mysore country occupies the interior.

Towns. DELHI, the capital, Agra, Cashmere, Lahore, Oude, Benares, Hyderabad, Arungabad, Nagpour, Arcot, Seringapatam.

Mountains. The East and West Gaults.

Rivers. The Ganges, Indus, Hoogly, Kistna, and Burramphooter.

Bays, &c. Bay of Bengal, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay.

Cape. Comorin at the southern extremity.

The whole of India within the Ganges is frequently called *Hindustan*; and under the term *East Indies* the moderns have included most of the islands in the Indian and Eastern Oceans.

Cities. Delhi was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire; but since its decline and downfall by repeated invasions, the population is much diminished.

Agra was once a most extensive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul sometimes resided, but of late it has rapidly declined.

Mountains. The *Gauts* extend from *Surat* river to *Cape Comorin*, running within 60 and sometimes within 20 miles of the coast. They are termed the Indian *Apennines*.

Rivers. The *Ganges* is a large and celebrated river, which rises in *Thibet*, and after running southeast many hundred miles, and receiving a number of large rivers, falls by several mouths into the Bay of Bengal. The *Hindoos* hold its waters in high veneration.

The *Indus* or *Sinde* is a fine, deep, and navigable river; the entrance from the sea, however, is much choaked with sand.

The *Hoogly* is an arm of the *Ganges*, and the only branch of it commonly navigated by ships.

The *Burrampooter* rises near the source of the *Ganges*, and, after flowing separately 1000 miles, unites with it 40 miles above the Bay of Bengal.

Climate. *Hindustan* towards the north is temperate, but hot towards the south. It rains here almost constantly for three months in the year.

Its *productions* are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. The diamond mines in the province of *Golconda* are reckoned the most considerable in the world. Between *Cape Comorin* and the *Isle of Ceylon* is a pearl fishery.

Animals. Here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, monkeys, camels, and dromedaries.

The *inhabitants*, exclusive of Europeans, are computed at 10 millions of *Mahometans*, and 100 millions of *Hindoos*. The *Mahometans* or *Musselmen*, improperly called *Moors*, bear but an indifferent character. The *Hindoos* or *Gentoos* are of a black complexion, their hair long, their persons strait, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant.

They are divided into different tribes or casts. The 4 principal tribes are the *bramins*, soldiers, labourers, and

mechanics. The *bramins* have the care of their religion and their laws. The priests are held sacred by the Hindoos. The *soldiers* are generally called rajah-poots; that is, descendants of the rajahs. The *labourers* include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The *mechanics* include merchants, and all who follow any trade: but these are subdivided again into separate branches. Besides these there are the Hallachores, who are the outcasts of the other tribes and perform the most disagreeable offices of life. All the different tribes are forbidden to intermarry or dwell, to eat or drink with each other.

The diet of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, a kind of imperfect butter, milk, vegetables, and spices. The warrior cast may eat flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind.

Their *manners* are gentle; their happiness consists in the solace of domestic life. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives, it is said, are distinguished by a decorum and fidelity, that do honour to human nature. The shocking custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in this country.

The *religion* of Hindostan is a system, upheld by every thing that can excite reverence, and secure the attachment of the superstitious multitude. The temples, consecrated to their deities, are magnificent, their religious ceremonies splendid, and the dominion of the bramins is supported by immense revenues. The influence of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which in other countries are governed by civil laws, taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, their professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to *God*. His doctrine consisted in the belief of a Supreme Being, in the immortality of the soul, in a future state of

rewards and punishments, and in a transmigration of the soul into different bodies, &c. but the Hindoos worship animals, images, and hideous figures delineated or carved.

Government. They are governed by no written laws, nor is there a lawyer in their whole empire. Their courts of justice are directed by precedents. The Mahomedan institutes prevail only in the great towns, and their neighbourhood.

Trade. In all ages the trade with India has been the same. Gold and silver have been uniformly carried thither to purchase the same commodities, with which it still supplies all nations. What India now is, it always was, and is still likely to continue. To the early division of the people into casts, we must ascribe the permanency of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of its inhabitants.

Chronology. It is pretended that Brumma, their legislator, existed many years before our account of the creation. The Mahomedans began in the reigns of the caliphs of Bagdad to invade Hindostan. They penetrated as far as Delhi, and settled colonies in various places, whose descendants are called Titans. Their empire was overthrown by Tamerlane, who founded the Mogul government, which still continues.

Instead of the preceding Divisions of Provinces, the Western Peninsula, or India within the Ganges, is now rather considered as subject to

SIX PRINCIPAL POWERS OR STATES.

1. The *Seiks*, a numerous and powerful nation in Hindostan Proper, spreading from the Indus to the Ganges. *Labore* is their capital.

2. The Behrar or Eastern Mahrattas. Their capital is Nagpour.

3. The Poonah or Western Mahrattas ; capital Poonah. These two States extend nearly from sea to sea across the widest part of the peninsula.

4. The Soubah of the Deccan, north of the river Kistna. Its capital is Hydrabad.

5. The Mysore, the country of Hyder Ally and Tipoo Sultan. Its capital is *Seringapatam*.

6. The British Possessions in India, which are the following :

BRITISH INDIA.

The British Possessions in India are Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Cicars, Jaghire of the Carnatic, countries north and south of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar ; with Bombay and the island of Salsette, &c. Besides these the allies of the British are the Nabob of Oude ; Nabob of Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura ; Rajas of Travancore, and the territory of Cochin.

Calcutta is the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor-general of India. It is seated on the river Hoogly, which is navigable for large ships up to the town, which is 100 miles from its mouth. It contains 500,000 inhabitants. The houses, variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and a great number of bamboo-canes and mats, make a motly appearance. The mixture of Europe and Asiatic manners here is wonderful. Coaches, palanquins, carriages drawn by bullocks, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the Faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, on the Coromandel coast, is a British fort and town, next in importance to Calcutta.

Bombay and the island of *Selsette* are fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes.

Surat, Tellicherry, Cananore, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, &c. on the Malabar coast, are places of note and importance.

These and other smaller territories form the *British Possessions in the India*. They contain 20 millions of inhabitants, and yield an annual revenue of 8 millions sterling.

THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The Birman Empire contains the following countries: *Pegu, Ava, Cambodia, Laos*; the principal town in each is of the same name.

The *Birmans* are separated from the Hindoos by only a narrow range of mountains; but the dispositions of the two people are extremely different. The Birmans are a lively, inquisitive race, irascible and impatient.

Pegu, south of *Ava*, is supposed to be the Golden Chersonesus of the ancients.

The Birmans, like the Chinese, have no coin; but silver in bullion, and lead are current among them.

The forests in this empire are numerous and large.

The teek-tree is superior to the European oak.

MALACCA, SIAM, & COCHIN-CHINA.

Malaya, or *Malacca*, contains several kingdoms and provinces. The inhabitants are called Malays. This country is noted for its numerous wild elephants.

The kingdom of *Siam* is situated in a large vale, between two ridges of mountains.

The river *Meinam*, which signifies the *mother of waters*, is celebrated among oriental rivers.

The elephants of *Siam* are distinguished for sagacity and beauty. The trees on the banks of the *Meinam* are finely illuminated with swarms of fire-flies, which emit and conceal their light as uniformly, as if it proceeded from a machine of the most exact contrivance.

Cambodia is celebrated for the Gamboge gum.

The chief river in Tonquin China is Holo-kian, which passes by Kesho, the capital.

CHINA.

This empire contains 15 provinces, viz.

Pecheleo	Houquang	Kansore
Kiangnan	Honan	Se chueen
Kiangsee	Shangtung	Canton
The Kiang	Shansce	Quangsee
Fochen	Shensee	Yunan.

The chief towns are *Pekin*, *Nankin*, and *Canton*.

Rivers. *Hoang Ho* or *Yellow river*, *Kiang Ku*, *Amour* or *Sakalin*, *Argun*, *Kiam* or the *Blue river*, and the *Tay*.

Bays. *Nankin* and *Canton*.

Pekin is situated in a fertile plain. The capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by the Chinese, the second by Tartars. This city is 18 miles in circumference. It has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched. The streets are quite straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on each side. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to preserve peace and good order. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings and magnificent gardens. The inhabitants of *Pekin* are estimated at 2 millions.

Nankin was formerly the imperial city. It is now greatly fallen from its ancient splendor. It had a magnificent palace, of which not a vestige is now to be seen. Here is a famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into nine stories.

Canton is a large, populous, and wealthy city. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. The

temples, magnificent palaces, and courts, are numerous. The houses are neat, but consist of only one story, and have no windows towards the street. Many families reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so arranged as to form streets.

Air and soil. Towards the north the air is sharp, in the middle mild, and in the south hot. The soil is either by nature or art fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences, or luxuries of life. The culture of cotton and rice fields, from which the bulk of the inhabitants is clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The tallow-tree produces a fruit having all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, serves the natives as candles.

The *tea-plant* is planted in rows on hilly land. The leaves undergo much preparation. Every leaf is rolled up in form by the hands of a female. The colour of the green tea is thought to arise from the early period, at which the leaves are plucked, and which, like unripe fruit, are generally green and acrid.

Religion. There is no stated religion in China. The Chinese have no Sunday, nor even such a division of time as a week; the temples are however open every day for the visits of devotees. The temples of *Fo* abound with images.

Language. The Chinese language contains only 330 words, all of one syllable; but each word is pronounced with such various modulations, and each having so different a meaning, that it becomes more copious than could be easily imagined.

Antiquities. The most remarkable is the great wall, extending 12 or 15 hundred miles along the north of China, and separating it from Tartary. It passes over high mountains, wide rivers supported by arches, and across deep vallies. In some places it is 25 feet high, and 15 feet broad at the top. It is constructed of stone, and a bluish kind of brick, cemented with mortar. It is supposed by some to have been built 600, and by others more than 2000 years ago, to prevent the incursions of the *Mogul Tartars*.

Person, manners, &c. The Chinese are of a moderate size, their faces broad, their eyes black and their noses blunt ; they have high cheek bones and lips. The women have little eyes, black hair, regular features, and a delicate, though florid complexion. Chinese suffer their nails to grow ; they wear a lock of hair on the crown of their heads, and reduce their brows to an arched line.

JAPAN.

Japan contains three large Islands, viz.

Nippon or *Nihon*, *Ximo*, *Sikoko*, and several smaller ones.

The whole empire is divided into 70 provinces

Air and soil. The air and water are very pure. The soil produces rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Gardens are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships, and columns for temples. It is the richest country in the world for gold.

Animals. The horses, though extremely small, are very beautiful and highly valued.

Inhabitants. The people are very ingenious. Their manners are in many respects quite opposite to the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, theirs are hot ; the Europeans uncover the head out of respect, they cover the feet ; we are fond of white teeth, they of black. We mount our horses on the left side, they on the right.

Religion. The religion of the whole country is Buddhism. There are two principal sects, one of which is subjected to the most painful severities, the other indulges itself to the most voluptuous enjoyments.

Language. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The science of letters is highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools for rhetoric, arithmetic, poetry, history, as

ony, &c. At Meaco there are some schools, which have each 3 or 4 thousand scholars.

Manufactures and commerce. The Japanese formerly traded with many countries, but now only with the Chinese, the Coreans, the country of Jeddo, and with the Dutch. They have the art of tempering steel beyond any other nation in the world. They have better teas of all sorts, much finer and better cured than those of China.

The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

ASIATIC ISLES.

The Asiatic islands are those, which are situated near the shores of Asia in the Indian Ocean and the Chinese sea, and the numerous clusters, which are dispersed through the Great Pacific ocean. They are divided into different groups according to their situation and proximity; as the *Indian Islands*, the *Eastern Archipelago*, *Australasia*, and the *Polynesia*.

INDIAN ISLANDS.

The Indian Islands are *Laccadives*, *Maldives*, *Ceylon*, *Andaman*, *Nicobar*, and many smaller islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Ceylon is a large island south of Hindostan, rich in every department of natural history, and presents many minerals of uncommon beauty. The ruby, the sapphire, the topaz, and the emerald, are among the precious stones found here. This island is likewise remarkable for the pearl fishery on its coasts. The pearls are obtained by divers, who descend from five to ten fathoms, and re-

main under water about two minutes. Each one brings up in his net the oysters, in which the pearls are found.

The British have a settlement on one of the Andaman isles, where they send their convicts from Bango.

On a small island near the Andaman is a volcano, which frequently emits showers of red hot stones.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

The Eastern Archipelago, sometimes also called *Indian Islands*, consists of several clusters.

1. The islands of *Sunda* or the *Sumatran chain*, which comprise *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Balli*, *Lombok*, *Flores*, *Timor*, and several others of less importance.

2. *Bornean isles* comprise *Borneo*, *Sooloos*, *Pulo Laut*, *Anumba*, *Natuna*.

3. The *Manillas* or *Philippine islands* include *Luzon*, *Mindanao*, *Palawa*, *Mindoro*, *Pany*, *Negros*, *Zebu*, *Leyta*, *Samar*, and many smaller ones.

4. The *Celebezian isles*, which are *Celebes*, *Boutan*, *Shulla*, *Salayar*, &c.

5. The *Moluccas* or *Spice islands* include *Gilby*, *Ceram*, *Bouro*, *Oby*, *Amboyna*, *Banda*, *Tidore*, *Ternate*, and many others.

Sumatra affords a variety of metals, such as gold, copper, iron, tin, &c. and produces pepper, camphor, cinnamon, &c. The animals are elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tigers, bears, and many varieties of the monkey. The capital of Sumatra is *Bencoolen*.

Java is remarkable for the city of *Batavia*, the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. It is a large city, well built, and strongly fortified with walls. Java abounds with forests and beautiful scenery. Crocodiles are numerous, as they are in most of the eastern islands. The water is bad, the air unwholesome, and foreigners seldom enjoy health long in this climate.

Borneo is the largest island in the world. The land parts are marshy and unhealthy. It produces

ical fruits, gold, and diamonds. The Ourang Outang, the animal which most resembles the human species, is a native of this island. The principal harbour is Bender Massin.

The soil of the *Philippine* Isles is extremely fertile. The chief town is *Manilla*.

The *Moluccas* or Spice islands produce vast quantities of cloves, mace, nutmegs, and delicious fruits. The Boa-serpent is sometimes found here 30 feet long, and so large, it is said, that it will sometimes swallow a small deer.

Hainan, Formosa, Leco Keo, &c. belong to China.

The *Kurilian*, or *Kourilee* islands, *Bherings*, *Andrean*, *Fox* islands, &c. which are principally valued for their furs, belong to Russia.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Australasia contains the following islands :

1. *New Holland* or *Notasia*, and all the islands between 20 degrees west and 20 or 30 degrees east of it.
2. *Papua* or *New Guinea*, and the *Papuan* isles.
3. *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, and the *Solomon* isles.

4. *New Caledonia* and the *New Hebrides*.

5. *New Zealand*.

6. *Van Dieman's Land*, which is separated from *New Holland* by *Basse's* strait or channel, about 30 leagues wide.

New Holland is situated between the Indian and Pacific oceans, and extends 2730 miles in length from east to west, and 1960 in breadth from north to south. It is sufficiently large to be denominated a *continent*, though it has generally been called an island.

An English colony is established on the eastern coast at *Port Jackson*. *Botany Bay*, about 12 miles distant, is remarkable for being made by the English a place for

the annual transportation of criminals from Great Britain.

The original inhabitants of this country appear to be in the lowest state of human society. They are of a low stature, ill shaped, and from wearing a white bone or reed thrust through their nose, make a disgusting and frightful appearance. It is said they have no religion, though they entertain some faint idea of a future state.

New Holland has not yet been sufficiently explored to admit of much accurate information.

POLYNESIA.

The Polynesia includes,

1. The *Pelew* isles.
2. The *Ladrone* or Marian island; the principal of which are *Guan* and *Tinian*.
3. The *Carolines*, the largest of which are *Hogolen* and *Yap*.
4. The *Sandwich* islands, discovered by Captain Cook, at one of which, *Owhyhee*, he lost his life.
5. The *Marquesas*, which are very numerous.
6. The *Society* isles, about 60 or 70 in number: *Otaheite* is the largest.
7. The *Friendly* islands and the *Fejee* islands.
8. The *Navigator's* islands, the principal of which is *Maouna*.

The largest island in Polynesia is *Owhyhee*, about 100 miles in length.

The islands in the Pacific ocean are numerous and important. Their productions are various and in many instances peculiar to themselves. The inhabitants are savages, though in some instances they seem to have risen a degree above a state of nature.

These islands open a wide field for benevolent exertion in civilizing the natives, and introducing order, industry, and the Christian religion among them.

Asia, next to *America*, is the largest division of the earth, and on several accounts it is the most remarkable.

In *Asia* our first parents were created, and placed in the *Garden of Eden*, which, by some, is supposed to have been on the river *Euphrates* near where *Bassora* now stands. It was in *Asia*, that *Noah* and his family were preserved in the ark during the flood. Here the *Jews* or *Hebrews*, the ancient and favoured people of God, once lived.

Asia was the scene, where *Jesus Christ* exerted himself to reform and save the human race, and where he completed the work of redemption, as recorded in the New Testament.

This was the seat of the famous *Babalonian*, *Assyrian*, and *Persian* empires, and the field in which *Alexander the Great* displayed his power in the conquest of nations.

Asia is the birth-place of the impostor *Mahomet*, and the theatre, on which he first exhibited his power, and established that religion, which bears his name, and which is extensively professed in *Asia* and *Africa*, and in *Turkey* in *Europe*.

The tower of *Babel*, the cities of *Babylon* and *Jerusalem*, and many other works of art, are recorded, as monuments of astonishment, in the history of *Asia*.

This division of the earth is remarkable for its fertility, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrance of its plants, spices, and gums, its precious stones, silks, cotton, &c. It abounds in corn and wine, and furnishes every thing necessary for life and health. It supplies almost every other part of the world with coffee, tea, the finest muslins, and other commodities of art and ingenuity.

The southern Asiatics are generally effeminate, luxurious, indolent, and servile; though they evince considerable genius in the manufacture of fine silks, cottons, porcelain, and in some of the fine arts.

AFRICA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Atlas* between *Barbary* and *Biledulgerid*; *Sierra Leone* mountains, northeast of *Guinea*; the

Mountains of Abyssinia, southwest of the Red Sea, and the *Mountains of the Moon* in Lower Ethiopia.

Rivers The *Nile* in Egypt, the *Niger* in Negro-land; *Senegal*, and *Gambia*, which fall into the Atlantic; and *Cuama* into the *Mozambique Channel*.

Gulfs, bays, straits, &c. The Gulfs of *Sidra* and *Cades* on the north; *Gulfs of Guinea*; *Saldana* and *Table Bays*, near the Cape of Good Hope; *Lake Maravi* in Niameamay, and *Damboa* in Abyssinia. The *Straits of Gibraltar*, *Channel of Mozambique*, and *Straits of Babel-mandel*.

Islands. In the Atlantic are the *Azores*, or Western isles; the *Madeiras*, *Canary isles*, of which the principal are *Teneriffe*, *Ferro*, and *Pulma*; *Cape Verd isles*, the largest of which are *St. Anthony*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Yago*, and *Bonavista*; and *Gorce*. In the Gulf of Guinea are *Fernando Po*, *Princes Isle*, *St. Thomas*, and *Annabon*. More distant are *St. Matthew*, *Ascension*, and *St. Helena*. On the eastern coast are *Mudagascar*, *Bourbon*, *Isle of France* or *Mauritius*, *Comoro isles*, *Almirante isles*, *Babel-mandel*, and *Socotra*.

Capes. On the north are capes *Serrat*, *Rassem*, and *Bon*; on the west *Rajador*, *Blanco*, *Verd*, *St. Mary* and *Roxo*. On the coast of Guinea are capes *Palmas*, *Three Points*, and *Formosa*; lower down, capes *Negro* and *Good Hope*. On the east coast are *Aquillas*, *Corientes*, and *Gardcfan*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

BARBARY.

The *Barbary*, or *Mahometan States*, include *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tafilet*, *Sigilmessa*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, *Tripholi*, *Barca*.

The principal town in each takes the name of the state or kingdom to which it belongs, except *Barca*, whose capital is *Tolemeta*.

Barbary extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to *Egypt*. It was known to the ancients by the name of *Mauritania*, *Numidia*, *Africa Proper*, and *Lybia*.

The territories of *Morocco* are formed by the union of several small states, as *Fez*, *Sigilimessa*, *Tafilet*, &c. formerly distinct, but now subdued and united under one sovereign. The city of *Morocco* has nothing to recommend it, but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground, that it resembles a small city. *Fez* is one of the largest cities of Africa. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable and highly adorned.

Algiers is a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Seignior, governed by a sovereign or dey, who in some respects is absolute, though elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed. *Algiers*, the capital, stands on the declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour. The houses, appearing one above another, have a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, and the people walk on them in the evening to take the air. They are covered with earth, and are used for gardens.

Tunis is formed like an oblong square, and has five gates. The city has no water, but what is obtained at a distance.

Tripoli is a large town, and has a harbour the most commodious of any along this whole coast, except Alexandria. The houses are low and mean, the streets dirty and irregular.

These states are fruitful in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, olives, almonds, dates, and melons. Their principal trade consists in fruits, horses, morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral.

The inhabitants of these countries are remarkable for their piracies, and for their inhuman conduct towards Christian prisoners, whom they make slaves, and treat with the utmost cruelty.

EGYPT.

Egypt is a narrow vale on each side of the river Nile, bounded by parallel ridges of mountains or hills. It is divided into *Upper*, *Lower*, and *Middle*.

Lower Egypt on the mouth of the Nile, comprehends the Delta, which is famed for its fertility.

Egypt is by far the most important part of Africa, and was once the seat, if not the parent, of science.

The principal towns or cities are *Grand Cairo*, the capital; *Alexandria*, *Rosetta*, *Damietta*, *Suez*, anciently *Berenicè*; *Thebes*, formerly celebrated for its hundred gates; *Syout*, and *Syene*, anciently *Sienna*.

Grand Cairo has been one of the largest cities in the world. Near it stood the ancient *Memphis*. The streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built so as to inclose a piece of ground called a court, having their windows within, and presenting a dead wall to the street.

Alexandria, once a magnificent and celebrated city, was built by Alexander the Great, and long considered the finest city in the world, next to Rome. It is now almost in ruins. Some remains however of its ancient splendor are to be seen, particularly Pompey's pillar; and two celebrated obelisks. The ancient *Pharos*, a watch tower, so famous in antiquity, that it was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle, and is used to direct vessels into the harbour.

In *Rosetta* the houses, built with terraces and standing asunder, have an air of neatness and elegance. The country to the north has pleasing gardens, full of orange, lemon, citron-trees, &c. with beautiful groves of palm-trees.

Damietta, a sea-port, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, is a place of great trade.

Soil, climate, &c. The vast fertility of Egypt is owing to the inundations of the Nile, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, where it constantly rains for months in succession. In Egypt however rain is very uncommon. Egypt was noted for its abundance of corn even in the days of Jacob, for when there was a dearth in all the lands, yet in the land of Egypt there was bread. The rush papyrus, which grows on the banks of the Nile, served the ancients to write on.

Animals. The hippopotamus, or river horse, an ani-

phibious animals, and a rat called ichneumon, are natives of this country, as is also the bird ibis.

Inhabitants. The descendants of the original Egyptians are an indolent, ill-looking, and slovenly people. They are distinguished by the name of *Coptis*. In their complexion they are rather sun-burnt, than swarthy or black.

The Turks, who reside in Egypt, retain all their Ottoman pride and insolence.

Religion. The *Coptis* profess themselves to be Christians of the Greek church ; but Mahometanism is the prevailing religion among the natives.

Language. The Coptic is the ancient language of Egypt. This was succeeded by the Greek about the time of Alexander the Great ; and that by the Arabic, when the Arabs gained possession. The Arabic, or Arabesque, as it is called, is the current language. The Coptic may be considered as extinct.

Curiosities. The pyramids are the principal ; they are supposed to have been built by the children of Israel, for sepulchres for the Egyptian kings. The labyrinth is another wonderful curiosity, being cut from a marble rock, and consisting of several palaces.

Egypt is one of the most interesting countries in the world. It is celebrated both in sacred and profane history. It was there the Jews were in bondage 440 years. and at length, after a series of miracles, were liberated, and conducted back to Canaan, the land of promise, under the direction of Moses and Aaron. It was there Jesus in his infancy was carried by Joseph and his mother Mary, to avoid the cruelty of Herod, who sought the young child's life.

In the early ages of Greece, Egypt was distinguished for learning and science, and was the resort of sages and legislators of other nations. The Egyptians are said to have been the first, who found out the rules of government, and the art of making life easy, and a people happy.

The ancient Egyptians were as remarkable for their *superstition*, as for their wisdom. Their religion was

Idolatry. They worshipped almost an infinite number of deities of different ranks and orders. The two which they most honoured, were *Osiris* and *Isis*, by which it is supposed they meant the sun and moon. They paid divine honours to vegetables and various animals, as the cat, dog, wolf, crocodile, and several others, which they either feared for their ferocity, or respected for their use. But Egypt is now debased, a land of slaves, without a prince of their own, and almost without government. A Turkish *Bashaw* or Governor resides among them at Cairo, and a number of *Beys* or *Begs*, who are inferior officers, are appointed over the different provinces under his authority.

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopia contains the following countries.

Countries.

Nubia
Abyssinia
Abex

Principal towns.

Sennaar, Dongola
Gondar
Suvaquem.

The following countries, which are little known, are sometimes included in Ethiopia; Biledulgerid, Zanhaga, Fezzan, Zahara or the Desert, Negroland or Nigritia, and other places in the central part of Africa.

Nubia contains several kingdoms, little known except *Sennaar* and *Dongola*. In some parts the houses are low, built with mud walls, and covered with reeds. The children are quite destitute of clothing.

Sennaar is a large town, and very populous. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls, formed of bricks dried in the sun.

Abyssinia is a very ancient kingdom. The season is rainy from April to September, and then succeeds, without interval, a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. There is no country in the world, that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. Here are found the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, stag, horse, goat, and monkey;

a variety of birds, as the ostrich, eagle, vulture, stork, &c. Hyenas are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages.

Gondar is populous, and situated on a hill of considerable height.

Abex has more wild beasts than human inhabitants.

Suaquem stands on a small island of the same name in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia. It has a well sheltered bay in six or seven fathom water.

Lower Ethiopia extends through much of the interior of Africa; but there is great difference of opinion respecting the names, and even the existence of the nations.

River. One branch of the Nile is said to rise in Abyssinia, the other in the Mountains of the Moon, in Lower Ethiopia.

The *religion* of these countries is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism.

Biledulgerid, the ancient Numidia, is an inland country. The inhabitants are composed of the ancient Africans, who lead a settled life, and the Arabs, who roam at large. This country in some parts abounds with palm-trees, from which the inhabitants gather vast quantities of dates, with which they carry on a considerable trade.

Zanhaga is a district of Zahara, bordering on the Atlantic.

Pezzan is said to be a circular domain in a vast wilderness, like an island in an ocean. It lies south of *Tripoli*. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion, resembling the Negro more than the Arab cast. Their dress is similar to the Moors in Barbary. In *religion* they are Mahometans. *Mourzouk*, the capital, has the appellation of a Christian town. It exhibits a contrast of vast ruins, of ancient buildings, and humble cottages.

Zahara, or the *Desert*, comprehends a vast extent, stretching from the Atlantic to *Nubia*, and from *Biledulgerid* to *Nigritia*: it is, excepting a few spots, a mere desert, and so parched, that the caravans from Morocco and *Nigroland* are obliged to carry both water and provisions.

Negroland, Sudan or Nigritia, is that part of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It lies south of Zahara, and stretches far to the east, but the inland parts are little known.

Mataman or Cimbibea, lies on the western coast of Africa, between Lower Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope. It is little visited by Europeans.

GUINEA.

This part of Africa is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Guinea*.

Upper Guinea.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Sierra Leone	—
Guinea	Cape Coast
Dahomy	<i>Abomey</i>
Benin	<i>Benin.</i>

Lower Guinea.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Loango	<i>Loango</i>
Congo	St. Salvador
Angola	Loanda
Benguela	<i>Benguela.</i>

Guinea is but little known, except the coast, which is divided into the *Grain*, the *Ivory*, the *Gold*, and the *Slave coast*.

This country is unhealthy to Europeans, though the natives live to a great age. The productions are rich fruits, gums, hard wood, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Benin exhibits many beautiful landscapes, but the air in some places is noxious and pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes. *Benin*, the capital, seated on the river Benin or Formosa, is a spacious city; the houses are large and handsome, though they have clay walls, and are covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The shops are filled with European merchandize, and the streets are kept neat and clean by the women.

Congo is a name usually given to a large tract of country which includes Loango, Angola, &c.

Salvador contains several churches, and a palace, where the king resides; it has also a Portuguese bishop.

Angola is a fertile kingdom. The Portuguese have settlements on the coast. The English and Dutch formerly trafficked with the natives, and purchased a great number of slaves.

These comprehend the countries on the western coast of Africa, where Europeans trade for ivory and gold, and where they traded for slaves, till that inhuman traffic was abolished. European settlements are now formed here, chiefly under the British government, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization, and teaching them the Christian religion.

MATAMAN.

<i>Countries.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>
Adel	- - -	Ancegurel
Ajan	. - -	Brava
Zanguebar	- - -	Melinda
Monzæmugi or Nimeamay		
Mozambique	- - -	Mozambique
Monomotapa	- - -	Benematapa
Sofala	- - -	Sofala
Terra de Natal		
Caffraria, or C. of Good Hope		Cape Town.

Adel is a fruitful province near the Red Sea.

Zanguebar includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have had settlements. *Melinda*, the capital, is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese erected seventeen churches and nine convents; carrying on an advantageous traffic with the natives in all the African fruits and productions.

Mozambique is a kingdom, lying on the coast of *Zanguebar*. Its capital is situated on an island. The town of *Mozambique* is a large, well fortified place, having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese.

Monomotapa is fertile, the climate temperate, and the air clear and healthy. Here are many ostriches, and vast herds of elephants. The rivers abound with gold. There are mines of silver, the products of which are exchanged with the Portuguese for European goods. In *Benematapa* or *Medrogon*, the capital, the houses are adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely worked.

and dyed. The palace is a large, spacious fabric of wood, flanked with towers, and having stately gates.

Sofala or *Quilterue* is subject to the Portuguese. Some suppose it to be the *Ophir* of the ancients, the gold here being generally the purest and finest of all Africa. It is seated on a small island on the coast. Here is honey in great abundance.

Terra de Natalis is inhabited by the Boshmen Hottentots.

Caffraria is an extensive country, including *Caffraria Proper*, and the country of the Hottentots.

Cape of Good Hope stands on the most southerly point of the continent of Africa. *Cape Town* is situated about 30 miles to the north of the Cape. It is neat and well built.

Rivers. The *Nile* rises in the mountains of *Abyssinia*, passes through lake *Dambia*, crosses the country of *Nubia*, and enters Egypt at *Syene*; below *Cairo* it divides itself into two great branches, which with the Mediterranean form the island of Delta, which has always been remarkable for the fertility of its soil.

Niger. It is remarkable, that the rise, course, and termination of this river are still unknown.

The *Gambia* and *Senegal* rise in the interior of Africa, overflow their banks like the Nile, and fall into the Atlantic north and south of Cape Verd.

Mountains. *Mount Atlas* is a chain, which extends from Barca to Morocco; from these the Atlantic ocean takes its name. The Lybian mountains are between *Zehara* and Egypt; the *Mountains of the Moon* are in Lower Ethiopia.

Islands. The *Azores* or *Western Isles* are a small cluster in the Atlantic ocean opposite to Portugal. *S. Michael* is the largest, but *Tercera* is the residence of the Portuguese governor.

The *Madeira Isles* belong to the Portuguese. The largest, named *Medeira*, is remarkable for the rich wines called *Madeira*, *Malmsey*, and *Tent*.

The *Canary Isles* belong to Spain; the principal of them are *Grand Canaria*, *Teneriffe*, and *Ferro*. They

are famous for the rich Canary wine, and for the birds, called Canary birds. The Peak of Teneriffe is one of the highest mountains in the world. It rises very abruptly from the ocean, and to about 3 miles above it.

Cape Verd Isles are about 10 in number. The principal are *St. Jago*, the largest, and the residence of the Portuguese viceroy; *St. Antonio*, *St. Nicholas*, and *Bona Vista*.

St. Helena is the first island on this side the Cape of Good Hope, at which place all the English ships stop for fresh provisions and water on their way home.

Africa, though now reduced to a state of general barbarism, once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and for the most extensive commerce. Almost all the northern parts, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, were full of people. The kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia* were much celebrated, and the rich and powerful state of *Carthage*, the formidable rival to Rome, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world. But the celebrated republic of Carthage, after a contest of more than 100 years, was entirely subdued by the Romans, who took possession of the country and destroyed their city.

Egypt at length sunk under their iron sceptre, and became a Roman province; and after a succession of revolutions, and being overrun by the barbarous Vandals from Europe, and the merciless Saracens from Arabia, the rich and powerful states of Africa sunk into debasement, and became a land of pirates and robbers.

Africa has justly been called the country of monsters. Every species of noxious and predatory animal reigns undisturbed in the vast sandy desert of this country, and multiply by the heat of the climate. Even man in this quarter of the world, exists in a state of the lowest barbarism.

The unfortunate condition of our own species, however, has in this country been greatly aggravated by Europeans and Americans, who, to obtain slaves, have frequented the coasts, and encouraged the natives to kid-

nap and sell each other. This iniquitous traffic, the *slave trade*, has been the cause of perpetual wars, in which the barbarous chiefs of the country attack each other's subjects for the purpose of making prisoners, and selling them for slaves. But it is to be hoped, that a practice, so shocking to reason and humanity, will soon be abolished, and that the Christian world will atone for their crimes to a weak and ignorant people, by teaching them the benefits of civil society, industry, domestic arts, and true religion.

[As the study of *Chronology* and *History* should follow that of *Geography*, a concise account of these sciences from *Joze* and *Blair*, may with propriety be subjoined to the modern part of this *Geography*.]

CHRONOLOG is the science which relates to time, and to the divisions of it into certain portions, as days, months, years, &c. and the application of these portions to the elucidation of history.

The principal divisions of time are those marked out in the heavenly bodies, as days, nights, and seasons.

A *day*, in common speech, is the time the sun remains above the horizon; but in a philosophical sense, it denotes a complete revolution of the earth about its axis.

The beginning of the day is variously reckoned by different nations; some reckon it from *sun-rise*, others from *sun-set*. Most European nations compute from *midnight*; but modern astronomers from *noon*.

The Jews and Romans divided the day and night each into four watches; the 1st commenced at 6 in the morning; the 2d at 9; the 3d at 12; and the 4th at 3 in the afternoon. The night was divided in a similar manner.

The Greeks divided time into portions of 10 days each; the Chinese into those of 15 days; and the Mexicans into those of 13 days; but the Jews, oriental nations, and other civilized people, have made use of *week* of 7 days each.

Savage nations used the division of moons, which are about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Civilized nations have agreed to reckon by the period of the revolution of the earth round

the sun, and call it a year; and they again divide these into 12 moons, (*moonths or months.*)

But 12 equal moons make but 354 days, and the earth was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in going round the sun; Julius Cæsar, therefore, varied the months as we now have them, so as to make $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

This, however, was not perfectly correct, for the actual revolution of the earth is not quite a quarter of a day more than 365, but only five hours, 48 minutes, and 57 seconds; consequently, 11 minutes, 3 seconds, is gained every year, or a whole day in 131 years.

In 1752, the gain of 11 minutes, 3 seconds, per annum, had carried the reckoning 11 days before its proper time; the *style* of reckoning, therefore, was altered, and 11 days dropt by act of the British parliament, the day after the 1st of September being called the 12th.

It was settled also, that in every 400 years three leap-years in three centuries should be dropt, so that in future the annual recurring year will keep pace with time within two or three seconds per annum.

The year is also divided into 52 *weeks*, and a day over; the weeks into 7 *days*, or *rotations* of the earth on its own axis; those rotations into 24 *hours*; each hour into 60 *minutes*; and each minute into 60 *seconds* or periods, in which a pendulum, 39.2 inches long, vibrates. The vibration of such a pendulum is, therefore, the first measure of time.

The names of the days of the week are derived from the names of certain Saxon objects of worship.

As Sunday, or first day, from the *Sun*. Monday, from the *Moon*. Tuesday, from *Tuisco*, a German hero. Wednesday, from *Woden*, their god of battle. Thursday, from *Thor*, the god of winds and weather. Friday, from *Friga*, the goddess of peace and plenty. Saturday, from *Sæstor*, the god of freedom.

The Romans called the days after the planets; as Solis, Sun; Lunæ, Moon; Martis, Mars; Mercurii, Mercury; Jovis, Jupiter; Veneris, Venus, and Saturni, Saturn.

The names of the 12 moons, or months, are derived

from the Latin, as January, from *Janus*, the god of new-born infants. February, from *Februa*, the mother of Mars. March, from *Mars*, the god of war, the first month of the Roman year. April, from *Aperio*, signifying to open the year, or the blossoms. May, from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury. June, from *Juno*, the wife of Jupiter. July, from *Julius Cæsar*, the Roman Emperor. August, from *Augustus Cæsar*, the Roman emperor. September, from *Septem*, the seventh month of the Roman year. October, from *Octo*, the eighth month of the Roman year. November, from *Novem*, the ninth month of the Roman year. December, from *Decem*, the tenth month of the Roman year.

The Romans reckon by *lustra*, periods of five years, so called from a tax required to be paid every fifth year.

The Greeks reckoned by *Olympiads*, periods of four years, which derived their names from the public games, celebrated every fourth year at Olympia.

Cycles are fixed intervals of time composed of the successive revolutions of a certain number of years.

The lunar cycle, or "golden number," is a period of 19 years, at the end of which the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens.

The solar cycle consists of 28 years, when the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic, which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month as at that time.

The cycle of Roman indiction consists of 15 years.

The Julian Period is formed by the combination of the cycles, that is, by multiplying the three numbers into one another; $19 \times 28 \times 15 = 7980$; this is the number of years of which the Julian Period consists, at the expiration of which, the first years of each of those cycles will come together.

The first year of the Christian era corresponds, or is supposed to correspond, with the 4714th of the Julian period, which is 706 years before the common date assigned to the creation of the world.

Epochs and eras may be thus explained: an *epoch* is a certain *point*, determined by some remarkable event, from which time is reckoned, and the years computed from that period are denominated an *era*: for example, the birth of Christ is reckoned an epoch; the years reckoned from that event are called the Christian era.

The most remarkable epoch is that of the creation of the world, which is supposed to have happened 4004 years before Christ. The present year, 1815, is therefore $4004 + 1815 = 5819$ th year from the creation.

It will readily be supposed, that owing to the various lengths of years, and the different modes of calculation practised by different nations, great differences of opinion have existed in regard to the date of past events.

The great difficulty was, to fix the period of certain great events as a sort of land-marks, from which to ascertain and correct others. These are—

<i>Before Christ.</i>						Years.
The Creation	-	-	-	-	-	4004
The Deluge	-	-	-	-	-	2348
The Call of Abraham	-	-	-	-	-	1921
The Departure from Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1491
The taking of Troy by the Greeks	-	-	-	-	-	1183
The Building of Solomon's Temple	-	-	-	-	-	1012
The Building of Rome	-	-	-	-	-	753
The Death of Cyrus	-	-	-	-	-	526
The Battle of Marathon	-	-	-	-	-	490
The Death of Socrates	-	-	-	-	-	396
The Death of Alexander	-	-	-	-	-	323
The Destruction of Carthage	-	-	-	-	-	146
The death of Julius Cæsar	-	-	-	-	-	44
<i>After Christ.</i>						
The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus	-	-	-	-	-	70
The Eastern Empire began at Constantinople	-	-	-	-	-	339
The Death of King Arthur	-	-	-	-	-	514
The Flight of Mahomet from Mecca	-	-	-	-	-	622
The Death of Charlemagne	-	-	-	-	-	820
The Death of Alfred	-	-	-	-	-	890
The Landing of William I.	-	-	-	-	-	1066
The Death of Edward III.	-	-	-	-	-	1377
The Death of Tamerlane	-	-	-	-	-	1410
The Discovery of Printing	-	-	-	-	-	1450
The Taking of Constantinople by the Turks	-	-	-	-	-	1453

The death of Richard III.	1485
The Discovery of America	1492
The Reformation begun	1520
The Spanish Armada Defeated	1588
The Beheading of Charles I.	1649
The English Revolution	1688
The Battle of Blenheim	1704
The American declaration of Independence	1776
The French Revolution	1789
The Bank of England stopped payment	1797
The Battle of Marengo	1800
The Crowning of Bonaparte Emperor	1804
The Battle of Trafalgar	1806
The Battle of Austerlitz	1806
The Battle of Java	1806
The Peace of Tilsit	1807
The Taking and Burning of Moscow	1812
The Abdication or Dethronement, and Banishment of Bonaparte	1814

HISTORY is a connected recital of past and present events; its office is to trace the progress of man from the savage state through the several grades of civilization to the nearest approach to perfection, of which social institutions are capable. It is a register of the experience of man in all ages, and a source of practical wisdom to legislators and governors, and of amusements and useful information to all classes of men.

History, with regard to the *nature of its subjects*, may be divided into *general* and *particular*; and, with respect to *time*, into *ancient* and *modern*.

Ancient history commences with the creation of the world, as given by Moses, and extends to the reign of Charlemagne, A. D. 800. *Modern history* is dated from that period, and extends to our own times.

General history is divided into *civil* and *ecclesiastical*: the *first* contains the history of mankind in their various relations to one another; the *second* considers them as acting, or pretending to act in obedience to what they *believe to be* the will of God.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

FIGURE OF THE EARTH.

THE opinions of the *ancients* concerning the figure of the earth were wild and extravagant.

Some suppose it one extensive plain; that the heavens, in which the sun, moon, and stars appeared to move daily from east to west, were at no great distance above it, and that hell was spread out at an equal distance under the surface of it.

Other opinions, equally erroneous, prevailed, but by degrees they were at length corrected by the assistance of mathematical learning, and the experience of travellers, navigators, and astronomers; by which the spherical figure of the earth has satisfactorily been demonstrated.

Original state of the Earth.

The earth was once in a confused and desolate state; but by divine Providence, in the space of six days, it was reduced into a habitable world; clothed with trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers, and stocked with various kinds of animals.

Sixteen hundred and fifty six years after the earth was made and inhabited, it was overflowed and destroyed by a deluge of water; so that a general destruction and devastation were brought upon the earth, and all things in it, both man and beast, excepting Noah and his family, who, by a special care of God, were preserved in a certain ark or vessel, with such kinds of living creatures, as he took in with him.

After the waters had raged for some time upon the earth, they began to lessen and subside; they retired by

degrees into their proper channels and caverns with the earth ; at length the mountains and fields began to appear, and the whole earth assumed its present form and shape.

Thus perished the old world, and the present art from the ruins and remains of it.

Division and settlement of the earth by Noah.

Noah, when he came forth from the ark, settled Mesopotamia, and before his death divided the world among his three sons ; giving to Shem, Asia ; to Ham Africa ; and to Japheth, Europe.

Shem, and his descendants.

The descendants of Shem settled from Media westward to the sea-coast of Aram or Syria. His sons were Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.

Elam possessed the country now called Persia. From him it had the name of Elymae and Elymais.

Ashur settled on the west or northwest of Elam Assyria, called likewise after him Ashur, at present Kurdistan.

Arphaxad peopled Chaldea.

Lud is supposed to have wandered as far as Lydia.

Aram and his descendants inhabited Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. From his son Uz, a tract about Damascus, the stony and desert Arabia, was called the land of Uz.

Ham, and his descendants.

Ham, the second son of Noah, removed into Egypt, which, in scripture, is often called the land of Ham. The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Canaan, and Phut.

Cush, his eldest son, possessed Arabia.

Mizraim and his descendants inhabited Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and the neighbouring countries.

Canaan and his posterity settled in Phœnicia, and the land of Canaan, lying on the east and southeast of the Mediterranean sea. This was the land afterwards promised to Abraham, which he and his posterity accordingly enjoyed, and was then the land of Israel and Judah.

Phut, the youngest son of Ham, planted himself in the western parts of Africa, on the Mediterranean, in the county of Mauritania, whence this country was called the region of Phut, in St. Jerome's time.

Japheth, and his descendants.

The scripture leaves us very much in the dark, as to the country where Japheth, the eldest son of Noah, settled. All we can collect respecting it is, that he retired with his descendants to the north of the countries planted by the children of Shem. His sons were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

Gomer, the eldest son of Japheth, was the father of the Gomerites, called by the Greeks, Galatians; who were the Gauls of Asia Minor, inhabiting part of Phrygia.

The families of Gomer soon grew very numerous, and sent colonies into several parts of Europe. They first settled at the lake Mœotis, and so gave the name of Bosphorus Cimmerius to the strait between it and the Euxine sea. These, in time, spreading by new colonies along the Danube, settled in Germany, whose ancient inhabitants were the Cimbri. From Germany they afterwards spread themselves into Gaul, where they were originally called Gomerites, then by the Greeks, Galatz, and at last Gauls.

From the colonies of Gaul or Germany originated the first inhabitants of Great Britain.

Magog, the second son of Japheth, was the father of the Scythians; from whose descendants, migrating over Caucasus, it is supposed, the Russians and Muscovites sprung.

Madai, it is generally agreed, planted *Media*, and the Medes are called by his name in scripture.

Javan settled in the southwest part of *Asia Minor*, about Ionia and Lydia. He had four children; Elisha, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

Elisha peopled the most considerable isles between Europe and Asia; for they are called in scripture the isles of Elisha; and the sea itself might be called Hellespont, as if it were Elishpont, or sea of Elisha.

The descendants of Elisha, passing over into Europe, were called Hellenes, and their country Hellas, and afterwards Greece.

Tarshish gave name to *Tarsus*, and all *Cilicia*, of which it was the capital. It seems also to have been the Tarshish, to which Jonas thought to flee from the presence of the Lord.

Kittim peopled *Macedonia*, called in scripture the land of Chettim. His posterity migrated into *Cyprus* and *Italy*.

Dodanim sent colonies into *Rhodes*.

Tubal and Meshech planted the country lying contiguous to Magog.

Tiras led his colony into *Thrace*.

These are the plantations of the sons of Noah; and after this manner were the nations spread over the earth after the flood, and the dispersion of mankind.

By this account, it does not appear that they migrated eastward beyond Media, northward beyond the mountains of Caucasus, southward beyond Ethiopia or Habashia, or westward beyond a part of Lybia and Greece, including Macedonia. It is probable the more distant parts were not planted immediately by these first colonies, but by their posterity afterwards.

The earth in general, as known to the ancients.

The knowledge the ancients had of the earth was very imperfect. All they knew of it lay within a line supposed to be drawn from the island *Thulé*, (as some

suppose Iceland,) eastward through the middle of Norway and Sweden, round Scythia, including India; and from thence passing round the island Argyrè, now denominated Sumatra, to the island of the Hannoni, or Menuthias, the modern Madagascar; then passing up within the eastern coast of Africa, excluding Ethiopia, with all the middle and lower parts of Africa, which are south of mount Atlas, taking in only Egypt, the coast of Barbary, Mauritania, and Guinea; crossing the Equinoctial, and passing upwards again, round the Fortunate or Canary islands, through the Atlantic, to Thulé again.

The earth, thus circumscribed, received many divisions; but the one most common and most generally received, was into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

These parts taken together, heathen writers called the world.

ANCIENT EUROPE.

Europe derived its name, according to the old geographers and historians, from Europa, the daughter of Egeonor, king of the Phœnicians, who was stolen by Jupiter, transformed into a bull, that is, was put on board a ship, named the Bull, or bearing the figure of a bull in her stern; and carried into the island of *Creta* or Crete.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Alps, Jura, Pyrenees, Apennines, Ætna, Parnassus, Olympus, Pindus, Ossa, Pelion, &c.* The ancient and modern names of European mountains are so similar, that knowing one, the other cannot easily be mistaken. It may be observed, that on ancient maps, the following words or letters denote—

<i>Mons,</i>	a mountain.	<i>Mare</i> or <i>Pontus,</i>	a sea.
<i>Lac.</i> or <i>Lacus,</i>	a lake.	<i>Ins.</i> or <i>Insula,</i>	an island.
<i>Fl.</i> or <i>Flumen,</i>	a river.	<i>Pr.</i> or <i>Prom.</i>	a cape.
<i>Str.</i> or <i>Fretum,</i>	a strait.	<i>Sin.</i> or <i>Sinus,</i>	a bay.

Rivers. The following are the principal ones the modern names annexed.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Rha</i>	Wolga.
<i>Tanais</i>	Don.
<i>Borysthenes</i>	Nieper.
<i>Tyras</i>	Niester.
<i>Ister or Danubius</i>	Danube.
<i>Padus</i>	Po.
<i>Rhodanus</i>	Rhone.
<i>Iberus</i>	Ebro.
<i>Bætis</i>	Guadalquivir.
<i>Anas</i>	Guadiana.
<i>Tagus</i>	Tajo.
<i>Tiberis</i>	Tiber.
<i>Durius</i>	Douro.
<i>Garumna</i>	Garonne.
<i>Liger or Ligoris</i>	Loire.
<i>Sequana</i>	Seine.
<i>Samara</i>	Somme.
<i>Scaldia</i>	Scheldt.
<i>Mosa</i>	Muese.
<i>Rhenus</i>	Rhine.
<i>Visurgis</i>	Weser.
<i>Albis</i>	Elbe.
<i>Viadrus or Viader</i>	Oder.

OCEANS.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Oceānus Atlanticus</i>	The Atlantic ocean.
<i>Oceānus Germanicus</i>	The German ocean or N
<i>Oceānus Britannicus</i>	British Channel.
<i>Oceānus Aquitanicus</i>	Bay of Biscay.

SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Mare Mediterraneum</i>	Mediterranean sea.
<i>Ægeum Mare</i>	Archipelago.

<i>Euxinus</i>	Black sea.
<i>Palus</i>	Sea of Asoph.
<i>tis</i>	Sea of Marmora.
<i>onium</i>	Southern part of the G. of Venice.
<i>Idriaticus</i>	Northern part of the G. of Venice.
<i>s Sinus</i>	Baltic sea.
<i>us Sinus</i>	Gulf of Finland.
<i>um or</i>	} Irish sea.
<i>um Mare</i>	
<i>: Gallicum</i>	Strait of Dover.
<i>: Herculeum or</i>	} Strait of Gibraltar.
<i>: Gaditanum</i>	
<i>Gaditanus</i>	Bay of Cadiz.
<i>Ligusticus</i>	Gulf of Genoa.

ISLANDS.

British Islands and their subdivisions.

<i>ent Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>NNIA or Albion</i>	England, Scotland, and Wales.
<i>iones</i>	Edinburgh.
	Lanark, Dumbarton.
	Ross.
<i>mii</i>	Cornwall and Devonshire.
	Surry, Sussex.
<i>or Iceni</i>	Norfolk and Suffolk.
<i>n</i>	Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire,
	Derbyshire, &c.
<i>ni</i>	Northumberland and Durham.
<i>ites</i>	Westmoreland, Cumberland.
<i>Insula</i>	Anglesey.
<i>ices</i>	Flintshire, Montgomery, &c.
	Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, and
	Glamorganshire.
<i>NIA, or Ierne</i>	Ireland.
	Dublin and Kildare.
<i>ti</i>	King and Queen's County:
	Shetland and Orkneys.
<i>s Isula</i>	Western Isles of Scotland.
<i>is or Mona</i>	Isle of Man.

Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Baleāres</i> or <i>Balcarides Insulae</i>	Ivica, Majorca & Minorca.
<i>Creta</i> or <i>Crete</i>	Candia.
<i>Mēlita</i>	Malta.
<i>Zacynthus</i>	Zante.
<i>Cephallenia</i>	Cefalonia.
<i>Corcyra</i>	Corfu.
<i>Sicilia</i> , <i>Sicania</i> , or <i>Trinacria</i>	Sicily.
<i>Sardo</i> , <i>Sardinia</i> , or <i>Ichnusa</i>	Sardinia.
<i>Cyrnus</i> or <i>Corsica</i>	Corsica.
<i>Ilva</i>	Elba.
<i>Eubœa</i>	Negropont.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Scandinavia</i> , <i>Scandia</i> , or <i>Baltia</i>	} Norway and Sweden.
<i>Scythi</i>	
<i>Suiones</i>	Lapland and West Bothnia.
<i>Guta</i> & <i>Hilleviones</i>	Sweden proper.
<i>Finningia</i>	Gothland
<i>Chersonesus Cimbrica</i>	Finland.
<i>Sarmatia Europæ</i>	Jutland.
<i>Hirri</i> & <i>Æstii</i> or <i>Ostiones</i>	Russia in Europe.
<i>GALLIA</i>	Livonia and Esthonia.
<i>Celta</i>	France.
<i>Aquitani</i>	Normandy, Brittany.
<i>Allobroges</i> , <i>Centrones</i>	Gascoignè, and Guienne, &c.
<i>Lingones</i> , <i>Ædui</i> , <i>Sequani</i>	Dauphinè and Savoy.
<i>Lutetia Parisionum</i>	Burgundy and Franche-comptè.
<i>Prisii</i>	Paris.
<i>Batavi</i>	Holland and Friezland.
<i>Belgæ</i> , &c.	Utrecht and the isles of the Rhine.
<i>Manatii</i> , <i>Tungrii</i>	Netherlands
<i>Toxandri</i>	Dutch and Austrian Brabant.
<i>NATIONES GERMANICÆ</i>	Antwerp.
<i>Saxones</i>	} Germany.
	} Upper, Lower Saxony, &c.

<i>a</i>	Bavaria.
<i>licia</i>	Swabia.
<i>emium</i>	Bohemia.
<i>ano-Sarmate</i>	Poland.
<i>ANI OF IBERIA</i>	Spain.
<i>cia</i>	Gallicia, Asturia, and Biscay.
<i>iconensis</i>	Navarre and Catalonia.
<i>ania</i>	Portugal.
<i>tia</i>	Switzerland.
<i>ones</i>	Bern, Friburg, Basle.
<i>ini</i>	Schaffhausen, Zurich, &c.
<i>A</i>	Italy.
<i>Cisalpina</i>	Piedmont, Milan, Venice.
<i>ium, Apulia, Campa-</i>	} Kingdom of Naples.
<i>, Marsi, &c.</i>	
<i>m, Umbria, Pice-</i>	} The Popedom.
<i>n, &c.</i>	
<i>onia</i>	Transylvania.
<i>cum</i>	Slavonia.
<i>is</i>	Croatia.
<i>ria</i>	Albania.
<i>onnesus</i>	Romania.
	Morea

GRÆCIA.

Græcia or Greece was anciently divided into *five*, Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria, Epirus, Thessàlia, Macedonia; but the Romans, having subdued these *riës*, included them all in *two provinces*; viz. *Achaia*, *in*ing Peloponnesus and Græcia Propria; and *donia*, containing Macedonia, Thessàlia, and Epirus.

PELOPONNESUS.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

fountains. Peloponnesus was mountainous, although mountains were not lofty. The principal were *idè*, where, it is supposed, Mercury was born; *Menä-* which was frequented by the nymphs; the *woody*

Erymanthus, famous for the wild boar slain by Hercules; *Stymphālus*; the cold and woody *Perihætus*, and *Parnassus*.

Arcadia has been much celebrated by the poets for its groves and mountains, among which Pan, the tutelary god of shepherds, principally resided.

In Laconia near the city Lacedæmon was Taygetus, now the mountains of the Manots or Malinots, of which the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the worship of Bacchus.

Lakes. The lakes of Peloponnesus were neither large nor numerous. *Stymphālus* is memorable for the voracious birds *Stymphalides*, which infested it, till destroyed by Hercules. *Lerna* is famous for the nine-headed Hydra, which Hercules killed.

Rivers. *Penæus* now Belvideri; *Alphæus*, celebrated in fabulous history for its passage under the sea from Peloponnesus to Ortygia, a small island in the bay of Syracuse, where it rises in the fountain of Arethusa; and the river *Eurotas*, called also *Basiliopotamus*, the king of rivers.

Bays. *Sinus Corinthiacus*, the Corinthian gulf; *Orionæus Sinus*, gulf of Salona; *Saronicus Sinus*, gulf of Engia; *Argolicus Sinus*, gulf of Napoli; *Sinus Laconicus*, gulf of Calokythia; *Messeniacus Sinus*, gulf of Coron; *Cypharissus Sinus*, gulf of Arcadia; and the *Chelonius Sinus*.

Islands. *Ægina*, now Engia, memorable in fabulous history for being repeopled by ants, transformed into men by Jupiter at the prayer of king *Æacus*, after it had been depopulated by a dreadful pestilence; *Cythæra*, now Cerigo, consecrated to the worship of Venus; *Strophæades*, now Strivali, the island of the Harpies, those voracious and filthy birds, which plundered *Æneas* in his voyage to Italy; *Zacynthus*, now Zante, about 60 miles in circumference; and *Cephalænia*, now Cefalonia, which is nearly 100 miles in circumference, and abounds with excellent oil and wines.

Creta, *Crete*, now Candia, was the largest island of Greece. It was mountainous and woody with fertile

vallies interspersed. In its centre rose Mount Ida, where it is said, Jupiter was nursed in his infancy. Crete was celebrated for the laws of Minos, its first king, and for its *hundred cities*, of which *Gnoesus* or *Gnoeus*, *Gortyna* and *Cydonia* were the principal. The inhabitants were detested for their unnatural passions, their falsehood, their piracies and robberies.

The *Cyclades* were a cluster of islands, so called from being situated in the form of a circle round *Delos*; the principal of which were *Ceos*, now *Zia*; *Naxos*, *Naxia*; *Andros*, *Andro*; *Melos*, *Milo*; *Seriphos*, *Serpho*; and *Paros*, famous for its white marble.

The other principal islands in the *Ægean* or *Archipelago* sea are *Tenedos*, *Lesbos*, *Lemnos*, *Chios*, and *Samos*; and the isle of *Patmos*, to which St John was banished by the Romans, and where he is said to have written his *Revelations* in a cave, which is still shewn by the Greek monks, who reside in this island.

Capes or Promontories. *Scyllæum*, now *Skilleo*; *Malæa*, now *Malio*, the navigation round which was extremely dangerous; *Tenarus*, now *Matapan*, the most southern point of Europe, where was a temple of *Neptune*, and a deep cavern, whence issued a black and unwholesome vapour, and which the poets imagined was the entrance to the infernal regions: *Acritas*, now *Capo Gallo*; *Cheronites*, now *Cabo Torneso*; and *Araxum*, now *Papa*.

Isthmus. The isthmus of *Corinth*, now called *Hexamili*, on which the *Isthmian* games were celebrated. It was about 5 miles broad and connected *Peloponnesus* with the northern part of *Greece*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Peloponnesus was subdivided into the following kingdoms and states.

Subdivisions. *Principal towns, Ancient and Modern*

Achaia	{	Corinthus, Corito; Sicyon, Basylico; Phæ- æus, Staphlico; Ægium, Voatitza.
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Elis or Elëa.	{ <i>Elis</i> , Belvedere; <i>Olympia</i> , Rofeo; <i>Gyl- lene</i> , Chiarenza.		
Messenia.	{ <i>Messênè</i> , Maura-Matra; <i>Pylos</i> , Navarin; <i>Cypharissa</i> , Arcadia; <i>Methônè</i> , Modon.		
Laconia.	{ <i>Sparta</i> or <i>Lacedæmon</i>	{ Misitra or Paleo-Chiri;	{ <i>Gythium</i> , Co- lo Kythia; <i>Epidaurus</i> , Malvasio-Vecchio.
Arcadia.	{ <i>Tegæa</i> , Moklia; <i>Mantinæa</i> , Trapolizza; <i>Megalopolis</i> , Leonardi; <i>Pheneos</i> , Phonia.		
Argôlis.	{ <i>Argos</i> , Argo; <i>Mycænæ</i> , — <i>Trazza</i> , <i>Damala</i> ; <i>Epidaurus</i> . Pidavra.		

Sicyon, the capital of Sicyonia, was celebrated for its antiquity, being the first city established in Greece. It was founded B. C. 2089, and continued about 1000 years.

Corinth, situated on the isthmus of the same name, was one of the principal cities of Achaia. Its situation between the Crissæan and Saronic gulfs gave it great commercial advantages. Its merchants became rich, and its artificers were famous for their skill, especially for the manufacture of a brilliant metal, called *Corinthian brass*. The celebration of the *Isthmian* games also contributed to the importance of Corinth. It became rich and powerful; and was the resort and patron of learned men. Its riches introduced luxury and its attendant vices, so that it became as remarkable for profligacy and corruption, as it was for wealth and magnificence. Here St. Paul preached the Christian religion, and established a flourishing church.

Olympia, on the river Alphæus, is memorable for the *Olympic* games, which were celebrated in its neighbourhood.

There were among the Greeks four solemn games, consecrated by religion;—the *Olympic*, in honour of Jupiter Olympius;—the *Puthian*, in honour of Apollo for his victory over the serpent Python;—the *Isthmian*, in honour, first of Melicerta, but afterwards of Neptune;—and the *Nemean* games, which were first instituted in

honour of Achemorus, but afterwards consecrated to Hercules for killing the Nemæan lion.

Of these *games*, the principal were the *Olympic*, which were celebrated every fourth year. The period of *four* complete years was called an *olympiad*.

The contests at all the Grecian games were very similar. They consisted in running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, chariot-racing, and other exercises, which tended to make the combatants strong, vigorous, and active, and to fit them for the duties and the fatigues of war. The victors were rewarded with garlands of olive, pine, laurel, or other leaves.

At these games, which continued five days, were exhibited works of genius and art, as well as feats of skill and strength; and immense crowds of people, not only from Greece, but from other countries, assembled to attend them.

Mantineâ is famous for the victory of the Thebans over the Lacedæmonians, in which Epaminondas, the Theban general, lost his life.

Messênê or Messênâ was the capital of Messania. Its inhabitants rendered themselves famous for their valour in the Spartan war, which however terminated in their ruin.

Lacedæmon or *Sparta*, the capital of Laconia, was 6 miles in circumference. It was situated on the river *Eurotas*, about 30 miles from its mouth, and was the most powerful city of ancient Greece. The inhabitants rendered themselves illustrious by their courage, their love of honour and liberty, and by their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured to hardship from their youth, and were educated for the profession of war. They obtained the superiority in the affairs of Greece, and continued it 500 years.

GRÆCIA PROPRIA or GREECE PROPER.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. In *Attica* the principal mountains were

Hymettus, famous for producing honey and marble; *Pentelicus*, for its marble quarries; *Laurius*, for its silver mines; *Icarus*, *Parnes* or *Parnethus*, &c.

In *Bœotia* the mountains were *Helicon* and *Pimpla*, sacred to the Muses, and mount *Cithæron*, on which were performed the *orgies* or sacred rites of Bacchus.

In *Phocia* was the celebrated *Mount Parnassus*, one of the highest in Europe. It was sacred to the Muses, to Apollo, and Bacchus.

In *Locris* was mount *Œta*, between the foot of which and the Malian gulf was the celebrated pass or *strait* of *Thermopylæ*, not more than 25 feet wide, where Leonidas at the head of 300 Spartans successfully resisted, for three days, the whole Persian army, consisting of several millions under Xerxes; but at length being betrayed, the brave Spartan and his associates fell a sacrifice to the cause of Greece, after having slain an incredible number of the enemy.

Lakes. *Copais Lacus*, now *Limne*, was a spacious lake in *Bœotia*, and the only one of note in *Græcia Propria*. Its waters are said to pass under a mountain, and by numerous rivulets, to communicate with the sea.

Rivers. The *Ilissus* and *Cephissus* in *Attica*, which united in the *Phalerean* marshes below Athens, and passed into the sea. There were other rivers in Greece, called *Cephissus*, the largest of which was in *Bœotia*, and flowed into the lake *Copais*. The other principal rivers were *Asôphus*, *Achelôüs*, and *Evênus*, now called *Fidari*.

Bays. *Opontius Sinus*; *Saronicus Sinus*, and *Corinthiacus Sinus*.

Straits. The *Eurôchus*, between *Bœotia* and the island *Eubœa*, into which it is said Aristotle threw himself, because he was unable to ascertain the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the tide. The *strait* of *Thermopylæ* was a celebrated pass by land between mount *Œta* and the Malian gulf.

Islands. *Eubœa*, now *Negropont*, was the largest island excepting *Crete*, in the *Ægean* sea. It was 150 miles long and about 40 wide. The principal towns

were *Chalcis*, now Egripo or Egrivo; *Eretria*, Gravalnais; *Oreus*, Orio; and *Artemisiûm*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Græcia Propria was divided into 7 parts; viz.

Subdivisions. Principal towns, ancient and modern.

Attica.	{ <i>Athene</i> , Sètines; <i>Eleusis</i> , Lessina; <i>Marathon</i> , Acarnæ; <i>Rhamnus</i> , Orôpus.
Megaris.	<i>Megara</i> , ———
Bœotia.	{ <i>Theba</i> , Thiva; <i>Platœa</i> , Cocla; <i>Charonœa</i> ; <i>Aulis</i> , Megalo-Vathi; <i>Leuctra</i> , Livadostro; <i>Tanagra</i> , Scamino.
Phocis.	{ <i>Delphi</i> , Castri; <i>Ecatœa</i> , Turco-chorio; <i>Anticyra</i> , Aspro-Spitia.
Locris.	<i>Narycia</i> , ——— <i>Amphissa</i> , Salona.
Doris.	<i>Erineon</i> , Boïon, <i>Pindus</i> , <i>Cytinium</i> .
Ætolia.	<i>Naupactus</i> , Lepanto; <i>Thermus</i> , <i>Colydon</i> .

Every part of *Græcia Propria* was highly important and interesting.

Athene was the capital of *Attica*. It was founded 1356 years before Christ by Cecrops, an Egyptian, and became the most famous city in the world, as the school of polite learning, arts, and sciences. It was adorned with magnificent temples and other edifices, with gardens, groves, and pleasure grounds, for the resort of philosophers, and men of leisure and curiosity. It was enriched with marble statues, and various monuments of art and refinement.

Athens is the place, which St. Paul visited in his journey through Greece, and where, in the midst of *Mars Hill*, a celebrated court of justice, called also *Areopagus*, he reasoned with the philosophers concerning their superstitions, and taught them, that the true God, who alone was to be worshipped, had appointed a day, in which he would raise the dead, and judge the world in righteousness.

Marathon is celebrated for the defeat of the Persians by Miltiades about 490 years before Christ. In this battle 10 or 11 thousand Greeks defeated the Persian army, which consisted of more than 100 thousand.

Thebes, the capital of *Boeotia*, was built by Cadmus, a Phœnician, who first introduced letters into Greece. This city gave birth to the poet Pindar, and to the celebrated generals, Pelopidas and Epaminondas, under whom it became for a short time the most powerful city in Greece.

Plataea is celebrated for the defeat of 300 thousand Persians under Mardōnius, by a much smaller number of Lacedæmonians and Athenians under Pausanias and Aristides. The Persians after this defeat, which was about 480 years before Christ, never attempted to invade Greece.

Leuctra is famous for the defeat of the Lacedæmonians by Epaminondas. By this defeat they lost the preeminence among the Grecian States, which they never after recovered.

Cheronæa was the birth place of Plutarch, the celebrated biographer. It is memorable for the defeat of the Athenians, Thebans, and other Greeks by Philip, king of Macedonia, which put an end to the liberties of Greece.

Delphi is famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo, which stood on an eminence above the town at the foot of mount *Parnassus*, and near the *Castalian* fountain. In the middle of this temple was a small chasm in the ground, whence issued a vapour, which threw such as breathed it into violent convulsions. The oracle was frequently consulted in difficult emergencies, not only by the Greeks, but also by neighbouring nations, and the temple was enriched with an incredible number of the most valuable presents of those, who repaired to it for information.

EPIRUS.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Acroceraunii*, the Ceraunian mountains ; and Mount Pindus, which consists of several ridges, running between *Epirus*, *Thessalia*, and *Macedonia*.

Rivers. The rivers in Epirus were *Aphas* or *Avas*, *Arëthon* or *Arachthus*, and the celebrated *Achëron* and *Cocytus*, which the poets have placed among the rivers of the infernal regions.

Islands. *Echinæ* or *Echinādes*, now Curzolari, at the mouth of the river *Achëlōüs*, which is now called Aspro-Potamo, or the White river.

Ithāca, now Theaki, is a rocky and mountainous island, celebrated for being part of the kingdom of Ulysses. *Leucas* or *Leucadia*, now St. Maura, is remarkable for the promontory *Leucāta* or *Leucas*, which projected far into the sea, and terminated in a perpendicular white rock, from the top of which was the famous *Lovers' Leap*, whence, it is said, Sappho, the celebrated poetess of Lesbos, and others in a state of violent passion, threw themselves headlong, and put an end to their lives. *Corcyra*, now Corfu, was celebrated for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and for the gardens of Alcinoüs.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Epirus was divided into 4 parts, viz.

Subdivisions. *Principal towns, ancient and modern.*

Acarmania.	{ <i>Leucas</i> , St. Maura ; <i>Actium</i> , Azio ;
	<i>Anactorium</i> , Voniza ; <i>Stratus</i> , ———
Thesprotia.	<i>Ambracia</i> , Arta ; <i>Buthrotum</i> , Butrinto.
Molossis.	<i>Dedōna</i> , ——— <i>Passaro</i> , ———
Chaonia.	<i>Oricum</i> , <i>Panormus</i> , <i>Antigonëa</i> .

Actium is famous for the naval victory, which Augustus obtained over Anthony and Cleopatra 31 years before Christ, in the year of which he built the town of *Nicopolis*, and instituted games.

THESSALIA.

THESSALIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Olympus*, now *Lacha*, supposed by the ancients to touch the heavens with its top, on which they placed the residence of the gods, and the court of Jupiter; *Mount Pindus*, sacred to the Muses and Apollo; *Otērys*, the residence of the Centaurs, an imaginary race of beings, half man and half horse; *Oeta*, now *Bakina*, upon which Hercules burnt himself, and between the foot of which and the gulf of *Malia* was the celebrated strait of *Thermopylæ*; and mount *Ossa*, which, as the poets say, the giants in their wars with the gods, placed upon mount *Pelion*, that with more facility they might scale the battlements of heaven.

Rivers. *Sperchius* in the southern part, and in the northern *Apidānus*, now *Salampria*; *Onochōnus*, *Enipeus* and *Pemius*, all which unite in one stream, called the *Pentus*, along the banks of which, between *Olympus* and *Ossa*, was the beautiful vale of *Tempè*, so much celebrated by the poets for its cool shades, verdant walks, and romantic scenery.

Bays. *Pelaëgicus Sinus*, now the gulf of *Volo*; and *Maliacus Sinus*, the gulf of *Ziton*.

Islands. *Sciāthus*, now called *Skiathos*; *Halonissos*, now *Dromo*; *Pepaëthus*, *Scandila*, and *Scyros*, now *Skyro* or *Syra*, the ancient seat of *Lycomēdes*, with whom *Achilles* lived in disguise, when he was discovered by *Ulysses*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Principal towns, ancient and modern.</i>
<i>Phthiōtis.</i>	{ <i>Heraclea Trachinia</i> or <i>Trachys</i> , <i>Zelus</i> ; <i>Lamia</i> , <i>Larissa Cremastè</i> , <i>Thebe</i> .
<i>Magnesia.</i>	<i>Magnesia</i> , <i>Malibœa</i> , <i>Phera</i> , <i>Pheres</i> ;
<i>Pelasgiotis.</i>	<i>Larissa</i> , <i>Gonnus</i> , <i>Atrax</i> , <i>Asterus</i> ;

Thessaliōtia or }
Thessalia Prop. } *Pharsālus*, Farsa ; *Melītea*.

The plains of Pharsalia in the vicinity of *Pharsālus*, are celebrated for the memorable defeat of Pompey by Julius Cæsar.

The women of Thessaly were famous for their skill in magic, and the men for skill in horsemanship.

Thessaly is every where surrounded by mountains. The plain country is said anciently to have been covered by water, there being no passage for the rivers into the sea ; but it is supposed a channel, between *Olympus* and *Ossa* was opened by an earthquake, which gave vent to the waters, and drained the country.

MACEDONIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Cambunii*, *Stymphè*, *Tomārus*, now *Tomerr* ; and Mount *Athos*, now called Montè Santo or *Agios-Oros*, on which are several cities and towns. This mountain is 150 miles in circumference, and projects 70 or 80 miles into the sea ; it is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Rivers. *Haliacmon*, now the *Platemonè* ; *Astræus*, the *Vistriza* ; *Axius*, the *Vardari* ; and the river *Strymon*, now called *Jemboli*, which separated *Macedonia* from *Thrace*.

Bays. *Thermāicus Sinus*, gulf of *Salonica* or *Thessalonica* ; *Toronaicus Sinus*, gulf of *Cassandra* ; *Strymonicus Sinus*, gulf of *Contessa* ; and *Melanis Sinus*, the gulf of *Saros*.

Islands. *Peparethos* was a small island on the coast of *Macedonia*, which abounded with excellent olives and wines.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Subdivisions. *Principal towns, ancient and modern.*

Pieria. { *Dium*, *Standia* ; *Heracæum*, *Heracleo* ;
{ *Pydna*, *Kitro* ; *Methonè*, *Mokune*.

Bottia or Emathia.	{ <i>Pella</i> , <i>Pelatisa</i> ; <i>Edessa</i> , <i>Moglena</i> ; <i>Beræa</i> , <i>Cara-Veria</i> ; <i>Gortynia</i> , <i>Gortyn</i> .
Migdonia and Amphaxitis.	{ <i>Therma</i> , afterward <i>Thessalonica</i> , <i>Salonica</i> ; <i>Antigonia</i> , <i>Idomenè</i> , & <i>Anthemus</i> .
Chalcidicè.	{ <i>Potidæa</i> , afterwards <i>Cassandria</i> , <i>Cassander</i> ; <i>Apollonia</i> , <i>Polina</i> ; <i>Stagira</i> , <i>Stauros</i> ; <i>Olynthus</i> , near <i>Agiomama</i> ; <i>Chalcis</i> .
Edenica and Sintica.	{ <i>Amphipolis</i> , <i>Jamboli</i> ; <i>Neapolis</i> , <i>Cavalè</i> ; <i>Philippi</i> , and <i>Heraclea-Sintica</i> .

The limits of Macedonia were different at different periods, and in the estimation of different authors; the extent and boundaries of the subdivisions are also uncertain, and it is not precisely ascertained to which some of the particular towns belonged.

The western or inland part of Macedonia, called Macedonia Superior, was cold, rough, and mountainous, and inhabited by various tribes, as the Lyncestæ, Hemiōtæ and Eordi or Fordæi.

Illyris Græca, formerly a part of *Illyricum*, was afterwards included in Macedonia.

Among the principal towns in Illyris Græcis, *Apollonia* was distinguished for Greek literature. Hither Julius Cæsar sent his nephew Augustus to complete his education. Near this place was a rock, called *Nymphæum*, which emitted flames; and below it were springs, from which issued hot bitumen.

Dyrrhachium, formerly called *Ephidaurus*, but now *Durazzo*, is celebrated for the warlike preparations of Cæsar and Pompey, a short time before the memorable battle of *Pharsalia*, which proved fatal to Pompey and his party.

Pella was the capital of Macedonia, and the birth-place of Philip, and his son Alexander.

At *Pytæa*, Persens, the last king of Macedonia, was defeated by Paulus Ænilius, the Roman general.

Thessalonica was the residence of Cicero, while in banishment. To the Christians of this city St. Paul wrote his two epistles to the Thessalonians.

Stagira was the native place of the celebrated philosopher Aristotle ; hence he is called the *Stagirite*.

Methonè was the town, at the siege of which Philip lost his right eye. During the siege, a man by the name of *Aster*, who had been provoked by Philip, seeing him one day from the walls, shot an arrow at him, with his inscription on it : "*To the right eye of Philip.*" The arrow was returned with this inscription : "*Philip will hang Aster when he takes the city,*" which he really did.

Philippi, so called from Philip, who fortified it against the incursions of the barbarians of Thrace, is memorable for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, by Anthony and Augustus, 42 years before Christ. This battle forever put an end to the Roman Republic.

Macedonia was the last of the Grecian states that rose to power. It was founded by Caranus, about 800 years before Christ. This country, till the reign of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, remained in comparative obscurity, though the inhabitants were hardy and brave. This king, at an early age, ascended the throne, reduced his subjects to discipline, taught them the arts of war, subdued the neighbouring barbarians, who despised and ridiculed his youth, and extended his power, till the other states of Greece trembled before him. His success continued, till finally, at the battle of Chæronæa, the independence of Greece was extinct. Philip was great among great men, though unfortunately not good. He was a sagacious, artful, prudent, and intriguing monarch ; he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and dissembling at home, and possessed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the disposition and caprice of mankind, without ever altering his purpose, or losing sight of his ambitious aims.

After the subjection of the other states of Greece, he formed the design of invading Asia, and caused himself to be appointed general of the Grecian armies ; but in the midst of his preparations, he was stopped in his career, and met the fate that often attends the ambitious

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unprincipled, by being assassinated, as he was entering the theatre.

His son Alexander immediately ascended the throne, and punished the murderers of his father. By his prudence and moderation he gained the affection of his subjects, conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes. He was then chosen commander in chief of the Grecian forces, and executed the designs of Philip, by declaring war against the Persians. He marched into Asia with about 40,000 men, and in three great battles subdued the Persians under Darius, their king; took Tyre, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and all Persia. He extended his conquests east to the river Indus, vanquished Porus, king of the country, invaded Scythia, visited the Indian Ocean, and returned to Babylon, where by riot and excess he put an end to his life, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of brilliant and continued success, 323 years before Christ. Here ended the glory and power of Greece; and at the same time an empire still greater was rising in the west.

ITALIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Alpes*, Alps; *Apenninus*, Apennines; *Pausilippus*, Pausilippo; *Vesuvius*.

The *Alpes*, which separated Italy from German Switzerland, and France, have always been celebrated for their height, perpetual snows, and romantic scenery. In different parts they were called, *Maritima*, *Rhetica*, &c.

The *Apennines* is a ridge of high mountains, which runs through the whole extent of Italy, and gives rise to the numerous brooks and rivers, which water this fertile country.

Vesuvius, now called by the Italians *Monte Somma*, is a conic mountain in Campania, celebrated for its eruptions. In A. D. 79 this mountain first broke

oleano. The eruption was attended by an earthquake which ruined several cities, particularly *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum*. Pliny, the naturalist, lost his life in going too near the mountain, to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon. Since that time the eruptions have been frequent, and sometimes fatal to the neighbouring cities. The mountain continually emits smoke, sometimes ashes, stones, and flames.

Masilynus, Pausilippo, is a mountain near Naples, in which is shewn the tomb of Virgil; but it is not certain he was buried here. Through this mountain is a subterraneous passage, near half a mile in length, and sufficiently wide to accommodate carriages and foot passengers.

There were many fine lakes in Italy, almost all remarkable in extent. The principal were,

	<i>Mod.</i>	<i>Anct.</i>	<i>Mod.</i>
1. <i>Lacus</i> ,	Maggiore;	<i>Benacus</i> ,	Garda;
2. <i>Lacus</i> ,	Lugano;	<i>Thräsŷmēnus</i> ,	Perugia;
	Como;	<i>Fucinus</i> ,	Celano.

3. *Lacus* near the lake *Verbanus*, that Hannibal first defeated the Romans, and near *Thräsŷmēnus*, that he defeated them the third time.

4. *Lacus* was remarkable for the transparency of its waters, which Julius Cæsar attempted to drain, and afterwards

Claudius, who for 11 years employed 30 thousand men to dig a passage through a mountain to carry the waters into the river *Liris*, now Garigleano, but without success.

5. *Lacus* *ŷnce* was a small lake or fountain near Tibur in which the waters of which had a sulphurous smell, and a singular quality of covering every thing it touched with a hard, white, stony substance.

6. *Rivers*. The rivers in Italy were numerous and celebrated in ancient times, although most of them are now small. The most noted were,

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Tiberis,</i> <i>Tibris</i> or <i>Tiber.</i>	} <i>Tivere</i> ;	<i>Rubicon,</i>	{ <i>Rugone,</i> or <i>Fiumisino</i> ;
<i>Clanis,</i>			
<i>Nar,</i>	<i>Chiana</i> ;	<i>Athesis,</i>	<i>Adigè</i> ;
<i>Anio,</i>	<i>Nera</i> ;	<i>Arnus,</i>	<i>Arno</i> ;
<i>Padus</i> or	<i>Teverone</i> ;	<i>Metaurus,</i>	<i>Metro</i> ;
<i>Eridānus,</i>	} <i>Po</i> ;	<i>Truentus,</i>	<i>Tronto</i> ;
		<i>Aufidus,</i>	<i>Ofanto</i> ;
<i>Ticinus,</i>	<i>Ticino</i> ;	<i>Macra,</i>	<i>Magra</i> ;
<i>Addua,</i>	<i>Adla</i> ;	<i>Galēsus,</i>	<i>Galeso</i> ;
<i>Mincius,</i>	<i>Mincio</i> ;	<i>Vulturnus,</i>	<i>Vulturno</i> ;
<i>Rhenus,</i>	<i>Rheno</i> ;	<i>Tanäger</i> or } <i>Tanagrus,</i>	} <i>Negro.</i>
<i>Velinus,</i>	<i>Velino</i> ;		

The *Trēbia* was a branch of the *Po*, and celebrated for the second defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, which took place near it. The *Rhenus* is remarkable for the meeting of Antony, Lipidus, and Augustus on one of its islands after the battle of *Mutina*, to divide the provinces of the Roman empire among themselves. On the *Velino* is one of the most remarkable cataracts in the world ; the river rushes down a precipice of 100 feet. The river *Galēsus* was famous for the delicate race of sheep, which fed on its banks, and which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces. The *Tanäger*, now *Negro*, after a course of about 20 miles, loses itself in the earth by several horizontal apertures, and after running two miles under a hill, breaks forth with a great noise in a spacious cave, called *la Pertosa*.

SEAS, BAYS, AND GULFS.

<i>Tuscum,</i> <i>Tyrrhenum,</i> or <i>Inferum Mare,</i>	} <i>Mediterranean sea</i> ;
<i>Hadriaticus</i> or <i>Superum Mare,</i> or <i>Sinus Adriaticus,</i>	
<i>Ligusticus Sinus,</i>	<i>gulf of Genoa</i> ;

<i>Crater,</i>	gulf or bay of Naples ;
<i>Pæstanus Sinus,</i>	gulf of Salerno ;
<i>Laus Sinus.</i>	gulf of Policastro ;
<i>Terinæus Sinus,</i>	gulf of Euphemia ;
<i>Scylacius Sinus,</i>	gulf of Squillace ;
<i>Tarentinus Sinus,</i>	gulf of Tarento ;
<i>Urias Sinus,</i>	gulf of Manfredonia ;
<i>Tergestinus Sinus,</i>	gulf of Triestè.

ISLANDS NEAR ITALY.

<i>Sicilia,</i>	} Sicily ;	<i>Sardinia,</i>	} Sardinia ;
<i>Sicania, or</i>		<i>Sandaliotis, or</i>	
<i>Trinacria,</i>		<i>Ichnusa,</i>	
<i>Melita,</i>	Malta ;	<i>Corsica or</i>	} Corsica ;
<i>Æolia or</i>	} Lipari ;	<i>Cyrenos,</i>	
<i>Vulcaniæ,</i>		<i>Diomedæ,</i>	
<i>Itva or</i>	} Elba ;		Tremili.
<i>Æthalia,</i>			

Sicily is the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean sea. On account of its fertility it was called one of the granaries of the Roman empire. Among its first inhabitants were the *Cyclopæes* or Cyclops, a savage race of men of gigantic stature, famed by the ancient poets for having but one eye, and that in the middle of their forehead. From their vicinity to *Ætna*, a vast volcanic mountain, they were supposed to be the workmen of *Vulcan*, the fabled god of blacksmiths, and to fabricate the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

Ætna, now mount Gibel, is remarkable for its volcano, and for its height, which is two miles perpendicular. The top of this mountain is covered with perpetual snow, while its sides enjoy a delightful climate, and from its fertile soil, exhibit a rich scene of cultivated fields and vineyards. The poets pretend, that *Ætna* was the prison of the giants, who rebelled against Jupiter, and that the

noise and shaking of the mountain were occasioned by their groans and struggles.

Sicily was of a triangular form, hence called *Trinacria*. The *capes* at the angles are,

<i>Pelorus</i> or	} Pelorus or	} <i>Pachynus</i> , Passaro;
<i>Pelorus</i> ,		
	} Terra del Faro ;	} <i>Lilybaeum</i> , Bosa.

Towns. The principal towns in Sicily were,

<i>Messana</i> , Messina ;	<i>Syracusa</i> , Syracuse.
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<i>Panormus</i> , Palermo ;	<i>Drepanum</i> , Trapani.
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<i>Gela</i> , Terranova ;	<i>Catana</i> , Catania.
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<i>Leontini</i> or	} Lentini ;	<i>Agrigentum</i> {	<i>Origenti</i>
<i>Leontium</i> ,			

Near *Messana* were *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, so much celebrated by the ancient poets. *Scylla* was a rocky point on the Italian, and *Charybdis* a vast whirlpool on the Sicilian side of the *Fretum Siculum*, or strait of *Messana*, so situated as to render the navigation of the strait very dangerous. The poets pretend, that *Scylla* was a female monster confined in a cavern under the promontory, and that she drew ships upon the rocks, that she might devour those on board. Nothing more, however, is to be understood by this, than the fancies of the poets to describe the noise of the whirlpool and the danger of passing the strait.

Melita now Malta, was the island, to which St. Paul escaped from the shipwreck in his voyage to Rome.

The *Lipari* or *Aolian* islands were so called from *Aeolus*, the fabled god of the winds, who, it was said, resided there.

Sardinia was remarkable for its fertility, although the air was unhealthy. Neither wolves nor serpents, it is said, were ever found there, nor but one poison herb, and that of so singular a quality, that when eaten, it produced a fever, which was attended with fits of laughter, and which terminated in death.

Corsica was mountainous; its inhabitants were savage, and addicted to robbery. They fed on honey, and lived to a great age.

Ilva, now Elba, has recently become remarkable for the residence of the celebrated Napoleon Bonaparte.

The *Sirenūsæ* were three small rocky islands, near the gulf of Pæstinus, the abode of the *Sirens* or sea-nymphs, who were fabulous women, that by their music, were supposed to decoy thither unwary mariners to shipwreck and destroy them.

Capes or Promontories. The principal capes of Italy were, *Patinurum* *pr.* Palinuro, which takes its name from Palinurus, the celebrated pilot of *Æneas*, who in his sleep fell into the sea near it, and was drowned. *Leucopëtra* *pr.* cape Piattaro; *Herculis* *pr.* C. Spartivento; *Japygium* *pr.* C. de Leuco; and *Garganum* *pr.* Gargano.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Italia, now Italy, was at different periods called *Saturnia*, *Ausonia*, *Ænotria*, *Hespëria*, and *Tyrrhënia*. At first it consisted of many petty states and kingdoms; but in after ages when the Gauls had settled in the western, and the Greeks in the eastern provinces, it was divided into three parts; *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Italia Propria*, and *Magna Græcia*. These were subdivided into the following states,

CISALPINE GAUL.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Principal towns, ancient and modern.</i>
Ligŭria.	<i>Genua</i> , Genoa; <i>Nicea</i> , Nice.
Taurīni.	<i>Augusta Taurinorum</i> , Turin or Turino.
Insŭbres.	<i>Mediolānum</i> , Milan; <i>Ticīnum</i> , Pavia.
Cenomanni.	<i>Brixia</i> , Brescia; <i>Cremona</i> , <i>Mantua</i> , <i>Andes</i> .
Eugănei.	<i>Tridentum</i> , Trent; <i>Verona</i> , ———
Venëti.	{ <i>Patavia</i> , Padua; <i>Forum Julii</i> , Friuli; { <i>Aquileia</i> .

Histria.	<i>Terpestè, Trieste.</i>
Lingones.	<i>Ravanna, ———</i>
Boji.	{ <i>Bononia, Bologna; Mutina, Modena;</i> <i>Parma, Placentia.</i>

ITALY PROPER.

States.	<i>Principal towns, ancient and modern.</i>
Etruria.	{ <i>Pisæ, Pisa; Florentia, Florence;</i> <i>Portus Herculis or Liburni, Leghorn.</i>
Umbia.	{ <i>Ariminum, Rimini; Pisaurum, Pesaro;</i> <i>Urbīnum, Urbino; Spoletium, Spoleto;</i> <i>Interamna, Terni; Narnia, Narni.</i>
Picenum.	{ <i>Ascūlum, Ascoli; Ancon or Ancona,</i> <i>Corfinum, San Ferino; Maruvium, San</i> <i>Benedetto.</i>
Latium.	{ <i>Roma, Rome; Tibur, Tivoli;</i> <i>Prænestè, Palestrina; Tusculum, Frascati;</i> <i>Alba Longa, Palozzo; Gabii, Ostia, Ardea,</i> <i>Corioli, Appii Forum, Tres Tabernæ,</i> <i>Three Taverns.</i>
Gampania.	{ <i>Capua, Casilinum, Cuma, Herculaneum,</i> <i>Pompeii, Neapolis, Naples; Petŏll, Puz-</i>
Samnium.	<i>Beneventum, Benevento; Caudium. [zoli.</i>
Apulia.	{ <i>Asculum, Ascoli; Canusium, Canosa;</i> <i>Venusia, Venosa; Barium, Bari;</i> <i>Arpi, Teanum, Salapia, Canne.</i>
Calabria.	{ <i>Brundissium, Brundisi; Castrum, Castro;</i> <i>Hydruntum, Otranto; Tarentum, Tarento.</i>
Lucania.	{ <i>Pastum, Pesti; Buxentum, Policastro;</i> <i>Metaphontum, Sibaris, Heraclea.</i>
Bruttii.	{ <i>Consentia, Cosenza; Rhegium, Reggio;</i> <i>Caroton, Crotona; Petilia, Strongoli.</i>

The southern part of Italy was anciently called *Magna Græcia*, but this name was not long retained.

Italy was on all sides surrounded by water except

the north, which was bounded by the *Alps*. In its shape it somewhat resembles a man's leg, to which it has often been compared. It seems by nature to have been supplied with whatever might contribute to the support, the pleasure, and the luxuries of life; and it has descriptively been called the garden of Europe, and the mother of arts and arms. Its monuments of eloquence, poetry, and taste, are universally known.

The ancient inhabitants of Italy called themselves *aborigines*, offspring of the soil, but the country early became settled by colonies from Greece.

Cities. *Rome* was the capital of Italy, and of the whole Roman empire. It was situated on the banks of the *Tiber* 12 or 16 miles from the sea, and was one of the most magnificent cities in the world. In its greatest prosperity, it is supposed to contain about 4 millions of inhabitants.

Tibur, now *Tivoli*, was situated on an eminence near the river *Anio*, and overlooked the villas of *Adrian*, *Cæsar*, *Crassus*, *Augustus*, *Mecænas*, and other illustrious Romans.

Tusculum, now from the coolness of its air, called *Frescati*, was formerly a celebrated city, but it is now still more so for the illustrious villas in its vicinity.

Arpinum was the native city of *Marius* and *Cicero*.

Alba Longa was situated at the foot of mount *Albanus*, on which were celebrated the Latin holidays, and sometimes extraordinary triumphs.

Ostia, so called from its situation at the mouth of the *Tiber*, was the ancient port of *Rome*.

Ardea, *Ardia*, the capital of the *Rutuli*, was famous for the exile of *Camillus*, whence he brought an army for the relief of his ungrateful country.

Capua, the capital of *Compania*, is said to have rivalled even *Rome* in opulence. The pleasures and luxuries of this city, and the softness of its climate first enervated the soldiers of *Hannibal*, and rendered them unfit for war and conquest.

Cæsulanum is remarkable for the extreme famine,

which it endured while besieged by Hannibal, and which was so great, that a mouse was sold for 200 denarii, which is equal to about 35 dollars, and three quarts of grain for the same price. The seller perished with hunger, but the buyer lived. On the surrender of the city Hannibal spared the lives of its defenders.

Neapolis, Naples, is remarkable for its delightful situation. It is built on a gentle declivity in the form of an amphitheatre at the head of a beautiful bay of the same name, anciently called *Puteolanus*.

Herculaneum and *Pompeii* were once considerable cities, and are remarkable for having been overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. These cities were buried, one to the depth of 24, the other, of 12 feet deep, and remained undiscovered till the last century, 1713.

Cannæ is famous for the fourth and greatest victory of Hannibal over the Romans. The plain on which this battle was fought, is still called "*the field of blood.*"

Nola is memorable for the death of Augustus, and for the defeat of Hannibal by Marcellus, which first gave the Romans hope, that Hannibal was not invincible.

Brundisium, Brundisi, was remarkable for the excellence of its harbour, till in the 15th century the prince of Tarento sunk ships in the channel to prevent his enemies from entering the port. The sand and sea-weed collecting round the vessels, soon closed the passage and entirely ruined the harbour. From this place and also from *Hydrus* or *Hydruntum*, the Romans usually crossed the *Adriatic* for Greece.

Tarentum, situated on a bay of the same name, was long independent, and maintained a superiority over a number of the neighbouring cities. The people were indolent and voluptuous, and having insulted the Romans, they were at length reduced to their subjection. The people still retain their former character of idleness and effeminacy. *Tarentum* was celebrated for oil and honey, and for a purple dye, obtained from the shell-fish *Murex* and *Purpura*.

Rhegium, Reggio, the town in Italy at which St. Paul

first landed in his memorable voyage thither. It was surrounded by a delightful country, covered with orange, citron, olive, mulberry and palm trees, and all kinds of vegetables.

Croton or *Croto*, Crotone, is memorable for being the residence of Pythagoras, for his school of philosophy, and for the birth of the celebrated Milo, of whose strength so many wonderful instances are recorded.

Mantua, or rather *Andes*, a neighbouring village, was the birth place of Virgil; *Sulmo*, Solmona, of Ovid; *Venusia*, Venosa, of Horace; and *Verona*, that of Caius Nepos, Catullus, and Pliny elder.

The history of ancient Italy is mostly involved in that of Rome, the capital of the Roman empire. This city was founded 753 years before the Christian era, by Romulus, from whom it derives its name. Rome was at first but a small castle on mount Palatine, and in order to give it the appearance of a nation, Romulus made it an asylum for every criminal, debtor, and murderer, who fled from his native country to avoid the justice due to his crimes. A numerous and desperate body was soon collected, which successfully attacked the neighbouring states, and after conquering, admitted them to all the privileges of the city. The number increased so fast, that in a few years the city was spread over seven hills, the *Palatine*, *Aventine*, *Esquiline*, *Janiculum*, *Viminal*, *Quirinal*, and mount *Calius*. Besides these there were the *Capitoline* or *Tarpeian* mount, on the side of which was the *Tarpeian rock*, from whence condemned criminals were thrown; *Collis Hortulorum*, and the *Vatician* mount, now the most remarkable place in Rome; where are *St. Peter's church*, the *Pope's palace*, called the *Vatican*, and the castle of *St. Angelo*. The city was from 15 to 20 miles in circumference, surrounded by a high wall, on which were 644 watch-towers. It had 37 gates, and was watered by 7 aqueducts, which brought the water from the distance of many miles. These aqueducts were carried over vallies supported on brick arches, reared at great expense. Some of them continue to this day, and

supply Rome with water. The monuments, which still remain, shew with what magnificence the temples, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, and other public places were built.

Rome, in its greatest prosperity, is supposed to have contained about 4 millions of inhabitants.

The first government of Rome was monarchical, which continued 244 years, under a succession of 7 kings. After the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, the last of these kings, the government became republican, which, under various forms, continued about 480 years, when *Octavius Augustus Cæsar* made himself master of the Roman world, which then included all the important parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The reign of Augustus was moderate, wise, and successful, and so great was his patronage of learning and learned men, that this period has ever been called the *Augustan age*.

He was succeeded by a set of monsters, called *Emperors*, the most cruel, a few of them excepted, that ever disgraced the annals of history.

Under these men commenced the decline of the *Roman empire*. The morals of the Romans became corrupt, which prepared the way for the fate which awaited them. At length this proud and magnanimous people, who had conquered and given law to the world, sunk into the most abject slavery, that ever degraded a nation. The barbarous nations from the north, whom they had long despised, poured in, and overwhelmed them, and the *Roman Catholic* religion completed their degeneracy and ruin.

The period which succeeds this deplorable state is justly called the *dark ages* of the world.

HISPANIA OR SPAIN.

Hispania, called by the poets *Iberia* and *Hesperia*, was at first divided by the Romans into *Hispania Citerior* and *Ulterior*, but afterwards into three provinces.

res. Principal towns, ancient and modern.

{	<i>Rhoda</i> , <i>Roses</i> ; <i>Nova Carthago</i> , <i>Carthagena</i> ;	
	<i>Emporia</i> , <i>Ampurias</i> ;	<i>Ilerda</i> , <i>Lerida</i> ;
	<i>Barcino</i> , <i>Bracelona</i> ;	<i>Segovia</i> , <i>Segovia</i> ;
	<i>Tarraco</i> , <i>Tarragonia</i> ;	<i>Tolētum</i> , <i>Tolèdo</i> ;
	<i>Saguntum</i> , <i>Morvièdro</i> ;	<i>Calle</i> , <i>Oporto</i> ;
{	<i>Valentia</i> , <i>Valencia</i> ;	<i>Astūrica</i> } <i>Astorga</i> ;
	<i>Pampelo</i> , <i>Pampelona</i> ;	<i>Augusta</i> , }
{	<i>Hispālis</i> , <i>Seville</i> ;	<i>Gades</i> , <i>Cadiz</i> ;
	<i>Malaca</i> , <i>Malaga</i> ;	<i>Italica</i> , { <i>Sevilla</i> <i>la Vieja</i> .
{	<i>Emerita</i> }	<i>Merida</i> ;
{	<i>Augusta</i> , }	<i>Olisipo</i> , <i>Lisbon</i> .

untains. Pyrēnai, Pyrenees, the northern bound-
Spain; and *Câlpe*, the Rock of Gibraltar, which
posite to mount *Abŷla* on the African side of the
Herculeum, now the strait of Gibraltar. These
untainous rocks were, according to tradition, once
and *Hercules*, in order to open a communication
ie Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean, rent
sunder; hence they were called *Columnæ Hercu-*
pillars of Hercules.

res. Ibērus, Ebro; *Durius*, Douro, *Anas*, Gua-
Batis, Guadalquiver; *Minus*, Minho; and the
Tajo.

nde. The Baleāres Major and Minor, now Major-
Minorca; and the *Pityusæ Insulæ*, which were
, *Ivica*; and *Ophiūsa*, *Formentera*. The inhabi-
these islands were remarkable for their piracies,
the use of the sling and bow.

es. Promontorium Sacrum, cape St. Vincent;
mor Nerium, cape Finisterre; *Charidemum*, cape

ms. Saguntum was remarkable for the siege of
al, which occasioned the second *Punic* or Car-
an war.

mentis, was celebrated for the defeat, and success-
-mance, which it several times made with a small
of men, against the Roman armies. It was at-
en by *Scipio Africanus*.

Corduba, the birth place of Lucan and the two Scæ, is remarkable for a mosque 510 feet long, and broad, supported by 800 pillars of alabaster, jasper, black marble, which is now converted into a cathedral.

Italica was the native place of Trajan and Adrian.

Gades, now Cadiz, the great emporium of Spanish commerce, was first peopled by a colony from Tyre.

The first inhabitants of Spain, as well as of Germany, and Britain, were probably the *Celtae*. Phœnicians afterwards possessed several places on sea coast. At length, the Carthagenians, attracted the gold and silver mines, which abounded in this country, conquered the greater part of it; but they were expelled by the Romans, who kept possession of it during the existence of their empire.

Under the government of Rome the Spaniards paid great attention to learning and commerce. *Quintilian*, *Seneca*, *Silius*, *Lucan*, *Pomporius*, *Mela*, and other learned men were natives of this country. Corn, wine, and honey were articles of its commerce; but wool was the principal commodity.

Upon the fall of the Roman empire Spain was conquered by the Goths and Vandals, and other barbarian nations from the north of Europe; who overran the Roman empire, and completed the degradation of the haughty people, who but a few years before were masters of the world.

GALLIA, GAUL or FRANCE.

Gaul was called by the Romans *Gallia Transalpina* *Uterior*, and by the Greeks *Galatia*. Besides France comprehended Flanders, Holland, Switzerland, and part of Germany.

Mountains. *Pyrenæi*, Pyrenees; *Alpæ*, Alps.

Lakes. *Lemānus* or *Lausānius*, Geneva; *Dracōnis*, *Venētus*, *Acrēnius* or *Constantiensis*, lake On

Rivers. *Rhodanus*, Rhone; *Arer*, Saône; *Adour*; *Garumna*, Garonne; *Liger* or *Ligoris*, *Seguana*, Seine; *Rhēnus*, Rhine.

utis, Bays, &c. *Fretum Gallicum*, the strait of *Occānus Britanicus*, British Channel; *Oceānus icus*, bay of Biscay; *Gallicus Sinus*, gulf of Ly-

nda. *Stacades*, Hieres; *Uliarus*, Oleron; *Vindie* Isle; *Uxantis*, Ushant; *Cæsarēa*, Jersey; *Sar-ernsey*; *Riduna*, Alderney.

lia was inhabited by *three* great nations; the *Cel-* were the principal; the *Aquitāni*, and *Belgæ*; ring in their customs and language. About 100 efore the Christian era, the Romans, under pre- of assisting the people of Marseilles and their carried their arms into Gaul, and took possession ritory on the southern part of the Rhone, to which ve the name of *Provincia*. Julius Cæsar, about s after, conquered the whole country.

Augustus divided Gaul into *four parts*, *Provincia,* *ia Narbonensis*, *Aquitania*, *Celtica* or *Lugdunensis*, *lgica*.

no.	Ancient.	Modern towns.
ia or Narbo-	<i>Geneva,</i>	Geneva;
	<i>Vienna,</i>	Vienne;
	<i>Valentia,</i>	Valence;
	<i>Arausio,</i>	Orange;
	<i>Arclatum,</i>	Arles;
	<i>Avenio,</i>	Avignon;
	<i>Massilia,</i>	Marseilles;
nia.	<i>Narbo Martius,</i>	Narbonne;
	<i>Tolosa,</i>	Toulouse.
	<i>Avaricum,</i>	Bourges;
	<i>Burdegala,</i>	Bordeaux;
or densis.	<i>Iculiana,</i>	Angouleme;
	<i>Elusaberris,</i>	Aux.
	<i>Vindana,</i>	Vannes;
	<i>Condivienum,</i>	Nantz;
	<i>Gennabum,</i>	Orleans;
	<i>Lugdunum,</i>	Lyons;
	<i>Lutetia,</i>	Paris.

Belgæ.	{	<i>Andomatum,</i>	Langres;
		<i>Magontiacum,</i>	Mentz;
		<i>Augusta Treverorum,</i>	Triers;
		<i>Divodurum,</i>	Metz;
		<i>Tullium,</i>	Toul.

Each of these general divisions comprised small independent states or nations, differing in laws, institutions, and laws. Their government was generally democratic; but some of them were governed by kings who were elective, and limited in their authority.

Among these small nations were the *Helvetii* who inhabited the country now called Switzerland. They were remarkable for their industry, bravery, and liberty.

In Gaul the more respectable part of the country were divided into two classes, the *Druids* and *Equites*, which some have added a third class, the *Bards*. The *Druids* took care of the religious concerns, of the youth, decided controversies, and punished offenders; the *Equites* or nobles were mostly engaged in war.

The common people were held in no estimation, and were treated little better than slaves.

BRITANNIA.

The island of Great Britain was anciently called *Albion*; the name *Britannia* being common to all islands belonging to Great Britain. The northern part was called *Caledonia*, now Scotland, and was inhabited by the *Picti* or Picts, so called because they painted their bodies.

Mountains. The only mountains mentioned by the Romans were the *Montes Grampii*, now called Grampian Hills.

Rivers & Bays. *Thamēsis*, the Thames; *Severn*; *Abus*, the Humber; *Bodetina Sinus*, the Forth; *Metaris Æstuarium*, the Wash; *Æstuarium Solway Frith*; *Glota*, the Clyde; and the *Sentia*, the river Shannon in Ireland.

Oceani, Seas, &c. *Oceanus Germanicus*, the North Sea.

man ocean or North sea; *Oceanus Occidentalis*, the Western or Atlantic ocean; *Mare Hibernicum* or *Verginium Mare*, the Irish sea or St. George's Channel; and the *Fretum Britanicum* or *Gallicum*, the strait of Dover.

Islands around Britain. *Hibernia*, now Ireland, also called by the ancients, *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juvena* and *Britannia Parva*; *Vectis*, the Isle of Wight; *Cassiterides*, the Scilly islands; *Mona*, Anglesey, the seat of the Druids; *Monabia* or *Monæda*, Isle of Man; *Hebudes*, the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland; *Orcædes*, the Orkneys; and the *Ultima Thulé*, generally supposed to be the Shetland islands.

Capes or Promontories. *Bolerium Promontorium*, Land's End; *Ocrinum Prom.* Lizard Point; *Orcas Prom.* Dungsby Head.

Britain was divided into a number of states; the following are the principal.

States, ancient and modern. Towns, ancient and modern.

<i>Cantium</i> , Kent;	<i>Durovernum</i> , Canterbury;
<i>Belge</i> or } Hampshire;	<i>Venta Belgarum</i> , Winchester;
<i>Regni</i> , } Somerset;	<i>Aquæ Solis</i> , Bath;
<i>Durotriges</i> , Dorsetshire;	<i>Durnovarium</i> , Dorchester;
<i>Dumnonii</i> , Devonshire;	<i>Isca</i> , Exeter;
<i>Trinobantes</i> , Middlesex;	<i>Londinum</i> , London;
<i>Iceni</i> , { Essex, Sussex,	<i>Venta</i> , Caster;
{ Norfolk, &c.	
<i>Attrebates</i> , Berkshire	
<i>Silures</i> , S. Wales;	<i>Maridunum</i> , Caermarthen;
<i>Ordovices</i> , N. Wales;	<i>Segontium</i> , Carnarvan;
<i>Brigantes</i> , Yorkshire;	<i>Eboracum</i> , York.

Little is known of ancient Britain before the invasion of it by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, about 55 years before the Christian era.

At that time it was divided into a number of independent states, each governed by a king or chief magistrate, whose principal office was to command in war, which was always done in person, whether the sovereign were king or queen, for in succession to the crown there was no distinction of sexes.

The authority of the king was greatly controlled by the priests, called *Druids*, who were not only ministers of religion, but also possessed the right of making laws, and of explaining and executing them.

The power of the *Druids*, and consequently the honour paid them, were incredibly great. They were considered as the interpreters of the gods, were exempt from all taxes and military duty, and their persons were held sacred and inviolable.

The ancient Britons were brave and warlike; they had many flocks, and lived mostly on milk and fish, without corn; they had no clothing but the skins of beasts.

GERMANIA OR GERMANY.

Germany extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Danube to the Baltic sea.

Mountains and Forests. Among the natural features of ancient Germany its forests were remarkable. The *Hercynian*, *Casian*, and *Black* forests were the principal; and the *Hercynii Montes* were the principal mountains.

Rivers. The *Rhenus*, now Rhine; *Visurgis*, Weser; *Albis*, Elbe; *Viadrus*, Oder; *Amisus*, Ems; *Menus*, Maine; and *Ister*, now the Danube.

Seas. *Mare Suevicum* or *Codanus Sinus*, the Baltic sea; and the *Oceānus Germanicus*, now the North sea.

Germany was inhabited by many different nations, among which were the Frisi, Bructeri, Catti, Ubi, Sicambri, and Marcomanni, along the Rhine, whose territory was afterwards occupied by the Alemanni; farther east were the *Harudes*, *Narisci*, and *Hermunduri*; between the rivers *Amisia* and *Albis* were the *Chauci* and *Cherusci*; farther north were the *Angli* and *Fosi* or *Saxones*; along the Baltic were the *Longobardi*, *Vendili* or *Vandalii*, *Burgundiones*, *Gothones*, &c. the *Suevi*, who were divided into a number of tribes, occupied the interior.

Noricum and *Vindelicia* included that part of modern Germany, which lies south of the Danube.

North of Germany were the *Chersonesus Cimbica*, now DENMARK, and *Scandia* or *Scandinavia*, now NORWAY, SWEDEN, and LAPLAND, which were inhabited by the *Cimbri*, and *Teutōnes*.

The following countries were east of Germany, and north of Greece and the Adriatic sea.

Countries.

Principal towns.

Pannonia.

Sirmium, Segesta, Nauportum.

Illyricum.

Senia or *Segnia, Jadera, Epidaurus.*

Mesia.

Nessus, now Nissa.

Dacia,

Zurobara, Ulpia Trajana, Albia Julia.

Sarmatia

Europæa.

Inhabited by the Æstii, Venedi, Agathyrsi, Budini, Geloni, Bastarnæ, Roxolani, Hamaxobii, Jazyges, Tauricæ, now the Crimæans.

Gaul, Germany, and all the northern parts of Europe, abounded with forests, mountains, and romantic scenery. The inhabitants did not build large towns and cities, but lived a wandering unsettled life. They were hardy and ungovernable, and extremely fierce in war, although simple and void of artifice.

THRACIA OR THRACE.

Thrace, now Romania or Rumelia, was east of Macedonia on the confines of Asia, separated from it only by the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; it was a rough and barren country.

Mountains. Its principal mountains were *Hæmus*, now Eminch-dag, which separated it from Mœsia on the north; *Rhodopè*; *Pangæus*, now Castagnas; and *Ismârus*. From the top of *Hæmus*, it is said, the Euxine and the Adriatic seas were both visible.

Rivers. *Hebrus*, now Mariza, remarkable for its rapidity, and for the coolness and purity of its water; *Nessus* or *Mestus*, now Mesto; and the *Lissus*, which, it is said, was not sufficient to supply the army of Xerxes with water.

Gulfs, seas, straits, &c. *Melas* or *Melanes Sinus*, a gulf west of the *Chersonesus*. *Helles Pontus* or the sea of *Hellè*, so called from a Theban princess of this name, who is said to have been drowned in crossing it with her brother. This strait, now called the *Dardanelles*, is about 60 miles long in a winding course, and at a medium about 3 miles broad; but where narrowest, less than one mile over. Here stood *Sestos* on the European side, opposite to *Abydos* in Asia, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander. Near this place Xerxes made a bridge of boats to transport his army.

The *Propontis*, now sea of Marmora, was connected by the *Bosphörus*, with the *Euxinus*, now the Black sea.

Islands. *Thasos* or *Thasus*, now Thapso, was celebrated for its fertility, its marble quarries, and its gold and silver mines.

Lemnos, now Stalimenè, was sacred to Vulcan, and was remarkable for two horrible massacres; *one*, of the women in killing their husbands; the *other*, in the slaughter of children.

Samothracia or *Samothrace*, now Somothraki, is famous for a deluge, which inundated the whole country, and is said to have risen to the top of the highest mountains. *Imbros*, now Embro, in the Ægean sea; and *Proconnesus*, now Marmora, in the Propontis, celebrated for its fine marble.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Ancient.

Modern.

<i>Byzantium</i> ,	Constantinople, Stamboul, or the Port
<i>Adrianopolis</i> ,	Adrianöple or Hædrine.
<i>Philippopolis</i> ,	Philippipoli or Philiba.
<i>Apollonia</i> ,	Sozopolis or Sizeholi.
<i>Nicopolis</i> ,	Nicopolis.
<i>Callipolis</i> ,	Gallipoli.

Abdëra, which still preserves its ancient name, the birth-place of Democritus, who was called the laughing philosopher, because he used to laugh at the f

of mankind. It also gave birth to several other great men, although it is said, the air of the city was thick, and rendered the inhabitants dull.

Adrianople was the capital of the Turks in Europe before they took Constantinople.

The Thracians were a barbarous, cruel, and warlike people, addicted to drinking and forbidden pleasures, subsisting mostly on plunder, and the milk and flesh of sheep.

ASIA ANTIQUA.

Asia is the grand division of the earth, that was first peopled. Here *Adam* and *Eve* were placed in the garden of *Eden*, disobeyed the command of God by eating the forbidden fruit, and were driven from Paradise to get their bread by the sweat of their brow, and to suffer the consequences of their disobedience.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Taurus* was the principal range of mountains in Asia. It commenced in the western part of *Asia Minor*, and in various branches of different denominations, extended eastward through the whole of Asia. The principal branches known to the ancients besides *Taurus*, were *Antitaurus*, *Caucäsus*, *Amanus*, now Montè Negro, and *Imäus*.

RIVERS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Euphrates,</i>	<i>Euphrates;</i>	<i>Indus,</i>	} <i>Sind ;</i>
<i>Tigris,</i>	{ <i>Basilina or</i>	<i>Sindus or</i>	
	{ <i>Barema ;</i>	<i>Sinthus,</i>	
<i>Oxus,</i>	<i>Gihon ;</i>	<i>Hydaspes,</i>	<i>Shantrou ;</i>
<i>Jaxartes,</i>	{ <i>Sir or</i>	<i>Granicus,</i>	<i>Ousvola ;</i>
	{ <i>Sihon ;</i>	<i>Meander,</i>	<i>Meinder ;</i>
<i>Orontes,</i>	<i>el Asi ;</i>	<i>Ganges,</i>	_____
<i>Partholus,</i>	_____		

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Oceānus Indicus,</i>	Indian Ocean ;
<i>Mare Mediterraneum,</i>	Mediterranean Sea ;
<i>Mare Ægeum,</i>	Ægean Sea, or Archipelago ;
<i>Hellespontus,</i>	Sea of Hellè or Dardanelles ;
<i>Propontis,</i>	Sea of Marmora ;
<i>Bosphorus Thracius,</i>	Strait of Constantinople ;
<i>Pontus Euxinus,</i>	Euxine or Black Sea ;
<i>Bosphorus Cimmerius,</i>	Strait of Caffa ;
<i>Palus Mæotis,</i>	Sea of Azof ;
<i>Mare Caspium,</i>	Caspian Sea ;
<i>Sinus Arabicus,</i>	Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea ;
<i>Sinus Persicus,</i>	Persian Gulf ;
<i>Erythræum Mare,</i>	Red Sea ;
<i>Sinus Gangeticus,</i>	Ganges of Bengal ;
<i>Mare Eōum,</i>	Chinese Sea.

ISLANDS.

Cyprus, Rhodus, now Rhodes ; Pathmos or Patmos, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, and Icaria, now Icaros.

CIVIL DIVISIONS:

<i>Ancient names.</i>	<i>Modern names.</i>
<i>Asia Minor,</i>	Natolia ;
<i>Iberia, Colchis } and Albania, }</i>	Georgia, Gangea, } and Dagestan ; }
<i>Armenia Major,</i>	Turcomania and Georgia ;
<i>Armenia Minor,</i>	Aladulia ;
<i>Mesopotamia,</i>	Diarbeck ;
<i>Assyria,</i>	Curdistan ;
<i>Syria, Palmyrène, } Phœnicia, Judæa, }</i>	Syria and Palestine ;
<i>Arabia,</i>	Arabia ;
<i>Babylonia, or Chaldæa,</i>	Irak ;
<i>Persia,</i>	Persia ;
<i>Bactriana,</i>	{ Balk, Subistan, or Candahar ;

Susiana,
Parthia,
Sarmatia Asiatica,
Sythia,
Sine,

Chusestan;
 Irak Agem;
 Astracan;
 Siberia;
 Chinese Tartary.

ASIA MINOR.

Mountains. Mount *Taurus* the largest mountain of Asia, as to extent, spreads its branches under different names through this country.

Rivers. The rivers in Asia Minor were the *Granicus*, now Ousvola, where Alexander first defeated the Persians; the *Pactolus*, said by the ancients to have flowed over golden sands; the *Mæander*, celebrated for its winding course; and the *Halys*, whose waters were of a saltish bitter taste. This river was famous for the defeat of *Cræsus*, king of *Lydia*, who was deceived by the ambiguous meaning of this oracle, "*If Cræsus passes over the Halys, he shall destroy a great empire.*" The empire was his own.

Islands. In the east part of the Mediterranean is the island of *Cyprus*. The principal cities were *Paphos*, now Baffo, and *Salamis*, now Fumugusta. *Paphos* was the place, where Elymas the sorcerer, at the preaching of St. Paul, was struck blind, when attempting to corrupt the faith of Surgius Paulus, the deputy or governor of the country.

Rhodus, now Rhodes, near the coast of Lycia, is said to have risen from the sea. It was remarkable for the celebrated brazen statue of Apollo, called *Colossus*, one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were placed one on each side of the entrance to the harbour, so that ships passed full sail under it. It was more than 100 feet high; and every part in equal proportion. It was demolished by an earthquake, after having stood almost a century. The brass which composed it was sufficient to load 900 camels.

Pathmos or *Patmos*, *Icaria* or *Icaros*, *Samos*, *Chios*,

ASIA MINOR.

*Lemn
sea, s
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Tenados, are in the *Ægean* or *Archipelago* which have already been mentioned under though they are generally called *Asiatic isl-*

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Opposite the island of *Samos*, was the prom-
ontory, near which was fought a celebrated bat-
tle, in about 100 thousand Persians were defeated
by a number of Greeks, on the same day that
300 thousand Persians under Mardonius were defeated
of Plataea in Greece by a much smaller
number of Athenians under the

Subdivisions.

and modern.

Mysia.

Troas.

Æolia.

Ionis.

Lydia.

Caria.

Lycia

Pisidia and

Pamphilia.

Isaurica and

Lycaonia.

Cilicia.

*Cappadocia and
Armenia Minor.*

Pontus.

ja or

Troy;

Myræ, Myramitti;

Elæa, Ialea; Grynium,

Phocæa, Fochia; Smyrna, Ismi;

Clazomenæ, Vourla; Ephesus, Aiosoluci;

Sardes, Sart; Magnesia, Guzel-hizar;

Thyatira, Akhisar; Philadelphia, Alah-

Sher; Attalia, Italah;

Halicarnassus, Bodroun; Cnidus, —

Xanthus, Eksenide; Patara, Patera;

Myra, ——— Limyra, ———

Perga, Kara-hisar; Antiochia, Ak-Shehr;

Seleusia, Eushar; Aspendus, ———

Iconium, Konieh; Derbe, Alah-dag;

Lystria, ———

Tarsus, Tarsous; Issus, Aïasse;

Nicopolis, Kenisat-asoud;

Cybisra, Bustereh; Melitenè, Malaria;

Amisus, Samsoun; Amasea, Ama-

Trapezus, Trebisonde; Eupatoria,

nikah

- Paphlagonia.** *Sinōphè*, Sinub; *Carambia*, Keremhi;
Bithynia. { *Prusa*, Bursa; *Aphanēa*, Moudania;
 { *Nicæa*, Is-Nick; *Libyssa*, Gëbisè;
Galatia. *Ancyra*, Angoura; *Tavium*, Tchoroum;
Phrygia. { *Laodicea*, Ladik; *Colossæ*, Chonos;
 { *Gordium*, Gordiu-comè; *Pessinus*.

Troja or *Troy*, the capital of *Troas*, was built on a small eminence near mount *Ida*, at the distance of about four miles from the sea. It is celebrated for the memorable siege of ten years, which it sustained against the Greeks, who at length by treachery got within the walls, set fire to the city, put the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried the remainder away captive. This was what is called the *Trojan war*, which forms the subject of the epic poems of *Homer* and *Virgil*.

Ephesus was famous for a temple of the goddess of *Diana*, which is mentioned in the 19th chapter of the *Acts of the Apostles*, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 425 feet long and 200 broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns 60 feet high. It is said this temple was 220 years in building.

Miletus was the principal city in *Ionia*. It was the birth-place of *Thalès*, the father of philosophy, and of *Anaximander*, the inventor of dials, and of maps.

Iconium, *Lystra*, and *Derbè* are the cities mentioned in the *Acts of the apostles*, xiv. 19. where *St. Paul* preached the Gospel, and where he was stoned.

Tarsus was the birth-place of the apostle *Paul*, and was remarkable for the attention of its inhabitants to philosophy, and the sciences.

Nicæa, *Nice*, is celebrated for the first general ecclesiastical council, which was held there. *Gordium* is famous for the *Gordian knot*, which *Alexander* cut with his sword, instead of fairly untying it.

Asia Minor was principally settled by colonies from *Greece*, became the field of battle between the contending powers of *Europe* and *Asia*, and was of course sub-

ject to many revolutions. It was likewise the place, where the apostles particularly exerted themselves to establish the Christian religion. Here were the seven churches of Asia, which St. John addressed in the Revelations.

COLCHIS, ALBANIA, IBERIA.

These countries, now Georgia, including Mingrelia, Imaretta, and part of Circassia, were situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas. They are mountainous, but extremely fruitful.

Phasis was the capital of Colchis, and celebrated in fable for the expedition of the Argonauts from Greece in search of the *golden fleece*, by which is understood the rich productions of the country.

ARMENIA.

Armenia Major, now Turcomania, is a mountainous country. Here are *Taurus*, *Antitaurus*, *Nephates*, &c. and according to some, Mount *Ararat*, where Noah's ark first rested.

The rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates* take their rise in this country.

The principal towns were *Tigranocerta* and *Artaxata*.

SYRIA.

Syria once extended from Cilicia and mount Amanus to Arabia and Egypt, and from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. It was divided into five parts.

<i>Subdivisions.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Commagène,	<i>Samosata</i> , Semisat ; <i>Zeugma</i> , <i>Zegma</i> ;
	<i>Antiochia</i> , Antioch ; <i>Berea</i> , Aleppo ;
	<i>Bambyce</i> or
Seleucis or	<i>Hierapolis</i> , } Menbigz ;
Syria Propria,	<i>Heliopolis</i> , Balbec ;
	<i>Alexandria</i> , Alexandretta or Soudaroon.

CœleSyria,	{ Damascus, Demesk; Palmyra, Tadmor.
Phœnicia,	{ Tyrus, Tyre, Sidon, Seide; Tripolis, Tripoli.
Judea or Palæstina,	{ HIEROSOLYMA, JERUSALEM, Bethlehém, Bethel, Ephraim, &c.

Palæstina, called also the *Holy Land*, the *Land of Canaan*, of *Israel*, and of *Judah*, was again divided, first into *twelve tribes*; afterwards into the two kingdoms of *Judah* and *Israel*, and at last by the Romans into several districts.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Galilæa,	{ Cana, Chorazin, Capernaum, Jezreel, Tiberias, Mount Gilboa, Bethlehem, Nazareth near Mount Tabor, Nain, Zabulon, Ptolemâis, now Acre.
Samaria,	Samaria, Cæsarëa, Joppe.
Judæa,	{ Jerusalem, the capital, was built on four hills, called <i>Sion</i> , <i>Acra</i> , <i>Moriah</i> , and <i>Bezetha</i> ; Jerico, Bethel, Gilgal, Ephraim, Hebron, Mamre, <i>Bethlehem</i> , the birth-place of our Saviour; Emmaus, Rama, Gibia.
Philistæa,	{ Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus or Asdod, and Ekron.
Beræa or Gilead	{ Ramoth-Gilead, Ashtaroth, and Decapolis, which was a confederacy of ten cities.
Edom or Idumæa,	{ Zoar, Theman, and Bozra.

Mountains. A chain of mountains pervades Syria from north to south. The highest and most remarkable are, Libānus or Lebanon, Sharon, Tabor, Nebo, Pisgah, Carmel, Seir, &c.

Lakes or seas. Genesareth or Tyberias, and Asphaltites or Mare Mortuum, which, from its stagnant waters, is now called the Dead sea. This lake is so salt, that neither animals nor vegetables live in it. It is nearly

100 miles in extent, and is supposed to occupy the place where the cities of *Sodom* and *Gamorra* once stood.

The principal river was *Jardanes* or *Jordan*, which connected the above lakes together.

Palestine or *Judea* was the principal scene of the various revelations of God, and of the wonderful work of the redemption of man. It was situated along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean sea; extending about 180 miles north and south between 31 degrees, and 33 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude; and was about 80 miles in breadth.

This was a country of mountains and valleys, and of hills and plains. The climate was generally hot, although agreeably moderated by refreshing breezes from the mountains. The soil was fertile, producing plentifully grass for cattle, and herb for the service of man; and wine and oil that maketh glad the heart, and bread that giveth strength. It was a land flowing with milk and honey.

The ancient inhabitants were numerous and extremely addicted to idolatry, superstition and gross wickedness, for which they were driven out and destroyed by the Jews, who in their turn became as degenerate and sinful, notwithstanding the miraculous dispensations of God to reclaim and instruct them. In consequence of which they likewise, although the once favoured people of God, were driven from this land of *promise*, and are at this day dispersed among all the nations of the earth. They however still look with longing eyes to their native land, and sigh for a return; and we have the assurance of Scripture, that the day is approaching when this wonderful people shall again revisit their ancient inheritance, and shall then worship and serve the God of their fathers.

ARABIA.

Arabia was divided into three parts.

Divisions.

Principal towns.

Arabia Deserta,

Thapsacus.

Arabia Petræa, { *Petra*, or *Arce*; *Berenicè*, more
 anciently *Ezion-Geber*, *Phara* or
Paran, and *Arsinör*, now Suez.
 Arabia Felix, *Sabatha*, *Sanaa*; *Mariaba*, *Mareb*.

Arabia Felix was the southern part of Arabia, and remarkable for its fertility.

Near the northern part of the *Sinus Arabicus*, now the Red sea, were the mountains, *Sinai* and *Horeb*. On Mount *Sinai* the law to the Israelites was given to *Moses*, amidst an awful and miraculous display of the majesty of God.

Babylonia and *Chaldæa*, now *Eyraco*, or *Irica Arabica*, was north of the Persian gulf on the river *Euphrates*.

Babylon, the capital, was one of the most ancient cities in the world, and celebrated for its magnificence and extent. It was 60 miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall 50 feet thick and 200 feet high, and had 100 brazen gates.

Mesopotamia, now *Diarbec*, was between the rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*.

The principal towns were *Nisibis*, *Seleucia*, now *Bagdad*, *Batnæ*, and *Edesse*.

Some have supposed the *Garden of Eden* was in *Mesopotamia*.

Assyria, now *Curdistan*, was east of the river *Tigris*.

The principal cities were *Ninus* or *Ninevè*, *Arbêta*, and *Ctesiphon*.

Media extended along the *Caspian sea*. Its chief town was *Ecbatana*, now *Hamadan*.

Persia and *Sustana*, now *Persia*;—Principal towns, *Persepolis*, *Susa*, and *Elymâis*.

The countries east of *Persia* were little known to the ancient Romans, and therefore seldom mentioned except in the history of *Alexander the Great*, who extended his conquests to the river *Indus*.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Atlas* is the principal mountain in Africa, that was anciently known. It runs across the desert from Egypt to the Atlantic ocean, and is so high that the ancients imagined, the heavens rested on its top.

Rivers. The *Nilus* or Nile, is the largest and most celebrated river of Africa. Its sources were unknown to the ancients, as were also the causes of its annual inundations, to which Egypt owes its extraordinary fertility. It is now ascertained, that this river rises in the mountains of the Moon in Abyssinia, and that its inundations are caused by the periodical rains, which for several months annually prevail in that country. It runs northerly through the whole extent of Egypt. At the town of Cercasorum it divides itself into several streams, and falls into the Mediterranean sea by seven mouths.

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Oceānus Atlanticus,</i>	Atlantic Ocean.
<i>Oceānus Indicus,</i>	Indian Ocean.
<i>Marè Mediterraneum,</i>	Mediterranean sea.
<i>Sinus Arabicus,</i>	Arabian Gulf, or Red sea.
<i>Fretum Herculeum,</i>	Strait of Gibraltar.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Mauritania Tingitana,</i>	Morocco.
<i>Mauritania Casariensis,</i>	Algiers.
<i>Numidia, Africa Propria,</i>	Tunis.
<i>Tripholitana,</i>	Tripoli.

<i>Cyrenaica, Libya Superior,</i>	Barca.
<i>Ægyptus,</i>	Egypt.
<i>Libya Inferior, Gatulia,</i>	Biledulgerid.
<i>Solitudines,</i>	Zaara, or the Desert.
<i>Antoleles,</i>	Negroland.
<i>Æthiopia, and Libya pars,</i>	Upper Ethiopia.
<i>Æthiopia pars,</i>	Lower Ethiopia.

ÆGYPTUS OR EGYPT.

*Divisions.**Principal towns.*

<i>Ægyptus Superior,</i>	{ <i>Memphis</i> , near the place where Grand Cairo now stands; <i>Thebæ</i> , Thebes, <i>Coptos</i> , <i>Acanthus</i> , <i>Arsinōë</i> , <i>Syēnè</i> .
<i>Ægyptus Inferior, or the Delta,</i>	{ <i>Pelusium</i> , <i>Damietta</i> , <i>Canōpus</i> , near which is now Rosetta; <i>Sais</i> , <i>Naucratis</i> ; <i>Alexandria</i> .

In the east of Lower Egypt was the land of *Goshen*, where the children of Israel dwelt.

Egypt was one of the most celebrated countries in the world. In ancient times it was esteemed the school of learning; and the most illustrious men in Greece resorted thither for instruction.

No country exhibits such wonderful productions of art and labour, as Egypt. One of the most useful of these works was the celebrated lake *Meris*, which was more than 200 miles in circumference, and said to have been dug by an ancient king of the same name. It was intended as a reservoir of the superabundant waters during the inundation of the Nile. After the river had subsided, the waters of the lake were drawn off by canals in various directions to supply the country, as it very seldom or never rains in Egypt.

The pyramids are another stupendous work of the Egyptians. It is supposed, they were designed to be the burial-places of the ancient kings. The largest cov-

ers about 10 acres of ground, and is more than 500 feet in perpendicular height.

Near the pyramids are subterranean vaults of prodigious extent, in which were deposited the embalmed bodies of the Egyptians, commonly called *mummies*. Some of these bodies are still perfect and entire, although they have been kept more than 3000 years. The art of embalming the bodies of the dead in this manner is now lost.

The labyrinth was another wonderful production of the Egyptian kings. It consisted of 12 palaces, and 3000 houses, built of marble, under ground, or covered over, communicating with each other by innumerable winding passages, so intricate and perplexing, that to escape from it was almost impossible.

Another remarkable work was the famous light-tower on the island of Pharos, raised so high, as to be seen at the distance of 100 miles.

These are some of the wonders of Egypt, which show, that their knowledge of mechanics must have been very great, if not superior to what is now possessed.

The country from Egypt to the Atlantic, now called the coast of Barbary, for the space of near 2000 miles, borders all the way on a barren sandy desert, called *Zaara* or *Sahara*, which sometimes approaches within a few miles of the Mediterranean.

In *Marmorica* stood the temple Jupiter-Ammon, in the middle of a sandy desert, through which travellers were guided by the stars.

Cyrenaica was in the northern part of Africa; its capital was *Cyrène*; the other cities were *Burce*, *Ptolemaïs*, *Berenicè*, &c.

Leptis, *Oea*, and *Sabrata* were the principal cities in the *Regio Syrtica*, or Tripolitana.

The capital of Africa Propria was *Carthago* or *Carthage*. It was built by a colony from Tyre 8 or 9 hundred years before the Christian era; it flourished 7 or 8 hundred years, and its greatest population was no less than 700 thousand inhabitants. It maintained the mem-

orable wars with the Romans, called the *Punic wars*, in the third of which Carthage was totally destroyed by the second Scipio Africanus, 147 years before Christ.

About 15 miles east from Carthage was *Tunes*, now *Tunis*, at the mouth of the river *Bagrada*, near which the army of Regulus, the Roman general, destroyed an enormous serpent with their engines of war, after it had killed a great number of the soldiers. The skin, which is said to have been 120 feet in length, was carried to Rome, and long preserved there.

Hedrumētum, *Thapsus*, and *Utica* were in this part of Africa.

Numidia was divided into two kingdoms, *Massyli* and *Massali*. Masinissa was the most celebrated king of the former, and Syphax of the latter.

The principal towns were *Tabraca*, *Hippo Regius*, *Ruficade*, *Cirta*; and *Zama*, which was famous for the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio.

Mauritania, now Fez and Morocco, extended to the western coast of Africa, and was bounded south by *Gætulia* and the Atlas mountains.

The principal towns were *Cæsarea*, and *Tingis*, now *Tangier*, south of the *Fretum Herculeum*, now the strait of *Gibraltar*.

West of *Gætulia* were the *Insulæ Fortunatæ*, or *Fortunate Isles*, now the *Canaries*. They were represented as the abode of the blessed, and the residence of virtuous souls after this life.

North of these were the *Insulæ Purpurariæ*, now the *Madeiras*; and south of them were the *Insulæ Hesperides* of the ancients, supposed by some to be the *Cape Verd* islands.

Ethiopia was situated south of Egypt, and extended along the Red sea southward, to parts of Africa unknown to the ancients. It probably comprehended the countries now called *Dongola*, *Sennar*, *Abyssinia*, and part of *Adel* or *Zeila*.

The most usual name of Ethiopia was Abasene ; but in scripture it was called the land of Cush.

The principal nations, that inhabited this country, were the *Blemmyes*, fabled to have had no heads, their mouth and eyes being fixed in their breasts. This story might perhaps have proceeded from their having very short necks.

The *Troglodites* were a very savage nation, that lived in caves, and fed on serpents, lizards, &c. Their language had no articulate sounds, but resembled the shrieking of bats. The *Pigmies* lived in a province near the *Troglodites*, and were extremely short, black, and hairy.

The metropolis of this country was *Auxume*. The principal river was the *Nile*, which took its rise among the mountains of the Moon.

Having given a geographical outline of the different parts of the earth, both ancient and modern, it may be proper to mention the different forms of government, the principal empires which have existed, and the different kinds of religion which have prevailed.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

An empire consists of several large countries, subject to one sovereign, called an *emperor*.

A kingdom is a less extent of country, subject to one sovereign, called a *king*.

A dutchy or principality is a still less extent of country, governed by one, who is himself subject to the supreme power.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

A state is a large society of men, united under one government for their common security and welfare.

The *constitution* of a state is the whole body of the laws, which secures the rights of the people, and regulates the conduct of their rulers.

The *sovereignty* of a state is the power, that governs it.

Every regular government consists of three branches, the *legislative*, the *judiciary*, and the *executive*.

1. The *legislature* or *legislative power* makes the laws for the government of the people.

The *legislative power* is generally composed of three others, which, in the government of the *United States*, are the *President*, the *Senate*, and the *House of Representatives*; and when assembled, they are called *Congress*.

In the individual states the *legislature* consists of a *Governor, Senate, & House of Representatives*, and when convened, are in some of the states called the *general assembly*, in others, the *general court*, as in Massachusetts.

In England the *legislature* is composed of the *King* and two separate bodies of men, called *Lords* and *Commons*. The *Lords* are the *Nobility*; the *Commons* are chosen by the people. When these branches are assembled to make laws, and to deliberate on national affairs, they are called the *Parliament*.

2. The *judiciary* is that branch of a regular government, which explains the law, and hears and determines all complaints. It is vested in several *judges*, who form a *court*.

3. The *executive power* sees that the laws are put in execution. It is vested either in a *governor, president, king* or *emperor*.

The *form of government* is the particular manner, in which it is exercised.

There are three kinds of government, which, under various modifications, constitute all others; *monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy*.

1. A *monarchy* is where the *sovereignty* or *supreme power* is vested in the hands of one individual, called a *monarch*, whether a *king* or an *emperor*.

A *limited monarchy* is where the power of the sovereign is limited by law.

An *arbitrary* or *absolute monarchy* is where the sovereign is not limited by law; but he disposes of the lives and property of his subjects at his pleasure.

In an *absolute government* there are no laws, but the will of the sovereign. If he exercise his power with severity and abuse, he is called a *despot* or *tyrant*.

An *elective monarchy* is where the sovereign is appointed by the suffrages or votes of the people.

A *hereditary monarchy* is where the supreme authority, honors, and titles, descend from one sovereign to another by right of inheritance, established by law, as from **father to son.**

2. An *aristocracy* is where the supreme power is vested in a council of select members, sometimes called the *nobility*.

3. A *democracy* is where the supreme power resides in the whole body of the people.

A *republic* is where the supreme power is intrusted by the people to councils, composed of members, chosen for a limited time, and where there are several independent states united in one general government.

The government of the United States is a *republic*, and it is the only one that now exists.

A *mixed government* partakes of *monarchy*, *aristocracy*, and *democracy*, as is exemplified in the British government.

THE MOST REMARKABLE EMPIRES THAT HAVE EXISTED.

The *Babylonian* or *Assyrian* empire, the first called *universal*, is supposed to have been founded by Nimrod 2217 years before Christ. It continued about 1450 years.

Cyrus conquered the Babylonians, and on the ruin of their empire established that of the *Medes* and *Persians*, the second universal empire, 438 years before Christ.

Alexander the Great conquered the *Persians* under *Darius*, their last king, and established the Grecian, which was the third universal empire, 330 years before Christ.

After the death of Alexander, his conquests were divided among his generals; the principal of which were, *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, *Seleucus* in *Asia*, and the descendants of *Antigonus* in *Macedonia*.

All these kingdoms were subdued by the *Romans*, who established the fourth universal empire, and extended it over all the important parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The *Roman empire* was overturned in the west by

the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and other barbarous nations from the north, in the fourth and fifth centuries, whose descendants now possess some of the finest and richest countries in Europe—in the east, first by the followers of Mahomet, under the name of *Saracens*; and finally by the *Turks*, who still keep possession of their conquests.

The most distinguished empires of the present time are the French, the Russian, and the British.

DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

Religion is a system of divine faith and worship.

There are *four* kinds of religion, the *Pagan* or *Hes-then*, the *Jewish*, the *Christian*, and the *Mahometan*, or more properly *Mohammedan*.

Paganism is the worship of false gods, such as *idols* or *images*, made by men's hands; or natural objects, as the sun, moon, stars, rivers, and sometimes ferocious beasts, or other objects.

Judaism is the worship of the one true God, as revealed in the Old Testament; but it rejects the New Testament.

Christianity is the worship of the true God, as revealed in both the Old and New Testament; and as taught by Jesus Christ, and his disciples and apostles.

Mahometanism or *Islamism*, is a system of faith and worship composed of *Paganism*, *Judaism*, and *Christianity*. Mahomet or Mohammed, a celebrated impostor of Arabia, was the author of this system. His followers are called *Mahometans* or *Mussulmen*, and the book containing their religion, is called the *Koran* or *Alcoran*.

The Christian religion is divided into various sects or denominations.

The *Roman Catholic* religion, or *Papery*, professes to be the Christian religion, and differs from other denominations principally in the belief of the *infallibility* and

supremacy of the *Pope*, (in Latin *papa*, signifying *father*.)

By the *infallibility* of the *Pope* is understood, that the *Pope* cannot err in ecclesiastical matters ; and by his *supremacy* is meant, his power or authority over all the churches, the kings and princes of the earth. This power of the *Pope* was, for ages, actually exercised to a wonderful extent ; but for many years past it has been diminishing.

In consequence of the corruptions and abuses of popery a schism or rupture was in the sixteenth century made in the *church of Rome* or popery.

The *Protestants* are those, who separated themselves, and protested against the authority and decrees of the *Pope* and his adherents.

All denominations of Christians, who reject the Catholic religion, are called *protestants* or *reformed* ; but by the Roman Catholics they are called *heretics*. The separation itself is called the *reformation*.

The *Protestants* are again divided into various sects.

The *Calvinists* and the *Lutherans* are those, who embrace the opinions of the two most eminent reformers, *Calvin* and *Luther*.

Episcopacy, or the *Church of England*, does not differ materially in doctrines, or articles of belief, from Calvinism, but principally in its discipline and form of worship.

The *Church of England* maintains a diversity of rank among its pastors or teachers, the chief of whom are called *bishops* and *archbishops*. This form of church government is sometimes called *prelacy* or *hierarchy*.

The *Presbyterians* are generally Calvinists, and allow no superiority among the ministers of religion, who are called *presbyters*. The church is governed by meetings called *presbyteries* or *synods*, consisting of ministers and lay members, called *ruling elders*.

When a religion is sanctioned by law, and its teachers supported by the public, it is called the *established*

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religion, or church; as *Episcopacy* in England, and *Presbyterianism* in Scotland.

Those who differ from the established church are called *dissenters*, *nonconformists*, *dissidents*, *seceders*, *sectaries*, *puritans*, &c. If these are allowed openly to profess their religion, they are said to be tolerated.

Baptists are those who deny the efficacy of infant baptism.

Independents or *Congregationalists* are those, who assert, that there is no authority in scripture for a national or established religion.

Those who adhere to Calvinism, or the established church, are called *orthodox*; these who do not, *heterodox*.

Deists are those, who profess to believe in the existence of a *Supreme Being*, but deny all revelation.

Atheists deny the existence of the *Supreme Being*, and reject all religion.

SUMMARY.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a general summary of the different nations in four principal divisions of the earth, showing, at one view, capital, population, religion, revenue, and government of each.

SUMMARY OF AMERICA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in Mill.	Religion.	Rev in Mill.	Government.
America.					
United States	Washington	7	Protestant	—	Republic
Spanish Dominions	Mexico	4	Rom. Cath.	3	Spanish Viceroy
Spanish Possessions	Quebec	3	Rom. Cath.	—	British Constitution
America.					
Spanish Dominions	Lima	9	Rom. Cath.	1	Spanish Viceroy
Portuguese Dominions	Rio Janeiro	4	Rom. Cath.	—	Portuguese Viceroy

SUMMARY OF EUROPE

Sweden	Stockholm	3	Lutheran	1	Monarchy
Russia	Petersburg	36	Greek Church	10	Monarchy
Denmark	Copenhagen	3	Lutheran	1	Monarchy
Prussia	Berlin	8	Protestant & Rom. Cath.	4	Monarchy
Netherlands or Holland	Amsterdam	3	Protestant	4	Republic
German States.	Dresden	8	Protestant	4	Aristocracy
Austria	Vienna	23	Rom. Cath.	10	Monarchy
Key in Europe	Constantinople	8	Mahometanism	7	Despotism
Russia	Paris	32	Rom. Cath.	25	Monarchy
Switzerland	Berne	2	Protestant & Rom. Cath.	1	Aristocracy
Italian Rep.	Milan	4	Rom. Cath.	1	Republic
Spain	Florence	2	Rom. Cath.	1	Monarchy
King's States	Rome	2	Rom. Cath.	1	Hierarchy
Sicily	Naples	2	Rom. Cath.	2	Monarchy
Portugal	Lisbon	4	Rom. Cath.	2	Monarchy
France	Madrid	11	Rom. Cath.	5	Monarchy
Great Britain	London	15	Protestant	33	Limited monarchy
Ireland					

SUMMARY OF ASIA:

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in Mill.	Religion.	Reve. in Mill.	Government.
Turkey	Alleppo	10	Mahometan	—	Despotism
Russia	Astracan	5	Greek Chur.	—	Monarchy
China	Pekin and Nankin	333	Shamanism	9	Monarchy
Japan	Jeddo	30	Polytheism	28	Despotism
Birman Em- pire	Ava	17	Brahmins	—	Despotism
Siam	Siam	5	Brahmins	—	Despotism
Hindustan	Calcutta	60	Brahmins	160	Various
Persia	Ispahan	10	Mahometan	5	Despotism
Tartary	Samarcand	10	Mahometan	—	
Arabia	Merca and Medina	10	Mahometan	—	Hierarchy

SUMMARY OF AFRICA.

Abyssinia	Gondar	2	Christian	—	Monarchy
Egypt	Cairo	2½	Mahometan	1	Aristocracy
Morocco	Morocco	2	Mahometan	—	Despotism
Algiers	Algiers	1	Mahometan	—	Despotism
Tunis	Tunis	1	Mahometan	—	Despotism
Tripoli	Tripoli	1	Mahometan	—	Despotism

Summary of the population of the World, and of the principal Religious Denominations.

Europe contains	-	-	-	-	166,932,000
Asia	-	-	-	-	387,884,500
Africa	-	-	-	-	61,137,200
America	-	-	-	-	116,621,410
The World	-	-	-	-	732,575,110
GUTHRIE makes the world to contain	-	-	-	-	953,000,000
The medium may be	-	-	-	-	800,000,000
Christians	-	-	-	-	170,000,000

Jews	-	-	-	-	-	9,000,000
Mahometans	-	-	-	-	-	140,000,000
Pagans	-	-	-	-	-	481,000,000

Total 800,000,000

Subdivisions among *Christians* may be thus :

Protestants	-	-	-	-	50,000,000
Greeks and Armenians	-	-	-	-	30,000,000
Catholics, &c.	-	-	-	-	90,000,000

Total - - - - 170,000,000

Hence it appears, that about one fifth part only of the human race have yet embraced the Christian religion in any of its forms.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Of the earth ; its Internal Structure ; its Caves, and Subterraneous Passages.

WHEN a cursory survey of the surface of our globe is taken, a thousand objects offer themselves which, though long known, still excite curiosity. The most obvious beauty that strikes the eye, is the verdant covering of the earth, which is formed by a happy mixture of herbs and trees of various magnitudes and uses. It has been often remarked, that no colour refreshes the eye so well as green ; and it may be added, as a further proof of the assertion, that the inhabitants of those places, where the fields are continually white with snow, generally become blind long before the usual decay of nature.

The advantage, which arises from the verdure of the fields, is not a little improved by their agreeable inequalities. There are scarcely two natural landscapes, that offer prospects entirely resembling each other ; their risings and depressions, their hills and vallies, are never entirely the same, but always offer something new to entertain and enliven the imagination.

To increase the beauties of the face of nature, the landscape is greatly improved by springs and lakes, and intersected by rivulets. These lend a brightness to the

prospect, give motion and coolness to the air, and furnish the means of subsistence to animate nature.

Such are the most obvious tranquil objects, that every where offer themselves ; but there are others of a more awful and magnificent kind ; the mountains, rising above the clouds, and topt with snow ; the river, pouring down their sides, increasing as it runs, and losing itself at last in the ocean ; the ocean, spreading its immense sheet of waters over more than half the globe, swelling and subsiding at well known intervals, and forming a communication between the most distant parts of the earth.

If we leave those objects, that seem natural to our earth, but which keep the same constant tenor, we are presented with the great irregularities of nature. The burning mountain ; the abrupt precipice ; the unfathomable cavern ; the headlong cataract, and the rapid whirlpool.

In descending to the objects immediately below the surface of the globe, we shall there find wonders still as amazing. For the most part the earth lies in regular beds or layers of various substances, every bed growing thicker in proportion as it lies deeper, and its contents become more dense and compact.

We shall find in almost all our subterranean inquiries an amazing number of shells, that once belonged to aquatic animals. Here and there, at a distance from the sea, are beds of oyster-shells, several yards thick, and many miles over. These, which are dug up by the peasants in every country, are regarded with little curiosity because they are so common. But it is otherwise with an inquirer into nature ; he finds them, not only in shape, but in substance, every way resembling those that are bred in the sea, and he is, therefore, at a loss how to account for their removal.

Yet not one part of nature alone, but all her productions and varieties become the objects of the philosopher's inquiry ; every appearance, however common, affords matter for his contemplation ; he inquires how,

y the surface of the earth has come to have those and depressions, which most men call natural ; and in what manner the mountains were formed, what their uses consist ; he asks from whence arise ; and how rivers flow round the convexity of the globe ; he enters into the examination of the ebbs and flowings, and the other wonders of the deep ; he satisfies himself with the irregularities of nature, and he endeavours to investigate their causes, by which,

he will become better acquainted with their history. The internal structure of the globe becomes an object of his curiosity, and though his inquiries can go but a little way, yet his imagination will supply the rest. He will endeavour to account for the situation of mineral fossils, that are found in the earth, and for the arrangement of the different beds, of which it is composed.

These inquiries have of late years employed the most splendid talents, indefatigable in their pursuits, and very much attached to the investigation of truth, and whose devoted industry merits applause and gratitude.

Man has penetrated to very small depths below the surface. The deepest mine, which is that at Schemnitz in Hungary, reaches not more than two thirds of the way to the centre, a very small distance, when compared with the diameter of the earth, the distance from the surface to the centre. A bee, who darts his sting into an ant, or an elephant, does more in proportion towards discovering the internal structure of those animals, than man has yet done in his endeavours to penetrate the bowels of the globe.

On examining the earth, where it has been opened to any depth, the first coat, that is commonly found at the surface, is that light coat of blackish mould, which is called *garden-earth*, which has been probably produced from animal and vegetable bodies, decaying and passing into this substance. This coat serves as a store-house from whence animal and vegetable natures are nourished ; and thus are the blessings of life continued.

with unceasing circulation. This external covering supplies man with all the true riches he enjoys. He may bring up gold and jewels from greater depths, but they are merely the toys of a capricious being, things upon which he has placed an imaginary value, and for which the unwise alone part with the more substantial blessings of life.

The earth, says Pliny, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone of all the elements around us, that is never found the enemy of man. The body of waters deluges him with rains, oppresses him with hail, and drowns him with inundations; the air rushes in storms, prepares the tempests, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walk with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care; and though she produces some poisons, she also furnishes antidotes.

If from this external surface we descend deeper, and view the earth cut perpendicularly downwards, the layers will be found regularly disposed in their proper order, though they are different in different situations. These layers are sometimes very extensive, and are often found to spread over a space of some leagues in circumference. But it must not be supposed, that they are uniformly continued over the whole globe, without any interruption; on the contrary, they are, at small intervals, interrupted by perpendicular fissures; the earth resembling, in this respect, the muddy bottom of a pond, from whence the water has been dried off by the sun, and thus opening in several chinks, which descend in a direction perpendicular to its surface. These fissures are many times found empty, but more frequently close with adventitious substances, which the rain, or some accidental causes, have conveyed to fill their cavities. The openings are not less different than their contents, some not being above half an inch wide, some a foot, and

some several hundred yards asunder. These last form those dreadful chasms, that are to be found in the Alps, at the edge of which the traveller stands, dreading to look down into the unfathomable gulf below.

But the chasms to be found in the Alps are nothing to what may be seen in the Andes. These amazing mountains, in comparison with which the former are but little hills, have their fissures in proportion to their magnitude. In some places they are a mile wide, and deep in proportion; and there are others that run under ground, and resemble in extent a province.

Of this kind also is the cavern called *Eden-hole*, in Derbyshire, in England, which was sounded by a line two thousand eight hundred feet in length, without finding the bottom or meeting with water; and yet the mouth at the top is not above forty yards over. This unmeasurable cavern runs perpendicularly downward; and the sides of it seem to tally so plainly, as to show that they were once united. Those who visit the place generally procure stones to be thrown down, which, striking against the sides of the cavern, produce a sound, that resembles distant thunder, dying away, as the stone goes deeper.

Besides these fissures we frequently find others, that descend but a little way, and then spread themselves often to a great extent below the surface. Many of these caverns may be the production of art and human industry, for retreats to protect the oppressed, or shelter the spoiler. The famous labyrinth of Candia is supposed to be the work of art. The stone-quarry of Maestricht is evidently made by labour; carts enter at its mouth, and load within and return, then discharge their freight into boats, that lie on the brink of the Maese. This quarry is so large, that forty thousand people may take shelter in it; and it in general serves for this purpose, when armies march that way, becoming then an impregnable retreat to the people, that live in the neighbourhood. Nothing can be more beautiful than this cavern, when lighted up with torches; for there are thousands of

than these. Some catacombs in Egypt are said to be very extensive, but no part of the world contains a greater number of artificial caverns than Spain. These were made to serve as retreats to the Christians during the fury of the Moors, when they conquered the country.

There is scarcely a country in the world with so many natural caverns, and many new ones are discovered every day. In England we have Oakley-Hole and Park-Hole. The former lies on the south side of the Mendips, within a mile of the town of Wells. To conceive a just idea of this, we must imagine a precipice more than a hundred yards high on the side of a mountain, which shelves away a mile above. In the opening, into which you enter, going along upon an uneven pavement, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending. The roof in some places is fifty feet from the floor, and in others it is so low that a man must stoop to pass. From every part of the floor there are sparry concretions of various figures, that have been likened to men, lions, &c. At the farthest part of the cavern rises a stream of water well stored with fish, which is used to turn a mill and discharge the water into the river.

ation, formed by the water dropping from the roof cave, and by degrees hardening into a figure, that natives had been accustomed to look at as a giant. : proceeded, new wonders offered themselves; the formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of ed grove; some white, some green, and all re; in due perspective. They struck us with the amazement, as we knew them to be mere produc of nature, who, hitherto in solitude, had in her l moments dressed the scene, as if for her amuse-

We then descended into a spacious amphitheatre, ch we lighted our flambeaux, and when the place mpletely illuminated, never could the eye be pre- with a more glittering, or a more magnificent

The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarcely the lofty and noble ceiling; the sides were regu- formed with spars, and the whole presented the idea magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense ion of lights. The floor consisted of solid marble; the several places, magnificent columns, thrones, and other objects appeared, as if nature had de- to mock the curiosities of art. Our voices, upon ng or singing, were redoubled to an astonishing ss; and upon the firing of a gun, the noise and erations were almost deafening. In the midst of and amphitheatre rose a concretion about fifteen gh, that in some measure resembled an altar, from , taking the hint, we caused mass to be celebrated

The beautiful columns that shot up round the al- peared like candlesticks; and many other natural s represented the customary ornaments of this sa- nt."

i another account the grotto Del Cane, near Naples, es notice. It lies on the side of a hill, near which ant resides, who keeps a number of dogs for the ie of shewing the experiment to the curious. entering this place, which is a little cave, the ob-

server can see no visible marks of its pestilential vapour only, to within a foot of the bottom, the wall seems tinged with a colour resembling that, which is given to stagnant waters. When the dog, this phœbe martyr, as some have called him, is held above this, he does not seem to feel the smallest inconvenience; but when his head is thrust down lower, he for a moment struggles to get free; but, in the space of four or five minutes, he appears to lose all sensation, and is out seemingly without life. But after being plunged into a neighbouring lake, he quickly recovers, and returns home without the smallest apparent injury.

MOUNTAINS.

In those countries, which consist only of plain, the smallest elevations are apt to excite wonder. In a land, which is entirely flat, a little ridge of hills is not near the sea-side, which Boerhaave generally points out to his pupils, as mountains of no small consideration. What would be the sensations of such an auditory, if they at once be presented with a view of the high precipices of the Andes and the Alps! Even in our land, we have no adequate ideas of a mountainous prospect; our hills are generally sloping from the plain, clothed to the very top with verdure; we can scarcely therefore, lift our imaginations to those immense mountains, whose tops peep up behind intervening clouds, and precipitate, and reach to heights, that human curiosity has never been able to attain.

Even mountains have their uses. It has been thought, that the animal and vegetable part of the vegetation would perish for want of convenient moisture, if not for their assistance. Their summits are supposed to arrest the clouds and vapours, which float in the regions of the air; their large inflexions and cavities are considered as so many conduits, prepared for the reception of those thick vapours and impetuous winds which descend into them. The huge caverns be-

re so many magazines of water for the peculiar service of man; and those orifices, by which the water is discharged upon the plain, are so situated, as to enrich and render them fruitful, instead of returning through subterraneous channels to the sea, after the performance of a tedious and fruitless circulation.

It is certain, that almost all our great rivers find their source among mountains; and, in general, the more extensive the mountain, the greater the river. Thus the river Amazon, the greatest in the world, has its source among the Andes, which are the highest mountains on the globe; the river Niger travels a long course of several hundred miles from the mountains of the Moon, the highest in Africa; and the Danube and the Rhine proceed from the Alps, which are probably the highest mountains in Europe.

The traveller, as he ascends a mountain, finds the grass become more mossy, and the weather more moderate. Higher up the air is colder, and the earth more barren. In the midst of his dreary passage, he is often entertained with a little valley of surprising verdure, caused by the reflected heat of the sun collected into a narrow spot on the surrounding heights. But it more frequently happens, that he sees only frightful precipices beneath, and lakes of amazing depths, from whence rivers are formed, and whence springs derive their origin. Near the summit, vegetation is scarcely carried on; here and there a few plants of the most hardy kind appear. The air is intolerably cold; the ground wears an eternal covering of ice, and snow seems constantly accumulating. Upon emerging from this scene, he ascends into a purer and serener region, where vegetation has entirely ceased; where the precipices, composed entirely of rocks, rise perpendicularly above him; while he views beneath him all the combat of the elements; clouds at his feet, and lightnings darting upward from their bosoms below. A thousand meteors, which are
 seen on the plains, present themselves; circular
 showers, mock suns, the shadow of the mountain pro-

jected upon the body of the air; and the traveller's image reflected, as in a looking-glass, upon the opposite clouds. Such are, in general, the wonders that present themselves to a traveller in his journey either over Alps or the Andes.

To enumerate the most remarkable mountains, according to their size, we must begin with the Andes, of which the following is extracted from an excellent description, given by Ulloa, who went thither by command of the king of Spain.

"After," says he, "having travelled upwards of ten days through boggy roads, in which the mules at every step sunk up to their bodies, we began at length to perceive an alteration in the climate; and having been hitherto accustomed to heat, we now began to feel it grow sensibly colder.

"At Tariguagua we often see instances of the effects of two opposite temperatures, in two persons beginning to meet; one of them leaving the plains below, and the other descending from the mountain. The former thinks the cold so severe, that he wraps himself in all the garments he can procure; while the latter finds the heat so great, that he is scarcely able to bear any clothes whatever. The one thinks the water so cold that he avoids being sprinkled by it; the other is so delighted with its warmth, that he uses it as a bath. This difference only proceeds from the change naturally made at leaving a climate, to which one has been accustomed, and coming into another of an opposite temperature.

"The ruggedness of the road is not easily described. In some parts the declivity is so great, that the mules can scarcely keep their footing, and in others the ascendency is equally difficult. There are some places where the road is so steep, and yet so narrow, that the mules are obliged to slide down, without making the least use of their feet. On one side of the rider, in this situation, rises an eminence of several hundred yards; on the other, an abyss of equal depth; so that if he

the least check his mule, they must both unavoidably perish.

“After having travelled nine days in this manner, slowly winding along the side of the mountain, we began to find the whole country covered with frost. At length, after a journey of fifteen days, we arrived at a plain, on the extremity of which stands the city of Quito, the capital of one of the most charming regions upon earth. Here, in the centre of the torrid zone, the heat is not only very tolerable, but in some places the cold also is painful. Here they enjoy all the temperature and advantages of perpetual spring; their fields being always covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers of the most lively colours. However, although this beautiful region be higher than any country in the world, and although it took so many days of painful journey in the ascent, it is still overlooked by tremendous mountains; their sides covered with snow, and yet flaming with volcanoes at the top. These seem piled one upon the other, and rise to a most astonishing height. However, at a determined point above the surface of the sea, the congelation is found at the same height in all the mountains. Those parts, which are not subject to a continual frost, have growing upon them a sort of rush, very soft and flexible. Higher up, the earth is entirely bare of vegetation, and seems covered with eternal snow. The most remarkable mountains are the Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and Pichincha. The first is more than three geographical miles above the surface of the sea; the rest are not much inferior. On the top of the latter I suffered particular hardships from the intenseness of the cold and the violence of the storms. The sky around was in general, involved in thick fogs, which, when they cleared away, and the clouds by their gravity moved nearer to the surface of the earth, appeared surrounding the foot of the mountain, at a vast distance below, like a sea, encompassing an island in the midst of it. When this happened, the horrid noises of tempests were heard from

beneath, discharging themselves on Quito, and the neighbouring country. I saw lightnings issue from the clouds, and heard the thunders roll far beneath me. All this time, while the tempest was raging below, the mountain top, where I was placed, enjoyed a delightful serenity; the wind was abated, the sky clear, and the rays of the sun moderated the severity of the cold. However, this was of no long duration, for the wind returned with all its violence; and my fears were increased by the dreadful concussions of the precipice, and the fall of enormous rocks, the only sound that was heard in this dreadful situation."

If we compare the Alps with the Andes, we shall find them but little more than half the height of the latter. The highest of the Alps are not above one mile and a half, whereas the Andes are more than three miles in perpendicular height from the surface of the sea. The highest mountains of Asia are Mount Taurus, Mount Caucasus, and the mountains of Japan; of these, none equals the Andes in height, although Caucasus makes very near approaches. In Africa, the mountains of the Moon, famous for giving source to the Niger and the Nile, are more celebrated than accurately known. Of the peak of Teneriffe we have more certain information. It was visited by a company of English merchants, who travelled up to the top, when they observed its height, and the volcano on its very summit. They found it a heap of mountains, the highest of which rises over the rest like a sugar loaf, and gives a name to the whole mass.

The difficulty and danger of ascending to the tops of mountains, have been supposed to proceed from the thinness of the air; but the more probable reason is, the rugged and precipitate ascent. In some places they appear like a wall of six or seven hundred feet high; in others, there project enormous rocks, that hang upon the brow of the steep, and every moment threaten destruction to the traveller below.

In this manner, almost all the tops of the highest

mountains are bare and pointed, which proceeds probably from their being so continually assaulted by thunder and tempests. All the earthy substances, with which they might have been once covered, have for ages been washed away from their summits, and nothing is left remaining, but immense rocks, which no tempests have hitherto been able to destroy.

Nevertheless, time is every day and every hour making depredations; and huge fragments are seen tumbling down the precipice, either loosened by frost, or struck by lightning. Nothing can exhibit a more terrible picture, than one of these enormous rocks, commonly larger than a house, falling from its height, with a noise louder than thunder, and rolling down the side of the mountain.

In the month of June, 1714, a part of a mountain in the district of Valais, in France, suddenly fell down between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the weather being calm and serene. It was of a conical figure, and destroyed fifty-five cottages in the fall. Fifteen persons, together with about a hundred beasts, were also crushed beneath the ruins, which covered an extent of nine square miles. The dust it occasioned instantly overwhelmed all the neighbourhood in darkness. The heaps of rubbish were more than three hundred feet high; they stopped the current of a river, that ran along the plain, which is now formed into several new and deep lakes. In the same manner, the entire town of Pleurs, in France, was buried beneath a rocky mountain, at the foot of which it was situated.

RIVERS.

ALL rivers have their sources either in mountains or elevated lakes; and it is in their descent from these, that they acquire that velocity, which maintains their full current. At first the course of a river is generally rapid; but it is retarded in its journey, by the continual friction against the banks, by the many obstacles

it meets to divert its stream, and by the surface of the earth generally becoming more level, as it approaches the sea.

The largest rivers of Europe are, first, the Wolga, which is about 2000 miles in length, extending from Reschow to Astracan.

The next in order is the Danube; the course of which is about 1400 miles, from the mountains of Switzerland to the Black Sea. The Don or Tanais is 1300 miles from the source of that branch of it called the Sofna, to its mouth in the Euxine Sea. The Nieper rises in Muscovy, and runs a course of more than 1000 miles to empty itself into the Black Sea. The Dwina, which takes its rise in a province of the same name in Russia, runs a course of 900 miles, and falls into the White Sea, a little below Archangel.

The largest rivers of Asia, are the Hoang Ho, in China, which is 2500 miles in length. The Enissey of Tartary, about 2400 miles in length. The Oby of 1500 miles, running from the lake of Kila into the Northern Sea. The Amour, in Eastern Tartary, is above 1700 miles from its source to its entrance into the sea of Kamtschatka. The Kiam, in China, is about 1800 miles in length. The Ganges, one of the most noted rivers in the world, is about 1650 miles long. It rises in the mountains, which separate India from Tartary; and running through the dominions of the Great Mogul, discharges itself by several mouths into the Bay of Bengal. It is not only esteemed by the Indians for the depth and pureness of its stream, but for a supposed sanctity, which they believe its waters possess. It is visited annually by several hundred thousand pilgrims, who pay their devotions to the river, as to a god; for savage simplicity is always known to mistake the blessings of the Deity for the Deity himself.

Next to this may be reckoned the still more celebrated river Euphrates. Nor must the Indus be forgotten.

The largest rivers in Africa, are the Sencgal, whose course is said to be 3000 miles in length; and the cele-

Nile, which from its source among the mountains of the Moon, in Upper Ethiopia, to the Mediterranean is thought to extend as far. The annual overflows of this river arise from a very obvious cause, affects almost all great rivers, that have their source near the equator. The rainy season, which is peculiar in those climates, floods the rivers; and as it happens in our summer, so the Nile is at that time overflowed. From these inundations the inhabitants of Egypt derive plenty and happiness.

Of all parts of the world, America, as it exhibits the most lofty mountains, so it supplies the largest rivers. The principal of these is the great river Amazon, which, according to some, performs a course of nearly 4000 miles.

The breadth and depth of this river are answerable to its vast length, and where its width is most considerable, its depth is augmented in proportion. So great is the body of its waters, that other large rivers are lost in its bosom. It proceeds after their junction, with its usual appearance, without any visible change in its course or rapidity, and remains great without ostentation. In some places it displays its whole magnificence, and divides into several branches, encompassing a multitude of islands; and at length discharging itself into the sea by a channel, which is an hundred and fifty miles long.

CATARACTS.

The Nile has its cataracts; the Velino in Italy has more than a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. Near the city of Gottenburgh in Sweden, a river rushes from a prodigious precipice into a deep pit, with a tremendous noise, and such dreadful force, that those trees, used for the masts of ships, which are floated down the river, are usually turned upside down in their fall, and are shattered to pieces, by falling sideways, and being hurled against the surface of the water in the pit; if they land sideways, they drive so far below the surface, as

to disappear for a quarter of an hour or more. The pit into which they are thus plunged, has been sounded with a line of several thousand yards, but no bottom has hitherto been found.

Of all the cataracts in the world, that of Niagara in Canada is the greatest and most astonishing. This amazing fall of water is made by the river Saint Lawrence, in its passage from lake Erie into lake Ontario. This is one of the largest rivers in the world, and the whole of its waters are here poured down a fall of an hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. It is not easy to bring the imagination to correspond with the greatness of the scene; a river extremely deep and rapid, and that serves to drain the waters of almost all North America into the Atlantic ocean, is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rise, like a wall across the whole bed of the stream. The width of the river a little above is nearly three quarters of a mile; and the rocks, where it grows narrower, are 400 yards over. Their direction is not straight across, but hollowing inwards like a horse-shoe; so that the cataract, which bends to the shape of the obstacle, rounding inwards, presents a kind of theatre the most tremendous in nature. Just in the middle of this circular wall of waters, a little island, that has braved the fury of the current, presents one of its points, and divides the stream at top into two, but it unites again, long before it reaches the bottom. The noise of the fall is heard at several leagues distance; and the fury of the waters at the bottom of their fall is inconceivable. The dashing produces a mist that rises to the very clouds; and that produces a most beautiful rainbow when the sun shines. It may be easily conceived, that such a cataract destroys the navigation of the stream; and yet some Indian canoes, it is said, have been known to venture down it with safety.

Thus to whatever quarter of the globe we turn, says Goldsmith, we shall find new reasons to be satisfied with that part, in which we ourselves reside. Our rivers furnish all the plenty of the African stream, without its in-

ndations; they have all the coolness of the polar riv-
 et, with a more constant supply; they want the terrible
 magnificence of huge cataracts, and extensive lakes, but
 hey are more navigable, and more transparent; though
 ess deep and rapid, than the rivers of the torrid zone,
 hey are more manageable, and only wait the will of man
 o take their direction. The rivers of the torrid zone, like
 he monarchs of the country, rule with despotic tyranny,
 rofuse in their bounties, and ungovernable in their rage.
 The rivers of Britain, like its kings, are the friends, not
 he oppressors of the people; bounded by known limits,
 ibrated in the power of doing ill, and only at liberty to
 distribute happiness and plenty.

THE OCEAN.

If we look upon a map of the world, we shall find
 hat the waters occupy considerable more than the land.
 Although the ocean is but one extensive sheet of water,
 continued over every part of the globe without interrup-
 ion, yet geographers have distinguished it by different
 names, as the Atlantic, the Northern, Southern, Pacific,
 and Indian oceans.

In this vast receptacle, almost all the rivers of the
 earth ultimately terminate; nor do such great supplies
 seem to increase its stores. It is neither apparently
 swollen by their tribute, nor diminished by their failure;
 t continues the same. What, indeed, is the quantity of
 waters of all the rivers and lakes in the world, compared
 o that contained in this great receptacle! If we should
 ffer to make a rude estimate, we shall find, that all the
 ivers in the world, flowing into the bed of the sea, with
 continuance of their present stores, would take up at
 east 800 years to fill it to its present height.

In the temperate climates the sea is never frozen, but
 he polar regions are embarrassed with mountains of ice
 hat render them impassable; the tremendous floats of
 ifferent magnitudes, sometimes rising more than a
 housand feet above the surface of the water; sometimes
 iffused into plains of some hundred miles in extent.

They are usually divided into fissures; one piece following another so close, that a person may step from one to the other. Sometimes mountains are seen rising amidst these plains, and presenting the appearance of a variegated landscape, with hills and valleys, houses, churches, and towers.

It is said that there are two sorts of ice floating in these seas; the flat ice, and the mountain ice. One is formed of sea water, the other of fresh. The flat, or driving ice, is entirely composed of sea water; which, upon dissolution, is found to be salt; and is readily distinguished from the other by its whiteness and want of transparency. This ice is much more terrible to mariners, than that which rises up in lumps. A ship can avoid one as it is seen at a distance; but it often gets among the other, which sometimes closing, crushes it to pieces.

The mountain ice is often incorporated with earth, stones, and brushwood, washed from the shore. On these also are sometimes found, not only earth, but nests with birds' eggs, at several hundred miles from land. These mountains are usually seen in the spring, and after a violent storm, driving out to sea, where they at first terrify the mariner, and are soon after dashed to pieces by the continual washing of the waves, or driven into the warmer regions of the south to be melted away.

In the ocean there are many dangerous whirlpools. That called the *Maelstrom*, upon the coast of Norway, is considered as the most dreadful and voracious in the world. A minute description of the internal parts is not to be expected, since none, who were there, ever returned to bring back information. The body of the water that forms this whirlpool, is extended in a circle about thirteen miles in circumference. In the midst of it stands a rock, against which the tide in its ebb is dashed with inconceivable fury. At this time it instantly swallows up every thing, that comes within the sphere of violence; trees, timber, and shipping. No skill in mariner, nor strength of rowing, can work an escape. The sailor at the helm finds the ship at first go in a

ent opposite to his intentions; his vessel's motion, though slow in the beginning, becomes every moment more rapid; it goes round in circles still narrower and narrower, till at last it is dashed against the rocks, and instantly disappears. Nor is it seen again for six hours; then, the tide flowing, it is thrown forth with the same violence, with which it was drawn in. The noise of this dreadful vortex still farther contributes to increase the terror, which, with the dashing of the waters, and the dreadful valley, caused by their circulation, makes one of the most tremendous objects in nature.

WINDS.

If we ascend above the surface of the earth, we find this invisible fluid, which every where surrounds it, and which we cannot perceive but by its motion, or by our own passage through it; yet it is so thick and heavy as to bear up the winged tribes of the earth, and allow them to sport above the reach of man.

This fluid is called the air or atmosphere, which, put in motion, is wind. It is what we breathe, and is the support of both animal and vegetable life, and also of fire. It is the habitation of storms, lightning, and thunder, and is the seat of a furious hurricane, which so often desolates many parts of the earth.

Wind is supposed to be caused by *heat* and *electricity*; which, as they prevail in any part of the earth, cause the air to rush towards them.

The velocity of wind varies from the slowest motion to that of fifty or sixty miles an hour.

The winds are commonly divided into *three* classes; *general*, *periodical*, and *variable* winds.

General or *permanent* winds blow always nearly in the same direction. In the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, under the equator, and to the distance of 28 degrees on each side of it, the winds are almost always from the east, following the course of the sun. These, by navigators, are called *trade winds*.

Periodical winds, also called *monsoons*, are those which blow six months in one direction, then change, and blow six months in the opposite direction. From April to September, these winds blow from the southward the whole length of the Indian Ocean between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer, and from October to March they blow from the northward.

For some days before and after they change, there are calms, variable winds, and tremendous storms, with thunder and lightning.

There are, in many countries, especially between the tropics, what are called *land and sea breezes*. They change daily, and blow during the morning and forenoon from the land to the water; and, during the afternoon and evening, from the water to the land.

The *variable winds* are those, which blow in every possible direction, and whose irregularity and change make them not the subject of calculation or prediction.

There are several other winds of a peculiar character which are singular, and worthy attention.

The *Harmattan* is a very singular wind, which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It continues sometimes only a day or two, at other times two or three weeks. It is attended by a thick fog or haze, which obscures the sun, except a short time in the middle of the day, when he appears only mild and faint as a red, that the eye can view him with pain. This fog produces a whitish appearance on the leaves of trees and the skins of the negroes. The wind is so extremely dry, that vegetables are withered by it, and the grass becomes like hay. The human body does not escape its parching effects. The eyes, lips, palate, &c. are rendered dry and uneasy; and though the air is cool, it frequently causes the outside of the skin to crack and peel off from the hands and face, and sometimes from the whole body. This wind however is not so injurious to general health; it stops the progress of many diseases, and effectually cures others.

The wind called *Sirocco* or *Siroc* in V

in France, resembles the *Harmattan* in some of its effects, but it is extremely hot and unhealthy. During its continuance all nature appears to languish; vegetation withers and dies; the beasts of the field droop, and the human spirits are too much exhausted to admit of bodily exertion.

The wind, called *Samiel*, which sometimes blows in the deserts of *Bagdad*, is of all others most dreadful in its effects. It produces almost instantaneous death, and mortifies the limbs of the body, that they easily come off. Camels seem to have almost an instinctive dread of its approach, and are so well aware of it, that they make an unusual noise, and to avoid breathing it they bury their noses in the sand. Travellers, to escape its effects, throw themselves close to the ground, and wait till it has passed by, which is commonly in a few minutes.

In the sandy deserts of Africa, there is a singular wind known by the name of *Simoom*. It in some measure resembles the *Strocc* and *Samiel*. It is preceded by a great redness in the air, and other unusual appearances. There are in these deserts remarkable whirlwinds, which raise the dust in such a manner, that they resemble vast moving pillars of sand, whose tops reach up to the clouds. Several of them sometimes appear in company at no great distance from each other. At the rising of the sun, when his rays pass through the dust, they appear like pillars of fire, and strike the spectators with wonder and terror.

CONCLUSION,

Including a brief view of the universe.

HAVING thus gone through a particular description of our earth, let us now pause for a moment, to contemplate the great picture before us. The universe may be considered as the palace, in which the Deity resides, and our earth as one of its apartments. Those great

outlines of nature, to which art cannot reach, and our greatest efforts must have been ineffectual. **Our beneficent Father** has considered these parts as peculiarly his own; as parts which no creature could have skill or strength to amend; and therefore them incapable of alteration, or of more perfect rectitude. The heavens and the firmament shew the vastness and the glory of the Workman. Astronomers, who are best skilled in the symmetry of systems, can find none there, that they can alter for the better. God has made these perfect, because no subordinate being could correct their defects.

When, therefore, we survey nature on this globe, nothing can be more splendid, more correct, or more beautiful. We then behold a Deity residing in the midst of the universe, infinitely extended every way, animating and cheering the vacuity with his presence! We behold an immense and shapeless mass of matter forming worlds by his power, and dispersed at intervals, to which even the imagination cannot travel. In this great theatre of his glory, a thousand suns, like our own, with their respective systems, appearing and vanishing by divine command. We behold our own bright sun fixed in the centre of its system, wheeling its planets in times proportioned to their distances, and at once dispensing light, heat, and motion. The earth also, with its two-fold motion, producing, by the change of seasons, and by the other the gradations of day and night. With what silent magnificence is all this performed! With what seeming ease, the works of art are exerted with an interrupted force; their noisy progress discovers the obstructions they receive; but the earth, with a silent, steady rotation, incessantly presents every part of its bosom to the sun, at once imbibing nourishment and light from that source of vegetation and felicity.

But not only provisions of heat and light are supplied, but its whole surface is covered with a

arent atmosphere, that turns with its motion, and guards from external injury. The rays of the sun are thus broken into a genial warmth; and while the surface is assisted, a gentle heat is produced in the bowels of the earth, which contributes to cover it with verdure. Waters also are supplied in healthful abundance, to support life and assist vegetation. Mountains arise to diversify the prospect, and give a current to the stream. Seas extend from one continent to the other, replenished with animals, that may be turned to human support, and also serving to enrich the earth with a sufficiency of vapour. Breezes fly along the surface of the fields, to promote health and vegetation. The coolness of the evening invites to rest; and the freshness of the morning invigorates for labour.

Such are the delights of the habitation, that has been assigned to man; without any of these he must have been wretched; and none of these could his own industry have supplied. But while many of his wants are thus kindly furnished on the one hand, there are numberless inconveniences to excite his industry on the other. This habitation, though provided with all the conveniences of air, pasturage, and water, is but a desert place, without human cultivation. The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. The whirlwind, the inundation, and all the asperities of the air, are peculiarly terrible to man, who knows their consequences, and at a distance dreads their approach. The earth itself, where human art has not pervaded, puts on a frightful, gloomy appearance. The forests are dark and tangled, the meadows overgrown with rank weeds, and the brooks stray without a determined channel. Nature, that has been kind to every lower order of beings, has been quite negligent towards man; to the savage, uncontriving man, the earth is an abode of desolation, where his shelter is insufficient, and his food precarious.

A world, thus furnished with advantages on one side,

and inconveniences on the other, is the proper abode of reason, and the fittest to exercise the industry of a free and thinking creature. These evils, which art can remedy, and prescience guard against, are a proper call for the exertion of his faculties, and they tend still more to assimilate him to his Creator. God beholds with pleasure that being which he has made, converting the wretchedness of his natural situation into a theatre of triumph; bringing all the headlong tribes of nature into subjection to his will, and producing that order and uniformity upon earth, of which his own heavenly fabric is so bright an example.

To convey some idea of the immensity of creation, and the omnipotence of its Author, we subjoin the following

BRIEF VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points, with which it is studded, are so many suns, suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, to worlds which roll around them.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work. The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware, that the stars he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times, and first sang that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages were to chant forth in praise to the great Creator.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand, which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has for its centre a star or sun, which shines by its native, inherent light; and round which several orders of opaque globes revolve, reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception does his give of the works of the Creator ; thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all round us at immense distances from each other, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion ; yet calm, regular and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them ; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with myriads of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity !

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded, that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore, take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us ; and from thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature and end of the other systems of the universe.

Those globes which we perceive, as wandering among the heavenly host, are the planets ; the primary or principal ones, have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolution ; while the others, which are called secondaries, or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them as satellites in their annual revolution.

The earth has one satellite, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and the Georgium Sidus, or Herschel, six ; Saturn is also encompassed by a luminous and beautiful broad ring.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty nine planetary bodies ; we are not certain, but there may be more. Their number has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes ; more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may further increase their number. The discovery of the Georgium Sidus, the Herschel and his satellites, and the still more recent discoveries of the small planets, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*, called *Asteroids*, may be considered a happy presage of future success.

Modern astronomy has not only enriched our heavens

with new planets, but it has also enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which from their tal-lacious appearance, their fiery trains, their beard, the di-versity of their directions, their sudden appearance and disappearance, have been considered as meteors, lighted up in the air by an irritated power, are found to be a spe-cies of planetary bodies, whose long routs are now cal-culated by astronomers. They also foretel their distant return, determine their place, and account for their ir-regularities. Many of these bodies at present acknowl-edge the empire of our sun, though the orbits they trace round him, are so extensive, that many ages are neces-sary for the completion of a revolution.

In a word, it is from modern astronomy, that we learn that the stars are innumerable, and that the constella-tions, in which the ancients reckon but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens of Thales and Hipparchus were very poor, when compared to those of later astronomers, of Tycho Brahe, Flamstead, de la Caille, and Herschel. The diameter of the great orbit, which our earth describes, is more than 190 millions of miles; yet this vast extent vanishes into nothing, and be-comes a mere point, when the astronomer wishes to use it as a measure, to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars.

How great then is the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous dis-tance! The sun is a million of times greater than the earth, and 539 times greater than all the planets taken together. If the stars are suns, as we have every rea-son to suppose, they must be either equal to or exceed in size.

Proud and ignorant mortal! lift up now thine eyes to heaven, and answer me, if one of those luminaries, which adorn the starry heaven, should be taken away, would the nights become darker? Say not then, that the stars are made for thee; that it is for thee, that the firma-ment glitters with effulgent brightness; feeble mortal! thou wert not the sole object of the liberal bounties of

the Creator, when he appointed Sirius, and encompassed it with worlds.

Whilst the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their axis, a motion by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

But by what means are these vast bodies suspended in the immensity of space? What secret power retains them in their orbits, and enables them to circulate with so much regularity and harmony? Gravity, or attraction, is the powerful agent, the universal principle of this equilibrium, and of these motions. It penetrates intimately all bodies. By this power they tend towards each other in a proportion relative to their quantities of matter and distance from each other. Thus the planets tend towards the sun, the centre of the system, into which they would soon have been precipitated, if the Creator, when he formed them, had not impressed upon them a projectile or centrifugal force, which continually keeps them at a proper distance from him.

The planets, by obeying at the same instant each of these motions, are made to describe a curve. This curve is an oval of different eccentricities, according to the combination of the active powers.

Thus the same force, which determines the fall of a stone, is the ruling principle of the heavenly motions. Wonderful mechanism! whose simplicity and energy give us unceasing tokens of the profound wisdom of its Author.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the emmets, who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above 8000 miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, who appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare transparent and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the habitation of the winds, an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed in-

to clouds, either embellish our sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring, or astonish us by the rolling thunder or flashes of lightning, that escape from them; sometimes they melt away; at others, are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise that, of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis precisely in the same space of time, that it revolves round the earth.

It has its *phases*, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light, that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into luminous and obscure parts. The former seems analogous to land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts, which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, whose length has been measured, and their track ascertained. These parts are mountains, much higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon, whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon, and the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Mr. Herschel, with his telescope, discovered several luminous spots in the moon, which for several days regularly increased in splendor, and then gradually disappeared. They were in his opinion burning mountains.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, or changes of increase, and decrease, her spots and mountains. The telescope discovers to us also spots in Mars and Jupiter; those in Jupiter form belts; considerable changes have been seen among these, as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and the *Georgium Sidus*, are com-

aratively but little known; the first, because he is too near the sun; the two last, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly the sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity, and whose size equals, and very often exceeds our globe itself.

Every thing in the universe is systematical, all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations, which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations, which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings, that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality of their effects, and in the sum of happiness, which it is capable of affording.

Table of the Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Orbs, composing the Solar System.

	Charac- ters.	Mean diam- eters in miles.	Mean distances from the sun in round numbers.	Propor- tional dist. fr. the sun.	Diurnal revolutions round their own axes.	Time of revol- ing round the sun.	Inclina- tion of axes to orbital plane.	Period of revolution in years.
The Sun	☉	883,246						
Mercury	☿	3,224	37,000,000	4	14 24 5 28	d. 87 h. 23 m. 15 s. 43	82° 44' 0"	70 23 35
Venus	♀	7,687	68,000,000	7	0 23 20 54	224 16 49 10		5 23 0
The Earth	♁	7,911	95,000,000	10	1 0 0 0	365 6 9 12	66 32 0	0 0 3
The Moon	☾	2,180	95,000,000	15	29 17 44 3	686 23 30 35	88 17 0	5 51 0
Mars	♂	4,189	144,000,000	28	0 24 39 32		59 23	1 37 0
Ceres		163 1,024 80 2,099	263,000,000	28				10 37
Pallas			265,000,000	28		1703 16 48		34 50 40
Juno		1,425	252,000,000	32	27h. probably			31 0 3
Vesta		238	225,000,000	52	0 9 55 37	4332 14 27 10	90 nearly	7 8 46
Jupiter	♃	89,170	490,000,000	95	0 10 16 2	10759 1 51 11	60 probly	1 18 56
Saturn	♄	79,042	900,000,000	191		30737 18 0 0		2 29 50
Herschel	♅	35,112	1,800,000,000					0 46 20

GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS,

Prefatory to the use of the Globes.

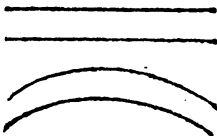
A *right or straight line* is the shortest distance between two points.



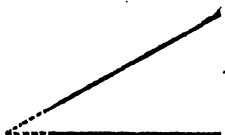
A *curve line* is continually changing its direction.



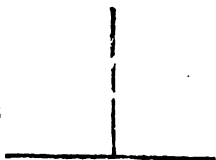
Parallel lines are always equally distant from each other.



Oblique lines change their distance, so as on one end to approach, and on the other to recede from each other.



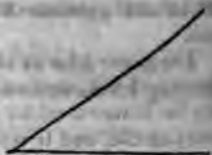
A *perpendicular line* stands on another, or on a surface, so as not to incline on either side.



A *tangent* is a line, that touches a circle, or part of a circle, without cutting it when produced.



An *angle* is the opening of two lines, having different directions, and meeting in a point.



A *right angle* is that, which is made by a line perpendicular to another.



An *oblique angle* is one, that is either greater or less than a right angle. If greater it is an *obtuse angle*, if less it is an *acute angle*.



A *circle* is a figure bounded by a curve line, called the *circumference*, which is every where equally distant from the centre. But a circle more frequently denotes the circumference itself.



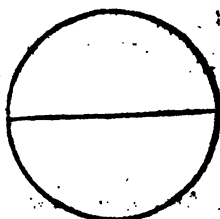
Every circle, whether a great or less circle, is, for the purpose of measuring distances between places on the earth, and bodies in the heavens, divided into 360

parts, called degrees; each degree is subdivided into minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds.

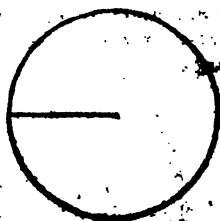
These divisions are marked by the following characters over the right hand of the list of each; a $^{\circ}$ denotes degrees, $'$ minutes, and $''$ seconds. Thus $34^{\circ} 15' 35''$, reads 34 degrees, 15 minutes, 35 seconds.

The *Plane* of a circle is the space, that lies within the circumference, and exactly even or level with it. This is illustrated by drawing a silk handkerchief over a circle, and it will represent the plain.

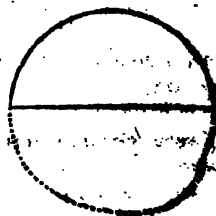
The *diameter* of a circle is a line drawn through the centre from one side of the circumference to the other.



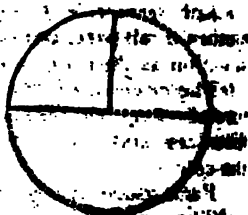
The *radius* or *radius* is half the diameter, or a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference.



The *semicircle* is half a circle.



A *quadrant* is a quarter of a circle.



An *arc* of a circle is any part of a circle, either less or more than a quadrant.



All angles are measured by *arcs* of circles, or by the number of degrees they contain. This may easily be understood by drawing several angles, so as to unite in the centre of a circle. It will then appear, that a *right angle* is always equal to a *quadrant*, or 90° , and that every smaller angle must contain a smaller *arc*, or less portion of the circumference, and of course a less number of degrees.

The *axis* of a circle is an imaginary right line passing through its centre perpendicularly to its plane. The *poles* of a circle are the extremities of its axis.

OF THE GLOBES.

An *artificial globe* is a round body, whose surface is every where equally distant from its centre. Half a globe is called a *hemisphere*.

There are two kinds of globes, the *terrestrial* and the *celestial*.

A *terrestrial globe* shows an exact delineation or of all parts of sea and land, in just proportion and as they are in nature.

A *celestial globe* shows an exact delineation or picture of all the visible stars in the heavens, their relations, positions, and magnitudes, and the image or figures of constellations, into which these stars are arranged.

A globe consists of several parts.

The *axis* of the globe, or earth, is an imaginary line, passing through its centre from north to south, around which it performs its *diurnal* or *daily* revolution in 24 hours from west by south to east, which causes the heavenly bodies to *appear* to move round the earth in the same length of time from east to west.

The *poles* of the earth are the extremity of its axis terminating at the earth's surface. One is the *north pole* and the other the *south pole*.

The *axis* of the earth extended to the heavens, is the *axis of the heavens*, and the extremities of it are the *poles of the heavens*.

Artificial globes are surrounded by several circles, of which there are two kinds, *great circles* and *less circles*.

Great circles divide the globe into two equal parts; these are the *equator* or *equinoctial*, the *horizon*, the *meridian*, the *ecliptic*, and the two *colures*.

Less circles divide the globe into two unequal parts. These are the *two tropics* and the *two polar circles*.

The *equator* is an imaginary great circle, passing through the centre of the globe from east to west, and dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres.

The *equator* is divided into two equal parts, of 180° each by the principal meridian, which on our globes is usually the meridian of London.

The *horizon* is an imaginary great circle, encompassing the globe round the middle, and dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres.

The *horizon* is divided into four equal parts of 90° each by the four *cardinal points*, *east*, *west*, *north*, and *south*.

A line passing perpendicularly through the centre of the horizon is called its *axis*, the extremities of which are the *poles* of the horizon.

The upper pole of the horizon, or the point exact over head, is called the *zenith*; and the lower pole which is opposite, and under our feet, is called the *nadir*.

The *horizon* is represented on the globe by a brass wooden circle, in which the globe stands or turns. The upper surface of the horizon is divided by circles into three principal parts; the inner, expressing the 32 points of the mariner's compass; the middle one shows the signs of the *zodiac*, divided into 30 degrees each; the outer part shows the months in the year, divided into days, and their correspondence with the signs.

There are two horizons; the *real or rational horizon*, which encompasses the globe in the middle, and divides it into upper and lower hemispheres; and the *sensible horizon*, which is an imaginary great circle, touching the surface of the earth, and dividing the *visible* part of the heavens from the *invisible*. This is the circle, when from an eminence we see around us, where the heavens and the earth appear to meet.

There are drawn on the artificial globe 12 meridians which divide it into 24 equal parts, each containing 15 degrees, and being so much of the earth's surface, as revolves in one hour; so that those, who live as far east and west of each other, as from one of these meridian lines to another, have a variation of one hour in time.

The brass circle which represents the *principal meridian* on the artificial globe, divides it into *eastern* and *western hemispheres*. It is graduated or divided into equal parts of 90° each, two numbered from the equator to the poles, and two from the poles to the equator.

The *ecliptic* is an imaginary great circle in the heavens, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the sun.

The *ecliptic* is drawn on the artificial globe obliquely to the equator, and crosses it in opposite points, so

angles of $23^{\circ} 28'$. It is divided into 12 equal parts *signs*, and at the beginning of each is placed the letter, denoting the sign. The signs are divided into degrees each.

This circle is called the *ecliptic*, because all the eclipses of the sun and moon necessarily happen, when the sun is either in, or near it.

The *zodiac* is a space in the heavens 16° broad, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, and contains those 12 constellations or clusters of stars, which are called the 12

signs. The divisions of the zodiac and the ecliptic are the

same. The names and characters of the 12 signs, and the months of the sun's entering them, are as follows.

1. Aries	φ	the Ram ;	March 20th.
2. Taurus	\mathbf{x}	the Bull ;	April 20th.
3. Gemini	Π	the Twins ;	May 21st.
4. Cancer	Σ	the Crab ;	June 21st.
5. Leo	\mathcal{L}	the Lion ;	July 23d.
6. Virgo	m	the Virgin ;	Aug. 23d.
7. Libra	=	the Scales ;	Sept. 23d.
8. Scorpio	m	the Scorpion ;	Oct. 23d.
9. Sagittarius	f	the Archer ;	Nov. 22d.
10. Capricornus	v	the Goat ;	Dec. 22d.
11. Aquarius	=	the Waterman ;	Jan. 20th.
12. Pisces	x	the Fishes ;	Feb. 19th.

These *signs*, the six first of which are called *north* and the six last *southern signs*, refer to constellations or clusters of stars, among which the sun in his annual course seems to pass.

There are two meridians, passing, one through the *equatorial points*, which are in the first degree of Aries and Libra, called the *equinoctial colure* ; the other passing through the *solstitial points*, which are

in the first degrees of Capricorn and Cancer, and therefore called the *celestial colure*.

The *two colures* are drawn only on the celestial globe.

The *two tropics* are *less* circles, drawn parallel to the equator at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ on each side of it. The *northern*, from passing through the beginning of Cancer, is called the *tropic of Cancer*; the *southern*, from passing through the beginning of Capricorn, is called the *tropic of Capricorn*.

The *two polar circles* are *less* circles, described round the poles at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$. The *northern*, from passing through the constellation Arctos or the Bear, is called the *arctic circle*; the *southern*, from its being opposite to it, is called the *antarctic circle*.

The *hour circles* are described round the poles, and divided into twice twenty-four hours. They are sometimes expressed by a brass circle round the poles, attached to the meridian, and sometimes described on the globe itself.

The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, divided into 90° , corresponding exactly in extent with those on the equator. It is for the purpose of measuring the distance from one place to another.

The *mariner's compass*, which is frequently fixed under the globe, is a box, containing a magnetic needle, and the 32 points of the compass.

Each degree of the circumference of the earth contains 60 geographical miles, or $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles; so that by multiplying the degrees between the two places by 60, will give the distance in geographical miles; and multiplying by $69\frac{1}{2}$ will give the English miles.

If, for instance, the distance from Guinea to Brazil be required; extend the dividers, or a thread from one to the other, and apply the distance to the equator, and it will be found to contain 25° , which, being multiplied by 60, the miles in a degree, give 1500 geographical miles; and being multiplied by $69\frac{1}{2}$, give 1737 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

The *latitude* of a place is an *arc* of the meridian contained between the equator and the place; or the *latitude* of a place is its distance from the equator either north or south, reckoned in degrees on the meridian.

The *longitude* of a place is an arc of the equator, contained between the principal meridian and a meridian passing through the place; or the *longitude* of a place is its distance from the principal meridian either east or west, reckoned in degrees on the equator.

With regard to *heat* and *cold*, the earth is divided into five unequal parts, called *zones*; one *torrid* or *burning zone*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid* or *frozen zones*.

The *torrid zone* is that part of the earth, which lies between the *tropics*.

The sun is always *vertical*, or directly over some part of this zone; that is, on the 21st of June the sun passes perpendicularly over the *northern tropic*; from this time he is daily revolving farther and farther south, till on the 22d of December he reaches the *southern tropic*; thence he returns to the northward, passing over the whole *torrid zone* twice in a year. This zone being more directly under the sun, is one cause of its being the hottest.

The two *temperate zones* lie between the two *tropics* and the *polar circles*; one being north, and the other south, of the torrid zone; and having a moderate degree of heat and cold, are therefore called the *northern* and *southern temperate zones*.

The two *frigid zones* are included within the *polar circles*, each spreading $23^{\circ} 28'$ in every direction from the pole.

These zones are called *frigid* or *frozen* from the excessive cold, that prevails in them.

In the *temperate* and *frigid zones* the rays of the sun always fall *obliquely* upon the earth; and the nearer we approach to the poles, the greater will be the obliquity of the rays. Whence it appears, that those, who live north of the torrid zone, always see the sun south of them at noon; and those, who live south of the torrid zone, always see the sun north of them at noon, which to us would be a very singular appearance.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM I. *To find the latitude of any place.*

Rule. Bring the place to the graduated side of the brass meridian, and the degree on the meridian, immediately over it, shows the *latitude* of the place, or the number of degrees the place is either north or south of the equator.

Example. Bring Boston to the graduated side of the meridian, and it will be found under about $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator, or $42^{\circ} 24'$ N. lat.

What is the lat. of New Orleans?—of Savannah?—of Charleston?—of Philadelphia?—of New York?—of London?—of Paris?—of Madrid?—of Jerusalem?—of Calcutta?

PROB. II. *To find the longitude of any place.*

Rule. Bring the place to the meridian, and the degree on the equator under the meridian is the longitude, either east or west from London.

Ex. Bring Madrid to the meridian, and the meridian will cross the equator a little more than 3° W. of the meridian of London; Madrid is therefore 3° W. longitude.

What is the long. of Rome?—of Cairo?—of Bengal?—of Dublin?—of Quebec?—of Boston?—of Ispahan?—of Petersburg?—of Constantinople?

PROB. III. *The longitude and latitude of a place being given, to find that place.*

Rule. Look for the longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brass meridian, then under the given degree of latitude on the meridian will be the place required.

Ex. The place, whose longitude is $30^{\circ} 10'$ east, and latitude $31^{\circ} 11'$ north, is Alexandria; and the place which has nearly 6° west long. and 16° south lat. is St. Helena.

What places are nearly in the following latitudes and longitudes?

Lat. $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. Long. $18\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. | Lat. 60° N. Long. $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E.
 Lat 56 N. Long. 3 W. | Lat. 51 N. Long. $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.
 Lat. 47 N. Long. $69\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. | Lat. 18 N. Long. $76\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W.

PROB. IV. *To find the difference of latitude between two places.*

Rule. If the places are the *same side* of the equator, bring each to the meridian, and subtract the latitude of the less from that of the greater; if on *opposite sides*, add the latitude of one to that of the other.

Examples.

London $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat.	Boston	$42^{\circ} 24'$
Madras 13 5 N. lat.	Philadelphia	39 57
<hr/>		<hr/>
Difference 38 25	Difference	2 27

PROB. V. *To find the difference in longitude between two places.*

Rule. Bring one of the places to the meridian, and mark its longitude on the equator; then bring the other to the meridian, and the number of degrees on the equator between its longitude and the first mark is the difference.

Ex. The difference in longitude between London and Constantinople is $28^{\circ} 55'$; between Constantinople and Madras is $51^{\circ} 33'$.

What is the difference in long. between the following places?

Naples and Batavia?	Rome and Cape Finisterre?
Brest and Cape-Horn?	Canton and Orkney isles?
Charleston and Cork?	Boston and Mexico?

PROB. VI. *To find the distance between two places on the globe.*

Rule. Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, to find the number of degrees between them; or, which will answer the same purpose, extend a thread from one place to the other, and apply

it to the equator, and the number of degrees between them, multiplied by $69\frac{1}{4}$, will give the distance in English miles.

Ex. The distance between Lizard's Point and the islands of Bermuda is 46° , or 3147 miles; between London and Jamaica is 4691 miles.

What is the distance between,	
Samarcand and Pekin?	Lisbon and Ispahan?
Warsaw & Ascension island?	Palermo and Cyprus?
North Cape and Gibraltar?	Portsmouth & N. York?

PROB. VII. *The hour of any place being given, To find what hour it is at any other place.*

Rule. Bring the place, where the hour is given, to the brass meridian, and set the index of the *hour circle* to that hour, then turn the globe till the proposed place comes under the meridian, and the index will point to the present hour at that place.

Ex. When it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, it is about four in the afternoon at Mauritius, or the Isle of France; at Jamaica it is about seven in the morning.

Or, which perhaps is more intelligible; find the difference of longitude between the two places, and change it into time by allowing *one hour* to every 15° , and *four minutes* to 1° ; remembering, that when the place required is *east* of the one given, the time required will be as much later in the day, as the *degrees* and *minutes* give *hours* and *minutes*; and when *west* of the given place, it will be so much earlier.

Ex. Boston is $71^{\circ} 3' W.$ long. and Washington is $77^{\circ} 43' W.$ long. the difference is $6^{\circ} 40'$; that is, Washington is about $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of Boston; thence by allowing 4 minutes to a degree, the difference between the two places is 26 minutes; or, Washington being farthest west, when it is 12 o'clock at Boston, it is 34 minutes after 11 at Washington.

More problems for solution might be given, and indeed generally are given, but it is well known to those, who are acquainted with astronomy, that previous to a

knowledge of that science, little or no benefit can be derived from them.

MAPS.

A **MAP** is the representation or picture of the earth's surface, or some part of it, on a plane.

Latitude and *longitude* are the same on maps, as on the globe.

The *latitude* of places is expressed by the figures, which run up and down the sides of the map.

If the figures increase *upward*, the latitude is *north*; if they increase *downward*, the latitude is *south*.

The *longitude* of places is expressed by the figures, which run along the top and bottom of the map.

If the figures increase from *right* to *left*, the longitude is *west*; if they increase from *left* to *right*, the longitude is *east*.

The *top* of maps is *north*, the *bottom* is *south*, the *right* hand is *east*, and the *left* hand is *west*.

The lines drawn across the map from right to left, are called *parallels*, or *lines of latitude*; and the figures on their extremities express the degrees they are distant from the equator.

The lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the map are called *meridians*, or *lines of longitude*; and the figures on their extremities, the degrees they are distant from the *principal meridian*, which in general is that of London; but on American maps it is sometimes that of Philadelphia.

Towns are represented on maps by a mall^o; *cities* by a small figure somewhat resembling a house with a steeple; *rivers* by black lines bending irregularly, and increasing in size toward the ocean or sea; depth of water in harbours by figures expressing the fathoms or feet; *roads* are represented by double lines; *mountains* by continued dark shades; *forests* by small shrubs; and *sandy deserts* and *sand banks* by clusters of extremely small dots.

Distances are measured by a scale of miles, generally

placed in one corner of the map, especially if it be a map of any small portion of the earth.

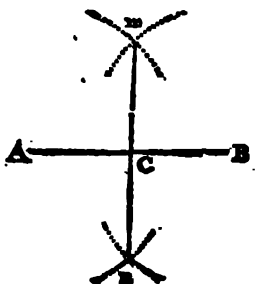
DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING MAPS.

Introductory Geometrical Problems.

PROB. I. *To bisect or divide a given line AB into two equal parts.*

1. From the points A and B as centres with any distance in the compasses greater than half AB, describe arcs of circles, cutting each other in *m* and *n*.

2. Through the points of intersection *m* and *n*, draw the line *mCn*, and it will divide the given line AB into two equal parts in the middle point C.

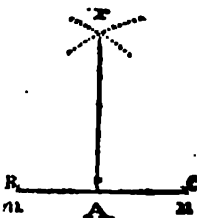


PROB. II. *To erect a perpendicular from a given point A in a given line BC, or which is the same thing, to draw a line at right angles to BC at the point A.*

1. On each side of the point A, take any two equal distances Am, An.

2. From the centres *m* and *n*, with any distance greater than Am or An, describe two arcs, intersecting in *r*.

3. Through A and *r*, draw the line Ar, and it will be perpendicular, or at right angles to BC.

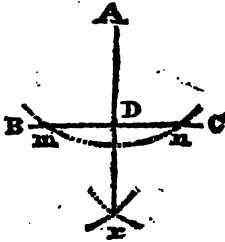


PROB. III. *From a given point A, out of a given line BC, to let fall a perpendicular.*

1. From the given point A, at any distance, describe an arc, cutting BC in m and n .

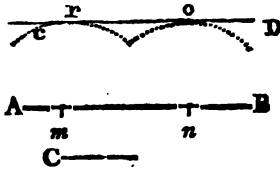
2. From the points m and n , and the same or any other distance, describe the two arcs, cutting each other in r .

3. Draw ADr for the perpendicular required.



PROB. IV. *To draw a line parallel to a given line AB.*

From any two points m and n , in the line AB with a radius equal to the distance required, suppose C, describe the arcs r and o . Draw CD so as to touch these arcs without cutting them, and it will be the parallel required.



PROB. V. *To divide a given line AB into a proposed number of equal parts.*

From A draw any line AC at random, and from B draw BD parallel to it. On each of these lines, beginning at A and B, set off as many equal parts of any length, as AB is to be divided into. Join the opposite points of division by the lines A 5, 1 4, 2 3, &c, and they will divide AB as required.

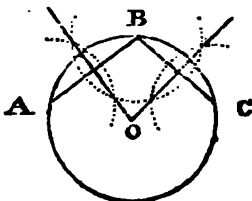


PROB. VI. *To describe a circle through three given points ABC, which are not in a right line.*

1. From the middle point B draw right or straight lines to the other points.

2. Bisect these right lines perpendicularly by lines meeting in O, which will be the centre.

3. From the centre O at the distance OA, or OB, or OE, describe the circle.



N. B. In the same manner may the centre of an arc of a circle be found.

When the pupil can perform these problems with accuracy and facility, he may proceed to the projection or the drawing of maps.

Maps are constructed by drawing the lines, which are on the globe, on a plane surface.

To draw a map of the earth, according to the stereographical projection.

Upon a sheet of paper, considerably larger than the map is intended to be, draw a circle N Q S E of any convenient size, representing one half of the earth's surface. See Plate I, page 254.

Draw the diameters N S and E Q intersecting each other at right angles; E Q will represent the equator, and N S the axis. This divides the whole circle into quarters, which should be done with the nicest accuracy.

Divide each quarter into 9 equal parts, which will contain 10° each. This is most easily done by dividing each quarter into 3 equal parts, and then each of these parts into three more, extending the dividers from Q to E, and setting off the distance from Q towards N, which will reach to 60, two thirds of the quadrant, and the same distance set off from N towards Q will reach to 30, which will trisect the quadrant, or divide it into three equal parts; in the same manner divide each quadrant.

Then by trial set the dividers, so that three steps will reach from Q to 30, which will divide it into three equal parts, as in 10 and 20, and this extent applied to the other divisions will divide them each into three parts ; or each quadrant into nine equal parts.

To draw the circles of latitude.

Draw a line from E to 20, and bisect the part a 20 in i , and from the point of bisection i , raise a perpendicular, and produce it, till it cut NS, produced, in x ; the point x will be the centre, from which the circle $z, a, 20$, is to be described, which is the true representation of the parallel of 20° south. In the same manner draw $z, a, 50$; $z, a, 70$, and indeed all the parallels in both north and south latitude.

NOTE. As one of the greatest difficulties in drawing maps is to find the centres, whence to describe the parallels and meridians, the business would be greatly facilitated by using a *wooden square*, which might be obtained of any joiner or cabinet-maker for a few cents. The square should be made, one part about a foot, and the other about three feet long.

Lay the shortest part of the square on the centre C, and let the corner or angular part fall exactly on 20, on z , or on any other division of the quadrant, and the longer part will cross NS produced, in points, which will be centres for the several parallels : Or, lay a rule so as to touch the circle exactly in the point 20, making a tangent to that point ; which may very accurately be done by observing, that the next divisions, 10 and 30, 20 and 40, 30 and 50, &c. on each side of 20, be equally distant from the rule ; then the rule will cross NS produced, in the centre of that parallel. In the same manner all the centres may be found.

To draw the circles of longitude.

With one end of the rule on S, and the other on 10, 30, 50, and 70, in the quadrant QN, divide the equator from Q to C in 80, 60, 40, and 20, which will be the centres, from which the circles of longitude SyN are to be drawn.

For the remaining circles produce the diameter E Q, and lay one end of a rule on N, and the other on 10, 30, 50, and 70° in the quadrant NQ, and it will cross the diameter EQ produced, in points, which are centres of the remaining circles of longitude.

In the same manner proceed to fill up the other side of the equator.

By this construction the dimensions of the map will not be correctly drawn; for every part, from the outline to the centre, is gradually contracted; therefore those countries alone, which lie on the border of the map, are truly exhibited; and of course equal spaces on the earth are represented by unequal spaces on the map.

To correct this error another projection of the meridians is made, called *globular projection*, which is used by most modern geographers, and especially by Mr. Arrowsmith, whose maps are the most celebrated for their neatness and accuracy.

To draw a map of the earth according to the globular projection.

In this projection the process is the same, as in the stereographic, except as it respects the meridians, which are to be drawn in the following manner.

Divide the radius or semidiameter EC into nine equal parts by Prob. 5th, or by trial, first dividing EC into *three* equal parts, then each of these parts into *three* more; then by Prob. 6th, connect by an arc of a circle the three points Ny 10 S, Ny 20 S, &c. Proceed in this manner to draw all the meridians from E to Q, and the projection will be completed.

In this process the use of the wooden square will shorten the labour; for, connect by a straight line y with N, or with S, and after bisecting it, lay the shorter part of the square on N, or S, and the corner, or angle of it, exactly on the point of bisection, the longer part will cross EQ, or the same line produced, in the centre, whence to draw that particular meridian. In the same manner all the centres may be found.

Or, the centres may be found mechanically, and very readily, by the following table. Let the radius EC, (or which perhaps would be equally as well, a line drawn on a separate piece of paper, exactly equal to EC, Pl. I. Fig. 2.) be divided into 100 equal parts by a scale, or otherwise; then the *radius* of the circle of longitude, distant from E towards C

10°	will be equal to	12	} of those 100 parts set off from C to 20, 40, &c towards Q, or on the same line produced if necessary, added to the distance between C and the several points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the radius EC.
20	-	25	
30	-	42	
40	-	62	
50	-	90	
60	-	133	
70	-	214	
80	-	444	

Thus the radius of the first circle of longitude 10° from E, is equal to the distance between the point y 10, corresponding to 10° from E, and a point in CQ set off from C, equal to 12 of the 100 parts, into which EC was divided.

Or, extend the dividers from 1 to 12 of the equal parts of EC, and set the distance off, from C towards Q, (which will be somewhere near 20 between CQ, Plate I. Fig. 1.) and this will be the point or centre, whence to describe, with the dividers extended from this point to N or S, the circle of longitude N y 10 S.

So likewise for the next circle of longitude, or the second meridian from E, take in the dividers 25 of the 100 equal parts of EC, and set them off from C towards Q, and it will be the centre, whence to describe, at the distance N or S, the second circle of longitude, reckoned from E, viz. N y 20 S.

In the same manner set off from C towards Q, or, when necessary, on the same line extended, 42, 62, 90, &c. of the 100 equal parts of EC, and it will give the centres of each circle of longitude to be drawn between E and C. Proceed in the same manner on the other side to draw the meridians between C and Q.

As it requires very great accuracy to continue the

meridians quite from pole to pole, or from N. to S. without blotting or blending them together, they may be drawn only from the parallel of latitude 80° near N. to the same parallel near S, leaving a blank of 10° round each pole.

It may be observed with respect to the parallels of latitude, that a rule with one end on E, and the other on the divisions 10, 20, 30, &c. in the arc QS, or QN, will cross the line CS or CN, exactly in the points, through which the parallels of latitude are to be drawn.

So that, after finding the centres xx , if the dividers, with one foot in any centre, and the other extended to the parallel of that centre, do not likewise extend to the point in SC, viz. a ; corresponding to the latitude, it will show that the *true centre* is not found, and another trial must be made. Attention to this will prevent many mistakes.

It may likewise be observed, that when the centres are at a great distance from the parallel, in order to describe the circle, a straight rod, or an unyielding cord may be used. Fasten one end with a pin to the centre x , and with the other guide the pen to describe the parallels $za\ 50$, $za\ 20$, &c.

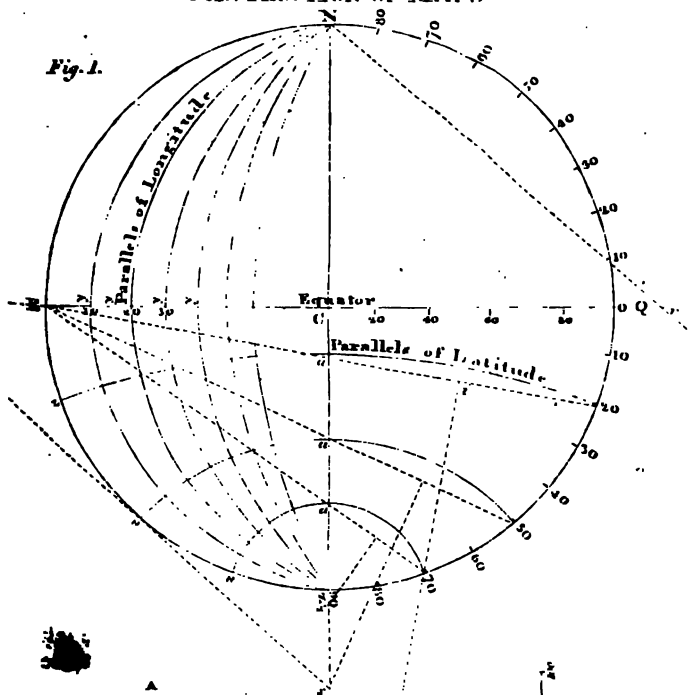
In completing the map, all places representing land are filled up with such objects as the several countries contain; as mountains, forests, &c. but the seas are left blank or white. The shores adjoining the sea are to be shaded. *Rivers* are marked by strong lines, or by double lines drawn winding in the form of the rivers they represent, and smaller rivers are expressed by smaller lines. *Different countries* are best distinguished by different colours. *Forests* are represented by bushes or trees, and *mountains* by continued shades, somewhat resembling clouds. *Sands* are denoted by small points or specks, and *rocks* under water by a small cross.

To draw a map of any particular part of the earth.

Suppose it be required to draw a map of a portion of the earth's surface, containing six degrees of latitude, viz. from the 39 to the 45° (Plat. II, Fig. 1.)

CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS

Fig. 1.



DIAGRAM

*explaining the mode by
which the Parallels of
LATITUDE and LONGITUDE
are drawn*

Fig. 2.



100

Draw the line EF, and in the middle raise the perpendicular DC, which divide into six equal parts, or degrees of latitude, and through C draw a line parallel to EF.

Divide a degree into 10, or if large enough, into 60 equal parts, and in the annexed table (page 261) find the number of miles, which a degree of longitude contains, in the latitude of 39° , viz. 46.63, and from any scale of equal parts, set off one half of the same, viz. 23.315, on each side of D.

Find in the table the number of miles contained in a degree of longitude in the latitude of 45° , viz. 42.43, and from the same scale set off one half of it, viz. 21.215, on each side of C. Draw the straight lines from I to K, and from K to F; divide them into the same number of parts, as the line CD contains; and through the points draw parallel lines. Thus IKEF is a projection for one degree of longitude, including six degrees of latitude.

Since the degrees must be so drawn, that the two diagonal lines in each must be equal to each other, they are to be projected in the following manner.

First, Take the distance from E to K, or from F to I, and setting one foot of the compasses, first in E and then in F, describe the arcs L and M; then set one foot, first in I and then in K, and with the same extent draw the arcs N and O.

Secondly, Take the distance between E and F, and set it off in the arcs described from E to N, and from F to O; then take the distance between I and K, and set it off from I to L, and from K to M.

Thirdly, Draw the lines between L and N, and M and O; divide them into degrees, and draw parallels from those points to the corresponding ones in the meridians IE and KF. The same method must be pursued in drawing all the other meridians and parallels, which the map is to contain.

If the map be so large, that the compasses will not extend to the farthest degree, or from F to I; draw one or more diagonals at once, and afterwards proceed with the rest.

When the squares PGNE and HQFO are drawn, the squares G and KMHQ may be done.

The degrees of latitude up both sides of the map, and the degrees of longitude at the top and bottom, being the proper divisions and subdivisions of the circle, the proper divisions and subdivisions of the map, having the latitude and longitude of the places, it will be easy to set them down in the map. Every town, city, &c. must be placed where its latitude and longitude intersect. Thus, should the map of Europe, which lies between 39° & 45° of N. latitude, and between 7° and 16° of E. longitude, be placed at A, (Pl. II Fig. 1.) where $43^{\circ} 46' 30''$ latitude, and $11^{\circ} 3' 30''$ E. longitude cross each other; and Naples must be placed at B on the sea-shore, at $40^{\circ} 50' 15''$ N. lat. and $14^{\circ} 17' 30''$ E. long.

In like manner the mouth of a river, as of the Tiber for instance, must be set down; but to describe the whole river, the latitude and longitude of every turning must be marked down; and the towns and bridges, by which it passes.

In delineating any country, which is bounded by oceans, seas, gulfs, &c. the coast may be traced from another map by accurately observing where, and in what direction the coast crosses the parallels and meridians; and any one, with a little practice, will be able to draw the outlines with ease and correctness.

When the place is but small, of which a map is to be made, as of a country for instance, or of any portion of the earth of not more than one hundred miles in length and breadth, the meridians, as to appearance, are parallel to each other, and may be represented by straight lines. The whole indeed will differ so little from a plane, that it will be sufficient to measure the distances of places in miles, and so lay them down in a plane right lined map.

In the projection of a quadrant of an hemisphere, according to this method, the parallels of latitude are all concentric circles, and the only difficulty is to find a common centre.

In projecting the map of Asia, (Pl. II.

centre of the parallel of 60° of latitude is found to be 30° beyond the north pole, or at the same distance north of the parallels of 60° , as the equator is south of it; and the centre for this parallel is the centre for all the others; and it is evident, that in this map the two diagonals of each little figure, are equal to one another, so that all the parts are of their proper magnitude.

In projecting the map of Europe, Mr Arrowsmith has found, that the common centre of all the parallels of latitude is at 6 degrees and 7 tenths beyond the pole.

N. B. For the purpose of drawing maps mathematically exact, schools should be furnished with a *Bow Rule*, commonly called a *Shipwright's Drawing Rule*, and also a *Beam compass*; but a *Gunter's Scale* and a pair of dividers will answer a good purpose. In drawing circles of very large radii, it will be found convenient to wafer or pin the paper on a smooth floor, or a smooth wide board, prepared for the purpose.

Suppose it is required to draw the meridians and parallels for a map of Great Britain. This island lies between 50 and 60 degrees north latitude, and between two degrees east and six west longitude. Having, therefore, chosen the length of the degrees of latitude, the degrees of longitude must be proportioned to it. By the table, it appears, that in latitude 50° , the length of a degree of longitude is to one of latitude, as 38.57 is to 60; that is, the length of a degree of longitude is something more than half the length of a degree of latitude. The exact proportion may be had by a diagonal line; after which seven or eight of these degrees are to be marked out upon a right line for the width of the intended map. On the extremities of this line raise two perpendiculars, upon which mark out ten degrees of latitude for the height of it. Then having completed the parallelogram, consult the table for the length of a degree of longitude, in latitude 60° , which is found to be very nearly one half the length of a degree of latitude. It will always be necessary however to draw a vertical meridian exactly in the middle of the parallelogram, to which the

meridians on each side may converge; and from this you are to set off the degrees of longitude on each side; then having divided the lines bounding the map into as many parts, as can conveniently be done, to serve for a scale, the longitude and latitudes may, by this means, be set off with much less trouble, than where curve lines are used. This method may be always followed, where a particular kingdom is to be delineated, and will represent the true figure and situation of the places with tolerable exactness. This is the only kind of maps, to which a scale of miles can be truly adapted.

Or, a map of any particular part of the earth may very easily be drawn in the following manner. Suppose the portion of the earth be, as before, contained between 39° and 45° of N. lat. and between 7° and 14° E. long. Draw the line DC, and set off the parallels of latitude from 39° to 45° , of any equal distance, suppose it to be half an inch for each degree.

Find in the table the number of miles and parts, which a degree of longitude contains in the latitude of 39° , viz. $46\frac{3}{100}$ miles, and likewise the number of miles in a degree on the parallel of 45° , viz. $42\frac{43}{100}$ miles.

Subtract the less from the greater, and the difference is $4\frac{30}{100}$ miles. Subtract likewise the two extreme latitudes, viz. 39° and 45° , and the difference is 6° , which change into geographical miles by multiplying by 60, which will give 360.

Then by the Rule of Three, say—As the difference between the miles and parts in the extreme degrees of latitude, is to the distance between said parallels in degrees, miles, or inches; so are the miles and parts in either of the extreme degrees of lat. to the distance in degrees, miles, or inches, of the centre of the concentric circle, from the parallel answering to the miles and parts taken in the third term of the proportion; thus,

	mils. & hund.	
Less	42.43 found in the table against 45°	
Greater	46.63	32
<hr/>		<hr/>
4.20 Difference		

Then

diff. in mls. geog. mls. mls. in 45° geog. mls.

As 4·20 : 6°×60=360 :: 42·43 : 3636.

Now since 1 degree, or 60 miles in the example, is equal to a half inch, divide 3636 by 60, and it will give 60 half inches and $\frac{36}{60}$ of a half inch, which are equal to $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Now produce DC, and from C the 45th degree, set off $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches, and it will reach the common centre of all the latitudes; then from this centre at the distance C, $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches, describe the parallel 45° through RL &c. Extend the dividers, (or lengthen the rod, cord, or whatever the circle may be described with,) half an inch, and describe 44, A; and so on through all the parallels.

After drawing the parallels, find by the table the number of miles and parts, which a degree of longitude in one extreme parallel, the 39th, contains, viz. 46·62, and from a scale of equal parts, (on which scale the distance between the parallels, viz. 1° asunder is 60 equal parts) set off the distance, 46·62, with the dividers on each side of D, so as to divide the parallel into as many degrees of longitude, as the map is designed to contain; then find the number of miles and parts, which a degree of longitude in the other extreme parallel, the 45th, contains, viz. 42·43, and, in like manner by the same scale set them off on each side of C. Connect the corresponding points of division at top and bottom by straight lines, and the projection will be completed.

It should be remembered, that when the parallels of latitude are drawn at the distance of 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, or 5°, the meridians should likewise be drawn at correspondent distances, viz. at once, twice, three, four, or five times the number of miles, found in a degree in the parallel, on which the distance is laid off, taken from the same scale, on which the distance between the parallels 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, or 5°, asunder, contains 60, 120, 180, 240, 300, &c. equal parts. So when the distance between the parallels of latitude is expressed by any one scale, the same scale should be used for the distance between the meridians.

If it be required to draw a map of Asia, which should extend from the equator to about 70° N. latitude:

Draw the line NS, of any convenient length, and from S set off the 70° towards N. Let every degree, or every ten degrees be equal to some definite distance, or portion of a scale of equal parts; for example, 10° to an inch; then the distance from the equator to the 70th degree will be 7 inches. The two extreme degrees are 0° , or the equator and 70° ; then the number of miles and parts, contained in a degree of long. on these extreme latitudes will be 60 miles on 0° , or on the equator, and $20\frac{52}{100}$ miles in the 70th degree of lat. as found in the table. Thus,

20.52 found in the table against 70 degrees
 60.00

39 48 Difference - - - 70, which multiplied by 60 gives 4200 geographical miles. Then state the question,

mls. & pts.	geog. mls.	mls. & pts.	geog. mls.
As 39 48	:	4200	:: 20.52 : 2182.97, of

which 600 are equal to an inch; therefore divide 2182.97 by 600, and it gives $36\frac{38}{100}$ inches for the distance of the centre of all the parallels, from the 70th degree of latitude. Then from this centre at the distance of 70° , which will be $36\frac{38}{100}$ inches, describe the parallel 70° , and at the distance of 1, 2, 3, &c. inches more describe the other parallels down to the equator. Then from NS on each side of it, set off on the equator and on the 70th degree of latitude, the miles, &c. contained in 10 degrees of long. on the equator, and on the 70th degree of lat. viz. 600 equal parts for every 10 degrees on the equator, and 305.20 on the 70th degree of latitude, which is thus found; look in the table (page 261) for 70 under *degrees of latitude* at the top, and at the right hand of it stand 20.52, which multiplied by 10 gives 205.20, which must be taken from the same scale, from which the degrees of latitude were set off, viz. 600 to an inch. This gives 342 thousandths, or a fraction more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch, for the extent of 10° of longitude on the 70th degree of latitude to be set off on each side of N so many times, as the map is to contain portions of ten degrees each way from N. Connect these points of distance with those corresponding with them at the bottom, the projection will be completed.

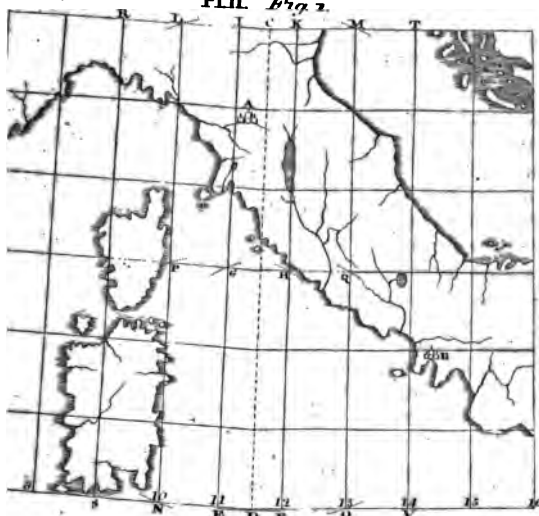


Fig. 2.



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TABLE, showing the number of miles contained in a Degree of Longitude, in each Parallel of Latitude, from the Equator to the Poles, a deg. on the equator being 60 miles.

Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.
1°	59	99	31	51	43	61	29	09
2	59	96	32	50	88	62	28	17
3	59	92	33	50	32	63	27	24
4	59	85	34	49	74	64	26	30
5	59	77	35	49	15	65	25	36
6	59	67	36	48	54	66	24	40
7	59	55	37	47	92	67	23	44
8	59	42	38	47	28	68	22	48
9	59	26	39	46	63	69	21	50
10	59	09	40	45	96	70	20	52
11	58	90	41	45	28	71	19	53
12	58	69	42	44	59	72	18	54
13	58	46	43	43	88	73	17	54
14	58	22	44	43	16	74	16	54
15	57	96	45	42	43	75	15	53
16	57	68	46	41	68	76	14	52
17	57	38	47	41	92	77	13	50
18	57	06	48	40	15	78	12	47
19	56	73	49	39	36	79	11	45
20	56	38	50	38	57	80	10	42
21	56	01	51	37	76	81	09	39
22	55	63	52	36	94	82	08	35
23	55	23	53	36	11	83	07	31
24	54	81	54	35	27	84	06	27
25	54	38	55	34	41	85	05	23
26	53	93	56	33	55	86	04	19
27	53	46	57	32	68	87	03	14
28	52	98	58	31	80	88	02	09
29	52	48	59	30	90	89	01	05
30	51	96	60	30	00	90	00	00

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

To be answered by the Pupil.

ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

- How many degrees is the equator from each pole?
 Which is most southerly, Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope?
 How is the Mediterranean Sea situated?
 How is Madagascar situated? How the I. of Bourbon?
 Where are Prince Edward's Desert, and Amsterdam islands?
 Where is the bay of Bengal?—Where St. Helena?
 Which way are Arabia and Thibet from Persia?
 What lake and sea are north of Persia?
 Are the Sandwich Is. in the E. or W. hemisphere?
 In what zone is Nova Zembla?
 Which most westerly, N. Hebrides, Friendly or Society Islands?
 Where is the Caspian Sea?—Where is the Red Sea?
 What is the most easterly cape of South America?
 Is there more land in the northern or southern hemisphere?
 Which general division of the earth is the largest?
 How is America separated from Europe and Africa?
 Where are the Fox Islands?
 What is the most easterly cape of Africa?
 How is Sumatra situated with regard to the equator?
 In what direction is New Holland from Africa?
 How is Terra del Fuego separated from S. America?
 What two large bays are those in North America?
 Where is Esther island?—Where is Byrons island?
 How are the Falkland islands situated?
 What is the most northerly cape of Europe?
 Where are the Bahama and Bermuda islands?
 How is the Bay of Biscay situated?—How the Arabian sea?

- Is Rio Janeiro, or Rio de la Plata the most southerly ?
 Which liès most northerly, Cuba or St. Domingo ?
 Which way is Norfolk island from New Zealand ?
 Where is the island of Juan Fernandes ?
 How is Japan situated with respect to Asia ?
 Which most northerly, the Azores or C. Verd Islands
 Where are the islands of New Guinea & New Britain ?
 Through what large islands does the equator pass ?
 Is Q. Charlotte's island or N. Hebrides most northerly ?
 Is Jamaica or St. Domingo most westerly ?
 What is the situation of California ?
 Where are the Ladrone and Pelew islands ?
 What strait separates Asia from America ?
 How is the Caribbean sea situated ?
 Is the island Jamaica or Cuba the most northerly ?
 Where is Davis's strait ?—Where Hudson's strait ?
 Is Guinea or Angola the most southerly ?
 On which side of the equinoctial is Christmas island ?
 Which most notherly the Philippines or Ladrone Is. ?
 What islands lie about 48° south latitude ?
 How is Nova Zembla situated ?—How Iceland ?
 Which is the principal of the Japan islands ?
 Where is New Albion ?—Where is Cape St Roque ?
 Is Quebec or Nova Scotia the most westerly ?
 What is the southerly cape of California ?
 What two rivers between New Albion & N. Orleães ?
 Is Sumatra or Java the most easterly ?
 Is Hudson's bay or Baffin's bay the most notherly ?
 How are Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia situated ?
 Which is the most notherly, Pekin or Nankin ?
 What ocean lies west of America ?
 What ocean lies east of Africa ?
 Which way is it from Egypt to Caffraria ?
 Which way is it from Abyssinia to Nigritia ?
 Which way is it from mount Atlas to Barbary ?
 Where is New South Wales ?
 Where is Hindoston ?—Where is New Ireland ?
 What mountains on the west coast of S. America ?
 What sea is north of South America ?

What gulf is south of North America ?
 Where are the United States ?—Where the Floridas ?
 What Island between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea ?
 Where is Kamtschatka ?—Where the Chinese sea ?
 Where is the gulf of Corea ?—Where the G. of Guinea ?
 Which way is it from Nubia to Nigritia ?
 Where in Holland are Port Jackson and Botany bay ?
 Where the Sunda Isles ?—Where Sandwich Land ?
 Where are the Gallipago islands ?—Where Owhyhee ?
 Where are Syria and Arabia ?—Where the Persian G. ?
 Which way is it from China to Tartary ?
 What empire is in the north of Europe and Asia ?
 Which way is it from Canada to Labrador ?
 Which way is it from Guinea to Patagonia ?
 Which is the most westerly, Norway or Sweden ?
 Where are England, Scotland, and Ireland ?
 In what part of Europe are France and Spain ?
 Where are Italy, Turkey, and Germany ?
 Where is the island of Newfoundland ?
 Which way from the Bermudas to the Canary isles ?
 What lake is east of the Caspian sea ?
 Which way is it from the Caspian to the Black sea ?
 Where is the desert of Sahara ?
 Which way is it from the Persian G. to the Baltic sea ?
 What two rivers flow into the bay of Bengal ?
 Are the Philippine isles or Carolinas most easterly ?
 Which way is it from Spitzbergen to Nova Zembla ?
 What part of South America is Terra Firma ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Which is the most westerly, Mexico or Vera Cruz ?
 Which way is it from Mexico to Acapulco ?
 What separates the bays Honduras & Campeachy ?
 Into what gulf does the river Mississippi flow ?
 Which way is Florida from the United States ?
 What five lakes are between the U. States and Canada ?
 What river connects these lakes with the Gulf of St. Lawrence ?

What large island is east of the gulf of St. Lawrence ?
 Where are the Russian Settlements in N. America ?
 Where is Nova Scotia?—And what is the principal town?
 Where is the Great Bank?—For what is it celebrated?
 What bay separates N. Brunswick from Nova Scotia ?
 What the southerly capes of Greenland & of California ?
 What bay is the southern part of Hudson's bay ?
 Which way is Cook's Inlet from Prince Wm's sound ?
 What high mountain south of Prince William's sound ?
 What Mts. separate Slave L. from Vancouver's Survey ?
 Which is the most northerly, Winnipeg or Slave lake ?
 What river separates, Louisiana from the U. States ?
 Where are Nootka and Queen Charlotte's sound ?
 Which way is Cape Breton from St. Johns ?
 Which is the most northerly, Quebec or Montreal ?
 What river runs from Winnipeg into Hudson's bay ?
 What part of the U. States is called New England ?
 Which way is N. Eng. from the Western Territory ?
 Of what Island is Havanna the capital ?
 Which way from the U. States are the West Indies ?
 What is the capital of Jamaica ?
 What cape is north of St. Domingo ?
 Which is most westerly, Porto Rico, or Virgin island ?
 Which way are the Bahama Is. from the Bermudas ?
 Into what sea does Cape Gracias à Dios project ?
 Which is the most northerly, Slave lake or Arabasco ?
 What river separates New Mexico from New Navarre ?
 What river runs from Slave lake into Frozen ocean ?
 Into what river does the Missouri flow ?
 Which way is Pensacola, from St. Augustine ?
 Near the mouth of what river is New Orleans ?
 Which way is Esquimaux from Hudson's bay ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

What are the N. S. E. and W. capes of S. America ?
 In what part is Patagonia ?—In what is New Grenada ?
 In what part is Brazil ?—In what is Peru ?
 Which way is Chili from Chaco and Paraguay ?

QUESTIONS.

On what rivers are Buenos Ayres, and Assumption ?
 Which is most northerly, Monte Video, or Santa Fe ?
 In what part of Brazil are Rio Janeiro, & St. Salvador ?
 What large river runs into the Atlantic on the equator ?
 Is Cayenne, Surinam, or Demerary most westerly ?
 Is the river Essequibo, or Oronoco most northerly ?
 Which is the most northerly Caraccas or Cumana ?
 What lake is in the northern part of Venezuela ?
 What isthmus and gulf northwest of New Grenada ?
 The line dividing N. and S. America, is between Vera-
 gua and Panama ; In what direction does it run ?
 Is the Mosquito Shore in North or South America ?
 Which is the most northerly city in New Granada, Santa
 Fe de Bogota, or St. Juan de los Llanos ?
 Which is the most northerly, Popayan or Panama ?
 Which is the most southerly, Lima or Quito ?
 Which is nearest the equator, Guayaquil or Truxillo ?
 Is Terra del Fuego or the I. of Chiloe most northerly ?
 Which way is Cordova from Santa Fe ?
 What islands are E. and S. of the Strait of Magellan ?
 What mountains run the whole length of S. America ?
 In what part of Buenos Ayres is Potosi ?
 Which way is St. Felix from Juan Fernandes ?
 Where is the island of Trinidad ?—And of Trinidad ?
 Where are Carthagen and Porto Bello ?
 Where are the Gallipago islands ?
 In what part of S. America is Amazonia ?
 Is the lake Nicaragua in N. or S. America ?
 Where is Staten island ?—Where Fernando de Norona ?
 Is Peru or Chili most northerly ?
 Which is the most southerly Tobago or Trinidad ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

How is Europe bounded ?
 With which is Europe connected, Asia, or Africa ?
 What part of Europe approaches nearest Africa ?
 What nine seas are found in and around Europe ?
 Which is the largest, G. Britain, Ireland, or Iceland ?

- On which is the burning mountain Hecla ?
 What four clusters of islands north & west of Scotland ?
 What island in the Irish Sea ?
 What islands are northwest of Norway ?
 What islands in the British channel, near France ?
 Which way are Ushant and Belle-isle from France ?
 What connects the North sea with the British channel ?
 What channels are connected with the Irish sea ?
 What passage runs from the north sea into the Baltic ?
 What two large gulfs are there in the Baltic sea ?
 Which Isl. most northerly, Gothland, Aland, or Oland ?
 What two lakes north of Petersburg in Russia ?
 Where is the bay of Biscay ?—Where the G. of Lyons ?
 What connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ?
 What gulfs are in the Mediterranean sea ?
 What part of the Mediterranean sea is called Levant ?
 Into what sea does the river Wolga flow ?
 What town near the mouth of the Wolga ?
 Into what sea does the river Don flow ?
 With what sea is the sea of Azof connected ?
 What peninsula in the northern part of the Black sea ?
 On what river are Kiow and Cherson in Russia ?
 On what river is Oczacow ?
 On what sea is Constantinople ?
 On what river are Belgrade, Nicopoli, and Silistria ?
 Which is the most westerly, Adrianople or Salonica ?
 Which way is Athens from Corinth ?
 What part of Turkey is called Morea ?
 What is the southern cape of the Morea ?
 What island is nearly south of the Archipelago ?
 Which island is most northerly, Scio or Samos ?
 Which island is most easterly, Rhodes or Cyprus ?
 Between what countries is the gulf of Venice ?
 Where are the islands Corfu and Cefalonia ?
 Which is the most northerly, Rome or Naples ?
 What mountain near Naples ?
 On what river is Rome ?
 Which is most northerly, Dalmatia or Trieste ?
 What river in the N. of Italy flows into the G. of Venice ?

- Which way is Switzerland from Italy ?
 What are the two lakes in Switzerland ?
 Which way is Leghorn from Genoa ?
 What two islands west of Italy ?—What their capitals ?
 What small islands between Sicily and Naples ?
 What are the three towns in the island of Sicily ?
 What volcanic mountain in Sicily ?
 What small island south of Sicily ?
 What are the southern capes of Sicily and Italy ?
 What three islands near the coast of Spain ?
 What strait separates Spain from Africa ?
 What two towns on the river Guadalquiver ?
 On what river is Saragosa ?—On what is Valladolid ?
 In what part of Spain is Corunna ?
 Which is most northerly, Madrid or Toledo ?
 What towns on the river Guzdiana ?
 What capes northwest of Spain ?
 Where is cape St. Vincent ?—Where cape Palos ?
 On what rivers are Lisbon and Oporto ?
 Where is Land's End ?—where is cape Clear ?
 What islands west of Lizard Point ?
 What rivers in France flow into the bay of Biscay ?
 On what river are Bourdeaux and Toulouse ?
 What island off the coast of Rochelle in France ?
 On what river are Nantes and Orleans ?
 Which is nearest England, Brest or Cherbourg ?
 On what river are Peisia and Rouen ?
 What town in France is on the strait of Dover ?
 On what river are Lyons and Avignon ?
 Which way is Montpellier from Dijon ?
 Which way from Dijon to Marseilles and Toulon ?
 What lake in Switzerland is the source of the Rhine ?
 What river runs from lake Constance into the N. Sea ?
 Which way is it from Berne to Basle or Basil ?
 On what river are Cologne and Strasbourg ?
 Of what is Amsterdam the capital ?
 Of what is Brussels the principal town ?
 On which side the river Weser is Hanover ?
 Into what sea do the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe flow ?

- On what river are Hamburg, Leipsic, Dresden, and Prague ?
 Into what does the river Oder flow ?
 In what part of Germany is Berlin ?
 On what river are Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna ?
 On what river are Presburg and Buda ?
 Into what do the rivers Drave and Save flow ?
 Into what does the Danube flow ?
 What four rivers flow into the Black Sea ?
 On what river are Dantzic, Thorn, and Warsaw ?
 Which is the most northerly, Cracow or Warsaw ?
 What town between Dantzic and Koningsburg ?
 On what river is Wilna ?—On what is Riga ?
 South of what gulf is Courland ?
 Which way is Minsk from Moscow ?
 On what river and sea is Archangel ?
 On what gulf in Sweden is Tornea ?
 What island between Stockholm and Abo in Finland ?
 Which way is Upsal from Stockholm ?
 In what part of Sweden is Gottenburg ?
 What lakes are there in Sweden ?
 Where are Drontheim, Bergen, and Christiana ?
 What is the southern cape of Norway ?
 Which the most northerly, Copenhagen or Wiborg ?
 Which way is Holstein from Hamburg ?
 On what coast is the Texel ?
 On what river is London ?
 What channel is south of Wales ?
 Which way is York from Oxford ?
 Which the most westerly, Edinburg or Glasgow ?
 Which the most easterly, Aberdeen or Inverness ?
 Which way from Londonderry to Cork ?
 Which way from Cork to Dublin ?
 What river in the western part of Ireland ?
 Opposite to what cape in Spain is Algiers in Africa ?
 South of what islands is Tunis ?
 On what sea are Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, and Scanderoon ?
 Which way is Tarso, or Tarsus, from Myra ?
 On what sea are Smyrna and Ephesus ?

What mountains between Poland and Hungary ?
 What are the mountains in Switzerland ?
 What mountains northeast of Russia ?
 Where is the Isle of Man ?—On what G. is Petersburg ?
 Is Mantua, Milan, or Turin nearest Venice ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

How is Asia bounded ?
 What sea separates Asia from Egypt ?
 What gulfs between Arabia and Persia ?
 What sea between Arabia and Hindostan ?
 What sea or bay southeast of Hindostan ?
 Between what seas are Burmah and Siam ?
 What country is nearly south of Siam ?
 What island east of the gulf of Tonquin ?
 What sea separates China from Corea ?
 What wall runs west from the Yellow sea ?
 South of what gulf are the Japan isles ?
 What channel north of the gulf of Corea ?
 What sea southwest of Kamtschatka ?
 What island south of the sea of Kamtschatka ?
 What strait is north of the sea of Kamtschatka ?
 What part of Asia was anciently called Siberia ?
 Into what do the rivers Lena, Enissey, and Obey flow ?
 What river from the south flows into the Aral sea ?
 Which is most westerly, Tobolsk or Irkoutsk ?
 On what lake is the city Irkoutsk ?
 On what rivers are Kolhyvane, Tomsk, & Obdorske ?
 On what river is the city of Tobolsk ?
 In what part of Asia are the Oural mountains ?

- Where is Novaya Zemlia, or Nova Zembla ?
 Between what seas are Circassia, Georgia & Armenia
 Which way from Aral sea is Samarcand ?
 Into what sea does the river Oural flow ?
 Between what seas is Natolia, or Asia Minor ?
 Which way is Cyprus from the sea of Marmora ?
 Which way is Smyrna from Aleppo ?
 Which way is it from Jerusalem to Tripoli ?
 Which way is it from Damascus to Gaza ?
 Which way from Suez to Cairo in Egypt ?
 Which most northerly, Mecca, Medina, or Mocha ?
 On what rivers are Bagdad and Bassora ?
 What river is between Hindostan and Persia ?
 What large islands south of Hindostan ?
 What mountains in Hindostan ?
 Where are the islands, Laccadivas and Maldivas ?
 In what sea or bay are Andaman & Nicobar islands ?
 Which way is it from Bombay to Goa ?
 On what river are Calcutta and Delhi ?
 On what river is Lassa, the capital of Thibet ?
 Which way is it from Ava to Pegu ?
 Which is most northerly, Pekin, Nankin, or Canton ?
 Which are the two principal Philippine islands ?
 On which of them is Manilla ?
 Where are Formosa and Leo Keeo isles ?
 Which most northerly, the Carolinas or the Ladrone islands ?
 Which way are the Pelew from the Philippine islands ?
 Through what islands does the equator pass ?
 Which side of the equator is Gilolo ?
 Of what islands are Bencoolen & Batavia the capitals ?
 What strait separates Borneo from Celebes ?
 What strait separates Malaya from Sumatra ?
 What islands does the strait of Sunda separate ?
 What wall separates China from Chinese Tartary ?
 Near what cape and strait is the island Socotra ?
 Near the mouth of what river is Astracan ?
 Which way is Ispahan from Gambron in Persia ?
 Which is most northerly, Madras, or Pondicherry ?

Which way from Tanjore to Seringapatam ?
 What part of Asia lies in the torrid zone ?
 What cities are nearly on the tropic of Cancer ?
 Near what sea is Pekin ?—Where is cape Comorin ?
 How is Sakalin island situated ?
 What are the principal towns in Ceylon ?
 Into what sea does the river Amour or Sakalin fall ?
 On what river is the town of Tatta ?
 On what tropic is the island of Formosa ?
 Where is the island of Huinan ?
 Where are the islands Bourbon and Mauritius ?
 Which the most northerly, Almirante or Mahe isles ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

What are the northerly states of Africa ?
 How is the coast of Guinea divided ?
 How are Loango, Congo, and Angola situated ?
 In what part of Africa do the Hottentots live ?
 What town is near the cape of Good Hope ?
 In what part of Africa are Egypt, Nubia, & Abyssinia ?
 Where are Adel, Ajan, and Zanguebar ?
 Where are Monomotapa, Sofala, and Natal ?
 In what part of Africa is Ethiopia ?
 Which is the most westerly, Benin, Dahomy, or Biafra ?
 What river is between Nigritia and Sahara ?
 What are the N. S. E. and W. capes of Africa ?
 What island east of cape Gardesfan ?
 What large island east of Caffraria ?
 Which is most northerly, Zanzibar or Comoro isles ?
 Where is Table bay ?—Where is lake Marava ?
 Where is Sierra Leone ?—Where the Mts. of the Moon ?
 Into what sea does the river Nile flow ?
 What strait connects the R. Sea with the Indian Ocean ?
 Which are the principal towns in Egypt ?
 Where are Fernando Po & Prince Islands ?
 Which is most northerly, St. Thomas' or Annobon ?
 What island southwest of the gulf of Guinea ?
 How is Africa separated from Asia ?

gulfs on the northern coast of Tripoli ?
 t desert are Derna and Tabarca ?
 way is it from Tripoli to Tunis ?
 the most northerly, Algiers or Morocco ?
 way is it from Fez to Tafilet ?
 mountains south of Barbary ?
 lake is there in Abyssinia ?
 dar or Senar the most northerly ?
 rivers run into the Atlantic N. & S. of cape Verd ?
 rivers near the cape of Good Hope ?
 re the Canary islands situated ?
 are the principal Canary islands ?
 islands north of the Canaries ?
 are the principal cape Verd islands ?
 islands west of Spain and Portugal ?
 re Alexandria and Rosette situated ?
 is most northerly, Damietta or Cairo ?
 channel separates Madagascar from Africa ?
 gh what part of Africa does the equator pass ?
 separates Egypt from Arabia ?
 isthmus between the Red & Mediterranean seas ?
 island between the gulf of Cades and Italy ?
 separates Greece from Natolia ?
 is the capital of Turkey ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF BRITAIN.

channel and strait between England & France ?
 town in France is opposite Dover ?
 is nearest Scilly Is. Land's End, or Lizard Pt. ?
 point is southwest of Torbay ?
 island lies northeast of St. Alban's Head ?
 island, bay, and point, south of Bristol Channel ?
 h way is Milford Haven from St. David's Head ?
 part of England is Wales ?
 bay west of Montgomery in Wales ?
 h is most northerly, the isle of Man or Anglesea ?
 e is Holy Head ?—Where is Holy island ?
 what frith are Dumfries and Carlisle ?

What island north of Pentland Frith ?
 Which way is it from Kinnaird's Hd. to St. Abb's ?
 On what river is Berwick ?—On what is New Ca
 Where is the Wash ?—Where is Yarmouth ?
 What rivers unite in the Humber ?
 On what river are Leeds and Wakefield ?
 On what river is York ?—On what is Nottingham
 Where is cape Clear ?—Where is Dublin ?
 On what river is Cork ?—On what is Limerick ?
 Which is most northerly, Waterford or Wicklow
 Which way is it from Wexford to Galway ?
 Through what lakes does the river Shannon run ?
 On what lake are Belfast and Antrim ?
 Into what four provinces is Ireland divided ?
 In which province is Londonderry ?
 Which way is Armagh from Elphin ?
 On what river are London and Oxford ?
 Which is most northerly, Newcastle or Sunderland
 In what part of England is Cambridge ?
 What river between England and Scotland ?
 What river flows into Bristol channel ?
 Are there many lakes in Scotland and Ireland ?
 Which is most northerly, the river Don or the Tyne ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

- What river separates Maine from New Brunswick?
 What is the capital of Nova Scotia?—Where is C. Sable?
 Where the bay of Fundy?—Where St. George's Bank?
 What capes north and south of Massachusetts bay?
 What does St. Mary's river separate from Georgia?
 What rivers between St. Mary's and Savannah?
 Which way is cape Malabar from cape Cod?
 Which way from Boston is Nantucket island?
 What island between Rhode I. and Montauk Point?
 What large island is south of Connecticut?
 What river takes its rise near the White Hills, and runs between New Hampshire and Vermont, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound?
 What are the two principal rivers in New Hampshire?
 What island is east of Charleston in South Carolina?
 What are the rivers between the Savannah and the Great and Little Pedee?
 What three capes east of North Carolina?
 What two rivers run into Albermarle sound?
 What two rivers run into Pamlico sound?
 In what part of North Carolina is cape Fear river?
 On the boundary of what states is the Dismal swamp?
 Between what capes does Chesapeake bay open into the ocean?
 On what river are Washington and Alexandria?
 What river between the Blue Ridge and Jackson's mountain, that runs into the Potomac?
 Between what rivers are the Laurel mountains?
 What part of the great chain of mountains, that pervades the United States, is called the Apalachian?
 Where are they called Allegany?
 What are the mountains in Tennessee?
 What mountains in Vermont?
 What hills in New Hampshire?
 What rivers in Virginia run into Chesapeake bay?
 What rivers meet at Pittsburg and form the Ohio?

- Into what does Ohio river flow ?
 Into what do the Cumberland, Green, and the Tennessee rivers run ?
 Into what does the river Wabash run ?
 What river rises near the source of the Wabash, and runs into Lake Erie ?
 What river rises near lake Michigan, and runs into the Mississippi ?
 What river from Louisiana runs into the Mississippi just below the mouth of the Illinois ?
 On what river is Vincennes, the capital of the Indiana territory.
 Of what territory is Detroit the capital ?
 On what river is Chillicothe, the capital of Ohio ?
 On what river is Marietta ?—On what Galiopolis ?
 What town and fort in Upper Canada between lake St. Clair and lake Erie, nearly opposite Detroit ?
 What towns on the Canada side, and on the United States side of Niagara river, between lake Erie and lake Ontario ?
 Between what lakes is the Strait Mickilimakinak ?
 Which of the great lakes most northerly ?
 From which of the lakes issues the St. Lawrence ?
 Which is the most easterly town in Upper Canada, Kingston, York, or London ?
 Which is most northerly, Quebec or Montreal ?
 What river carries the waters of lake George and lake Champlain into the river St. Lawrence ?
 On which side of lake Champlain are Plattsburg and Ticonderoga ?
 At what part of lake Ontario is Sacket's harbour ?
 On what river are Greenbush and Albany ?
 On what river are Utica and Schenectady ?
 Which is the most northerly, Hudson, or Kingston ?
 Which way is Poughkeepsie from Albany ?
 What separates N. York from Newark in New Jersey ?
 What four towns southward of Newark ?
 What river unites with the Delaware at Philadelphia ?
 How are Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle, and Plattsburg situated with respect to each other ?

- what bay are Baltimore and Annapolis?
- it are the towns in Delaware?
- it bay opens into the Atlantic ocean, between cape May and cape Henlopen?
- it are the principal towns in Kentucky?
- what river is Knoxville?
- what river are Nashville and Clarksville?
- what river is Natches, the capital of Mississippi?
- what river is New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana?
- ch is in East Florida, St. Augustine or Pensacola?
- it rivers run south through the Floridas?
- the mouth of what river is Brunswick?
- what river is Darien?—On what is Sunbury?
- what river are Louisville and Elberton;
- it two principal towns on the Savannah river?
- ch is the most northerly, Beaufort or Charleston?
- what harbour is Georgetown?
- what river is Columbia in S. Carolina?
- ch way is Camden from Charleston?
- hat part of N. Carolina is Raleigh?
- what river are Fayetteville and Wilmington?
- what river is Newbern?
- hat sound is Edenton?
- t two rivers form the Roanoke?
- the mouth of what river is Norfolk?
- hich side of Appomattox river is Petersburg?
- hat river are Fredericksburg and Leeds?
- hat river is Richmond?
- what river is York or Yorktown?
- what does Genessee and Oswego rivers flow?
- t are the three principal towns in Connecticut?
- h town in Delaware is the most northerly, Wilmington or Newcastle?
- h town in New Jersey is most northerly, Brunswick, Trenton, or Burlington?
- h the most northerly, Providence or Newport?
- : towns are in the western part of Massachusetts?
- : towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts?
- the mouth of what river is Newburyport?

On what river is Windsor in Vermont ?
 Which side of the Green mountains is Rutland ?
 On what lake is Burlington ?
 In what part of Vermont is Bennington ?
 In what part of New Hampshire are Hanover, Charles
 town, Walpole, and Keene ?
 Which is most northerly, Concord or Exeter ?
 At the mouth of what river is Portsmouth ?
 On what bay is Portland ?
 Which side of Saco river is Wells ?
 On what river is Brunswick ?—On what is Hallowell ?
 Which side of Penobscot river is Machias ?
 Which the most northerly, Belfast or Waldoborough ?
 Which way is Wiscasset from Hallowell ?



What is geography ?—What is the earth ?
 How many miles through it ?—How many round it ?
 How is the earth known to be round ?
 How far is it from the sun ?
 What does it receive from the sun ?
 How often does it revolve round the sun ?
 How often does it turn on its axis ?
 What is the first natural division of the earth ?
 What is said of its surface ?—By what is it inhabited ?
 What part of the earth's surface is water ?
 How is the land divided ?—How is the water divided ?
 What is a continent ?—What is an island ?
 What is a peninsula ?—What is an isthmus ?
 What is a promontory ?—What is a cape ?
 What is a mountain ?—What is a shore ?
 What is an ocean ?—What is a sea ?
 What is a lake ?—What is a gulf ?
 What is a strait ?—What is a channel ?
 What is a creek ?—What is a haven ?
 What is a road ?—What is an estuary ?
 What is a sound ?—What is a river ?
 How many grand divisions of the earth are there ?

- : is said of Europe ?—of Asia ?—of Africa ?
- : hat is America remarkable ?
- : hom is a great part of it inhabited ?
- : is it frequently called ?
- : is said of the American Continent ?
- : its extent and boundaries.
- : and by whom was it discovered ?
- : countries were first discovered ?
- : induced the Spaniards to conquer the country ?
- : is its length and breadth ?
- : are some of the mountains in N. America ?
- : is America divided ?—What are the lakes ?
- : does North America include ?
- : part of America is called Danish ?
- : is said of the country ?
- : is Russian America ?—Where is the N. W. coast ?
- : are the rivers ?—What are the islands ?
- : is known of this country ?
- : hat principally has it been visited ?
- : re are the Indian nations ?
- : is the stature of American Indians ?
- : is their complexion ?—Give an account of them.
- : success in attempts to civilize them ?
- : hat is British America divided ?
- : does N. Britain comprise ?
- : are the principal forts, or trading houses ?
- : rivers do you find on the map ?
- : is the climate of N. Britain ?
- : is the name of the Indians of this country ?
- : may the United States be considered ?
- : hat college in the District of Maine ?
- : college in New Hampshire ?
- : re is the principal academy ?
- : two colleges in Vermont ?
- : university and college in Massachusetts ?
- : institution at Andover ?
- : college in Rhode Island ?
- : college in Connecticut ?
- : colleges in New York ?

- What celebrated springs in New York ?
 What is said of the land in Pennsylvania ?
 What abounds in the western part of Pennsylvania ?
 How is the Michigan territory situated ?
 What were Indiana and Illinois territories formerly ?
 What springs in Kentucky ?—What curiosity ?
 What curiosity in Tennessee ?
 Where is the district of Columbia ?—How large is it ?
 To which states did it formerly belong ?
 What is the situation of Washington ?
 For what is Yorktown celebrated ?
 Where is Mount Vernon ?—For what is it celebrated ?
 What are some of the curiosities in Virginia ?
 For what is cape Hatteras remarkable ?
 Where is mount Ararat, and what is said of it ?
 What is the *Misseltoe*, and where is it found ?
 What is observed of the country, through which the
 Mississippi flows ?
 Who are the inhabitants of New Orleans ?
 What are the principal mountains in the U. States ?
 What is the extent of the whole chain ?
 How do they run along the coast ? Describe them.
 What is said of the lakes in the United States ?
 What remarkable cataracts in the U.S. Where is each ?
 Describe the falls of Niagara.
 What is the Gulf stream ?
 What are the principal bays in the U. States ?
 What are the sounds ?
 What principal islands on the coast ?
 What are some of the principal capes ?
 What is the face of the country in the United States ?
 How are the U. S. watered, and what do they produce ?
 What is the climate of the United States ?
 How do the northern and southern states differ ?
 What are the *mineral* productions of the U. States ?
 What are the *vegetable* ?—What are the animals ?
 How is the mammoth known to have existed ?
 How large is it supposed to have been ?
 What is said of the forests and rivers of the U. States ?

What is the disposition of the American animals ?

Who first explored the shores of the U. States ?

When & where was the first permanent settlement made ?

When and where did our ancestors first land ?

What was their number ?

What occasioned their sufferings ?

How many of them died within the first six months ?

Who established the first settlements in the U. States ?

Under whose jurisdiction were they ?

What were the States then called ?

What was the increase of the colonies ?

Why did they become dissatisfied with England ?

What increased the dissatisfaction ?

What did the dissatisfaction at length produce ?

When did hostilities commence ?

When did the colonies declare their independence ?

What title did they assume ?

When did Great Britain allow their independence ?

What is the separation of the colonies from England called ?

What government was formed in 1788 ?

What are the articles of this confederation called ?

Of what does the government consist ?

How are its officers elected ?

When assembled, what do they compose ?

Who was the first President ?

Name the number, succession, &c. of the Presidents.

What is said of the happiness and prosperity of the United States ?

When did commerce become obstructed ?

When was war declared ?

What is the religion of the United States ?

How is religion supported in New England ?

How is religion supported in the other states ?

What was the population of the U. States in 1810 ?

What is the state of learning in the United States ?

What are the principal colleges ?

What number of students do they each contain ?

What is the character of the people of the U. States ?

What are the Spanish dominions in N. America?

What is the face of the country, climate, &c?

What are the productions?

What is said of Mexico or New Spain?

What does Guatimala comprise?—How is it divided?

What is the population of Mexico?

When was the city of Mexico founded?

What great monarch resided there?

When and why did Cortes attack his capital?

How did he induce Montezuma to visit his camp?

What other arts did he use to succeed in his attempt?

What became of Montezuma?

Who succeeded to the throne?

What are the mountains of Mexico?

Are any of them volcanic?

What remarkable incident happened in 1759?

What is the face of the country, climate, &c.?

What are the soil and productions?

What knowledge have we of the Spanish dominions?

Of what do the West Indies consist?

How are they divided?

Which is the largest and most important of the W. I.

To what are the West Indies subject?

What is said of the climate, soil, and productions?

Why are they called West Indies?

To whom does South America belong?

How is South America divided?

What is the general name of the mountains in S. A.?

How high are the mountains above the sea?

What is said of the seasons in Peru?

Where is Amazonia situated?

From what does the country receive its name?

By whom is it inhabited?

What is said of the river Amazon?

What animals infest the shores of this river?

What are the climate, soil, and productions of Brazil?

How far is the Rio de la Plata navigable?

What are the fields of grass in this country called?

How far do they extend, and for what are they useful?

- In what manner do the hunters kill their game ?
 What are the climate, soil, &c. of this country ?
 What is observed of the mountains in Chili ?
 What are the climate and soil of Chili ?
 By whom is Patagonia inhabited ?
 What is the character of the inhabitants ?
 Is it much known :—What are the mountains ?
 How far do they extend ?
 Where are their chief summits ?
 Which is the highest ?
 What forms the base of these mountains ?
 How far is the plain of Quito elevated above the sea ?
 What are the other principal pics or elevations ?
 For what is South America best known ?
 How is Lapland divided ?
 What is the government of the Laplanders ?
 Describe their habitations and the manner in which
 they assemble round their food.
 What is the climate of Lapland ?
 How long is the sun absent in winter ?
 How long does it continue in summer ?
 What are the mountains, metals, & animals of Lapland ?
 What use do the Laplanders make of the rein deer ?
 What is said of the vortex on the coast of Norway ?
 What is the climate and face of the country ?
 How do the inhabitants subsist ?
 What are the chief sources of wealth in Norway ?
 Of what does Denmark Proper consist ?
 What countries belong to Denmark ?
 What is said of Iceland ?—What is mount Hecla ?
 For what is Greenland celebrated ?
 To whom do Greenland and the Faro Islands belong ?
 What is the climate of Denmark ?
 What was the character of the ancient Danes ?
 Do they still retain that character ?
 What kingdom is Denmark, and how governed ?
 What are the islands, gulfs, and straits in Sweden ?
 What is the capital ?—How is it built ?
 For what is Upsal noted ?

What is the climate of Sweden ?

What is the character of the Swedes ?

What does Russia include ?

What forms the boundary between Europe and Asia ?

What variety is there in the soil and climate of Russia ?

What is the government of Russia ?

For what is Russia noted ?

What is said of the inland navigation of Russia ?

What are the towns, mountains, and rivers of Poland ?

What is said of the Carpathian mountains ?

Describe the salt mines.

Is Prussia a large or a small kingdom ?

What do the British dominions include ?

How large is the island of Great Britain ?

What is the number of its inhabitants ?

How is it divided ?

What the principal manufacturing towns in England ?

What is the second city in England ?

What is said of Oxford and Eton ?

For what is Cambridge celebrated ?

What is the metropolis of the British Empire ?

Where is it situated ?—How large is it ?

How many inhabitants does it contain ?

How may it be considered ?

What are the large dockyards ?

What are the soil and climate of England ?

What is the character of the English ?

What is the government ?

What has rendered the English great and powerful ?

From whom are the Welsh descended ?

How is Scotland separated from England ?

For what are Edinburgh, Glasgow, & Aberdeen noted ?

What is the character of the Scotch ?

How long have England and Scotland been united ?

How is Ireland divided ?

For what is Lough Neagh remarkable ?

What is the capital of Ireland ?—How is it situated ?

How many inhabitants does it contain ?

What is the character of the Irish ?

- Which way are the United Provinces from England ?
 What is remarkable in the streets of Holland ?
 What number of inhabitants does Amsterdam contain ?
 In what manner are the houses built ?
 What is the climate of Holland ?—What is the soil ?
 What is the face of the country ?
 For what purpose are the canals used ?
 What is the character of the Dutch ?
 Of what art do they claim the invention ?
 What are the principal curiosities ?
 What were the Dutch before the late revolution ?
 What is said of Antwerp ?
 How did the Dutch ruin the commerce ?
 How is Germany divided ?
 Where does the Danube take its rise ?
 What course does it run ?—Into what does it run ?
 Where has the Rhine its source ?
 Through what lake does it pass ?
 What two countries does it divide ?
 What is the character of the Germans ?
 What countries compose the Austrian dominion ?
 What are the mountains and rivers of Austria ?
 What is the character of the Hungarians ?
 How is France situated ?—For what is it distinguished ?
 What is the capital ?—How is it situated ?
 How many inhabitants are there in Paris ?
 What part of France is nearest to England ?
 What are the climate, soil, and productions of France ?
 How many inhabitants does France contain ?
 What is the character of the French ?
 What is said of their language ?
 What was formerly the government of France ?
 When did the massacre take place in Paris ?
 Who was the reigning king ?
 When was the constitution of France declared republican ?
 What sentence did the convention pass upon the king ?
 When was it executed ?
 To whom does Gibraltar belong ?

- How is it considered ?
 What are the air and soil of Spain ?
 What are the persons and character of the Spaniards ?
 What is the religion of Spain ?—What is the government ?
 When was Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake ?
 How is Switzerland divided ?
 What are the mountains, lakes, and rivers ?
 How is Switzerland situated ?—What is the capital ?
 What is the largest town in Switzerland ?
 What art is said to have been invented here ?
 What are the climate and soil of Switzerland ?
 What is the character of the Swiss ?
 What was the government till conquered by France ?
 How is Italy at present divided ?
 What are the mountains of Italy ?
 Is it in as flourishing a state, as it formerly was ?
 What is the capital of Italy ?
 What is said of the Venetian States ?
 How is Venice built ?
 What are the islands belonging to Italy ?
 What is the capital of Sardinia ?—What of Corsica ?
 For what are Corsica and Elba famous ?
 For what is Malta memorable ?
 What are the air and soil of Italy ?
 In what do the Italians excel ?
 What are the curiosities of this country ?
 What countries does Turkey in Europe include ?
 What forms the Turkish empire ?
 What is the capital of the grand Seignior's dominion ?
 Why is Turkey now in a miserable state ?
 What were the southern provinces anciently called ?
 What is Athens in its present state ?
 Where are the Dardanelles ?
 What are the air and soil of Turkey ?
 What is the religion ?—What are the curiosities ?
 What is the commerce of Turkey ?
 What is the government ?
 From whom were the ancient inhabitants of Europe
 supposed to descend ?

What were Greece and Rome distinguished?
 What has Europe been distinguished?
 What is the present state of Europe?
 Whom did the nations of Europe fall a prey to?
 Who has uniformly opposed the power of France?
 Where is Georgia situated?
 What is Ircassia a part of this country?
 What is said of the Georgians?
 Whom is the country peopled by?
 Between what rivers does Diarbek lie?
 What was Jerusalem the capital of?
 When was it destroyed, and by whom?
 What are the curiosities in Turkey?
 Where is Palmyra situated?
 What was it called by the ancients?
 Who is thought to have built Balbec and Palmyra?
 On what does Mecca derive its support?
 What is Medina celebrated for?
 What is said of the mosque at Medina?
 What is said of Arabia Felix?
 Where are Mocha and Aden?
 Where are the mountains of Horeb and Sinia?
 What are these mountains memorable for?
 Whom are these mountains inhabited by?
 What are the climate and soil of Arabia?
 What are the most useful animals?
 What are the person and manners of the inhabitants?
 What is the religion of Arabia?
 What is said of learning among the Arabians?
 From whom are the Arabs descended?
 From whom did their conquests and religion begin?
 When did Mahomet die?
 What are the air and soil of Persia?
 What are the productions?—What the curiosities?
 What is Persia remarkable for?
 What does India within the Ganges include?
 How many inhabitants does it contain?
 How many inhabitants in the British possessions?
 What countries does the Birman empire contain?

How are the Birmans separated from the Hindoos ?

Are the Birmans and Hindoos similar ?

For what is this country noted ?

How is the kingdom of Siam situated ?

What is remarkable of the trees on the river Meinam ?

For what is Cambodia celebrated ?

What are the air and soil of China ?

How is the tea plant cultivated and prepared for use ?

What do the Barbary states in Africa include ?

What are the productions of the Barbary states ?

For what are the inhabitants remarkable ?

How is Egypt situated ?

What does Lower Egypt comprehend ?

What are the chief towns or cities of Egypt ?

What has been one of the largest cities in the world ?

By whom was Alexandria built ?

Are any remains of it now to be seen ?

What are the soil and climate of Egypt ?

What animals are natives of this country ?

For what was Egypt distinguished in early ages ?

For what were the ancient Egyptians remarkable ?

What was their religion ?

What is now the state of Egypt ?

What is the principal article of trade ?

What are the productions of Guinea ?

How has the misery of the human race been aggravated in Africa ?

QUESTIONS IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

On the Romanum Imperium, or Map of the Roman Empire.

What ocean was west of *Europa* or Europe ?*

What *māiè* or sea east of the Pontus Euxinus ?

What part of Europe was called Sarmatia ?

Which way was Gallia from Hispania ?

* When the ancient and modern names are nearly similar, they are in these questions used promiscuously.

What peninsula in the northern part of the Pontus Euxinus?

What sea did the Mæotis Palus communicate?

What sea was the Propontis?

What separated Scandia or Scandinavia from Sarmatia?

What ocean was between the Cimbri and Caledonia?

What sea separated Hibernia from Britannia?

What was most northerly, Eboracum or Londinum?

What *Fretum* or strait separated Britain from Gaul?

What were the four principal divisions of Gaul?

What were the three principal divisions of Hispania?

Which of these divisions now is called Portugal?

What part of Gallia was called Belgæ?

What river separated Belgæ from Frisii and Franci?

What sea was the Lugdunensis?

What division was between the Ligoris & Garumna?

What river runs south through Narbonensis?

What river was Lutetia Parisiorum?

What river was Lugdunum?

What small *Ins.* or islands a little south of Massilia?

What small island between Tuscia and Corsica?

What way was Rome from Capua?

What way was Ravenna from Brundisium?

What sea between Sicilia and Greece?

What separated Italy from Illyricum?

What three countries immediately north of Italy and Illyricum?

What part of Germany were the Alemanni and Quadi?

What part were the Frisii, Franci, and Catti?

What river separated the Chauci and Saxones?

What large river between Dacia and Mœsia?

What mountain separated Mœsia from Thrace and Macedonia?

What was the most northerly, Thessalonica or Berræa?

What part of Greece was Peloponnesus?

What the most northerly, the island of Eubœa or the Cyclades?

What way was Thebes from Sparta?

What way from Athens to Corinthus?

What the three western ?
 Which was most easterly, Phrygia or Capadocia ?
 Which was most northerly, Phœnicia or Palæstina ?
 On what river was Babylon ?
 On what was Ninus or Nineveh ?
 What was the situation of Arabia Petræa ?
 What separated Mount Sinai from Madian or Midia ?
 Which way was Idumæa from Damascus ?
 What lake near Hierosolyma or Jerusalem ?
 On what coast were Gaza, Joppa, Cæsaræa, Tyrus,
 Sidon ?
 Which way was it from Egypt to Mauritania ?
 Which way was Numidia from Libya ?
 What mountains in the western part of Africa ?
 Which way was Sicilia from Carthago ?
 Near the mouth of what river was Utica ?
 Which was farthest up the river Nile, Thebæ or A
 andria ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ITALIA.

Around what gulf or *sinus* was Liguria situated ?

In what part of Italy was the river Rubicon ?
Which way was Ravenna from Ariminum ?
Which was most northerly, Mutina or Mantua ?
Which the most northerly, the Alpes or Apenninus ?
Which was most westerly, Rhætia or Noricum ?
Which way was Brundisium from Hydruntum ?
What mountain a little southeasterly of Neapolis ?
In what part of Sicilia were Leontium and Syracusæ ?
Which the most northerly, Panormus or Agrigentum ?
Which way was Messana from Mount Ætna ?
In what part of Sicilia was Catana ?
Which way was Carthago or Carthage from Sicilia ?
Which way was Utica from Carthage ?
What are the small islands north and south of Sicilia ?
What separated Italia from Dalmatia ?
Which way was Epidaurus from Brundisium ?
What large river passes through Gallia Cisalpina ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF GREECE.

What part of Peloponnesus was Achaia and Elis ?
What part was Messenia and Laconia ?
Which was most westerly, Arcadia or Argolis ?
Which was the most southerly Attica or Bœotia ?
What large island east of Phocis and Bœotia ?
Which was the most easterly, Thessalia or Epirus ?
What large island west of Epirus ?
Which the most northerly, Ithaca or Cephallenia ?
Which most northerly, Zacynthus or the Strophades ?
How was the island Cythera situated ?
What gulf or *sinus* between Achaia and Phocis ?
What gulf between Argolis and Attica ?
Which island was nearest Athens, Salamis or Ægina ?
Which way was Marathon from Athens ?
Which way from Athens to Eleusis ?
On which side of the Isthmus of Corinth was Megara ?
Which way was Sicyon from Corinth ?
Which was most northerly, Mycenæ or Argos ?
On what river was Sparta or Lacedæmon ?

- On which side of mount Taygetus was Gythium?
 Which was most northerly, Methone or Pylus?
 Which was most southerly, Messenè or Ithomè?
 On what river were Olympia and Megalopolis?
 Which was the most northerly, Elis or Cyllenè?
 Which way is Tegèa from Mantinèa?
 Near what *sinus* or gulf were Ægira and Ægium?
 On which side of the Corinthian gulf was Naupactus?
 What mountain north of Delphi?
 Which way were Cheronæa and Lebadæa from Thebæ?
 Which way from mount Helicon were Thespiæ and Platæa?
 Which was most northerly, Thermopylæ or Opus?
 Which is most northerly, mount Pindus or Cæta?
 Which way was Melibœa from Melitæa?
 Which was most northerly, mount Pelion or Ossa?
 What river between mount Ossa and Olympus?
 Which way was Pharsalus from Pheræ?
 On what river were Gomphi, Larissa, and Tempé?
 In what part of Epirus was Buthrotum?
 Which was most northerly, Aulon or Apollonia?
 On what river were Edessa and Pella?
 Near what river was Beræa?
 Which most northerly, Thessalonīca or Potidæa?
 Which most easterly, Stagīra, Chalcis, or Olynthus?
 Between what bays or gulfs was mount Athos?
 On what river was Amphipolis?
 Which way from Philippi were the *Castra*, or camps of Brutus and Cassius?
 What island near the mouth of the river Nestus?
 Which most northerly, Samothrace or Lemnos?
 Which was nearest Troja, Tenedos or Lemnos?
 Which was nearest Eubœa, Lesbos or Chios?
 In what part of the island of Eubœa was Eretrie?
 What were the principal islands between Chios and Creta?
 On what island were Gortyna, Gnossus and Cydonia?

Which way was Thracia from Macedonia?
Near the mouth of what river was Ænos?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA MINOR.

What separated Bithynia from Thracia?
On what river were Ænos and Adrianopolis?
Which was nearest the Bosphorus, Byzantium or Perinthus?
What strait separated the Chersonesus from Troas?
Which way was mount Ida from Ilium or Troy?
Into what did the river Granicus flow?
In what division of Asia Minor were Adramittium and Pergamus?
In what division were Thyatira and Philadelphia?
On what river was Sardes?
In what division were Colossæ and Laodicea?
In what were Smyrna, Ephesus, and Miletus?
In what division were Halicarnassus and Cnidus?
What large island south of Caria?
What river separated Caria from Lydia?
In what part of Lycia were Patara and Myra?
What mountain between Lycia and Pamphylia?
On what river were Atalia, Perga, and Antiochia?
What mountain between Pisidia and Phrygia?
Which most northerly, Lycaonia or Isauria?
Which way from Iconium to Lystra, and thence to Derbe?
Which way was Tarsus from Seleucia?
Which way was Cyprus from Cilicia?
In what parts of Cyprus were Salamis and Paphos?
Which way from Cappadocia to Bithynia?
Which way from Prusa to Nicæa (*memorable for the first ecclesiastical council held there*)?
On what river was Gordium, (*whither Alexander went to cut the Gordian knot*)?
What mountain separates Bithynia from Mysia?
Which way was Galatia from Paphlagonia?
In what part of Paphlagonia was Sinopè?

- What river between Paphlagonia and Pontus ?
 Which the most northerly, Trapezus or Cerasus ?
 On which side of the river Euphrates was Armenia Minor ?
 What river between Syria and Mesopotamia ?
 On what river were Apamēa and Antiochia ?
 On what *sinus* or gulf was Alexandria ?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED FROM THE GEOGRAPHY.

- What were the opinions of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth ?
 In what year of the world was the deluge ?
 Who survived the destruction of the old world ?
 Where did Noah settle after leaving the ark ?
 How was the world shared among the sons of Noah ?
 What knowledge of the earth had the ancients ?
 What was called the *world* by heathen writers ?
 What are the ancient names of the principal mountains in Europe ?
 Into what *five* parts was Greece anciently divided ?
 In what part of Greece was Peloponnesus ?
 In what part were Macedonia and Thessalia ?
 Which way is Epirus from Athens, the chief city in Græcia Propria ?
 How did the Romans divide Greece ?
 What is said of Peloponnesus with respect to mountains ?
 For what was Arcadia celebrated ?
 What were the principal rivers of Peloponnesus ?
 What was the Corinthian gulf anciently called ?
 For what was the Island of Crete celebrated ?
 Into what kingdoms was Peloponnesus subdivided ?
 What city was first established in Greece ?
 What was the situation of Sicyon ?
 What was the situation* of Corinth ?
 What is related* of this ancient city ?
 For what was Olympia memorable ?

* Let these two questions be asked concerning each of the cities hereafter mentioned.

many solemn *games* among the Greeks ?
 which were the principal ?—How often celebrated ?
 what did they consist of ?—What the design of them ?
 where were the victors rewarded ?
 what were exhibited at these games ?—Who attended
 them ?
 what is the situation of Mantinæa ?—Of Messênè ?
 what was the capital of Laconia ?—What its situation ?
 Where was mount Parnassus ?
 where was the strait or pass of Thermopylæ ?
 what memorable event took place there ?
 what large island east of Phocis and Bœotia ?
 what where the subdivisions of Græcia Propria ?
 what was the capital of Attica ?—Where situated ?
 what particulars are related of Athens ?
 what was the capital of Bœotia ?—By whom built ?
 who introduced letters into Greece ?
 what celebrated persons were natives of Thebes ?
 what was Delphi celebrated ?—Where situated ?
 what is related of the Delphic temple and oracle ?
 what were the mountains in Epirus ?
 what were some of the rivers and islands ?
 what is said of Ithaca ?—What of Leucadia ?
 what was Corcyra celebrated ?
 what were the subdivisions of Epirus ?
 what was Actium famous ?
 what were the mountains in Thessalia ?
 where was the vale of Tempè ?
 what were the plains of Pharsalia celebrated ?
 what is observed of the country of Thessaly ?
 where was mount Athos ? Describe it.
 which was most southerly, the river Strymon, or Ha-
 liacmon ?
 what part of Macedonia was Illyricum ?
 where was Augustus Cæsar educated ?
 what was Epidaurus celebrated ?
 what was the capital of Macedonia ?
 which way was Pella from Thessalonica ?
 what was Thessalonica remarkable ?

What design did he form after subduing Greece :
 What prevented the execution of his design ?
 What did Alexander do on the death of his father ?
 Give an account of his success and death ?
 When did mount Vesuvius first become a volcano
 What circumstances attended the first eruption ?
 What is said of Pliny the naturalist ?
 Who were the first inhabitants of Sicily ?
 Who were the Cyclops ?
 How represented by the poets ?
 What is said of mount Ætna ?
 What were the principal towns in Sicily ?
 What were Scylla & Charybdis ?
 What is said of Corsica and its inhabitants ?
 What is said of the islands Sirenusæ ?
 What were the ancient names of Italy ?
 Of what did Italy at first consist ?
 How was Italy afterwards divided ?
 What part of Italy was Gallia Cisalpina ?
 Around what Gulf was Liguria ?
 Which way from Rome was Etruria ?
 Which way was Rome from Tuscia ?—From Um
 From Diocæs ?

- What is said of Herculaneum and Pompeii ?
- What was Cannæ remarkable ?
- What was the birthplace of Virgil ?
- When was Rome founded ?—And by whom ?
- Where were its inhabitants collected ?
- What was their character ?
- How many hills was Rome built ?
- What was its extent and population ?
- What was the government of Rome ?
- What is said of the reign of Augustus ?
- What is said of his successors ?
- What became of the Roman empire ?
- What is it called the *dark ages* of the world ?
- By what names was Spain anciently known ?
- What provinces was it divided ?
- Between what mountains was the Fretum Herculeum ?
- What were these mountains called ?
- What celebrated men were natives of Spain ?
- What did ancient Gaul comprise ?
- What three nations was Gaul inhabited ?
- Who conquered Gaul ?
- How many, and what parts, was Gaul divided ?
- What did each of the divisions comprise ?
- Who were the Helvetii ?
- What classes were the Gauls divided ?
- What were the occupations of each ?
- How were the common people regarded ?
- What was the ancient name of G. Britain ?
- What was Scotland called ?—By whom inhabited ?
- What was the ancient name of Ireland ?
- What time was Britain little known ?
- What were the office & authority of the Kings of Britain ?
- What were the duties & power of the Druids ?
- What is said of the ancient Britains ?
- What was the extent of ancient Germany ?
- What were the natural features of Germany ?
- What is said of the northern parts of ancient Europe ?
- What was the situation of Thrace ?

What was the character of the Thracians ?

What is said of Asia ?

What were the principal mountains ?

What were the principal rivers in Asia Minor ?

What towns on the island of Cyprus ?

What is said of the island of Rhodes ?

For what was it celebrated ?—Describe it.

Where was Troy situated ?—For what celebrated ?

For what was Ephesus famous ?

What is said of Miletus—of Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe ?

What is said of Tarsus ?—of Nice ?

What is said of Asia Minor ?

What was Palestine called ?

What were some of the mountains ?

What were some of the lakes ?

What is said of the Dead sea ?

What is said of Palestine ?—How was it situated ?

Describe the country—its climate—fertility, &c.

What is said of the ancient inhabitants ?

What mountains near the north part of the Red sea ?

What is said of Babylon ?—its extent ?

What is said of the countries east of Persia ?

What mountains in Africa ?

What the largest river ?—Describe it ?

In what part of Egypt was Goshen ?

What is said of ancient Egypt ?

How was the country watered ?

What is said of the pyramids ?

What monuments of art and labour still remaining ?

What is said of Carthage ?—What of Tunis ?

N. B. The best method of examination with respect to ancient and modern names is to allow the pupil a modern map, and to require him at the same time that he *sees* the modern name, to give the ancient, corresponding to it ; and perhaps the best mode of learning this correspondence would be to draught maps, and fill them up with both the ancient and modern names of the principal countries, towns, and natural objects ; as rivers, oceans, seas, islands, &c.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.

- What is an empire?—What is a kingdom?
 What is a dutchy?—What is a state?
 What is the constitution of a state?
 What is the sovereignty of a state?
 What does a regular government consist of?
 What is the legislative power composed of?
 What are they in the United States?
 When assembled what are they called?
 What does the legislature consist of in the individual states?—When convened what are they called?
 Of what is the legislature composed in England?
 What is the judiciary?—What is the executive power?
 What is a form of government?
 How many kinds of government are there?
 What is a monarchy?—What is a limited monarchy?
 What is an arbitrary monarchy?
 What is an absolute government?
 What is an elective monarchy?
 What is a hereditary monarchy?
 What is an aristocracy?—What is a democracy?
 What is a republic?
 What is the government of the U. States?
 What is a mixed government?
 What is religion?
 How many kinds of religion are there?
 What is Paganism?—What is Judaism?
 What is Christianity?—What is Mahometanism?
 Who was the author of this system?
 What are the followers of Mahomet called?
 What book contains their religion?
 How is the Christian religion divided?
 What is the Roman Catholic religion?
 What is understood by the infallibility of the Pope?
 What is meant by his supremacy?
 What was the consequence of the corruptions and abuses of popery?
 Who are the Protestants?

What are those Christians called, who reject the Catholic religion?

What is the separation of the Protestants from the Roman Catholics called?

How are the Protestants divided?

Who are the Calvinists?—Who are the Lutherans?

How does Episcopacy differ from Calvinism?

What is the church form of government called?

Who are the Presbyterians?

When a religion is sanctioned by law, what is it called?

What are those called who differ from the established church?

Who are the Baptists?—Who are the Independents?

Who are Deists?—Who are Atheists?



General Questions, which, with little variation, may be asked concerning every country or state, and which should be promptly answered by the pupil.

How is the country bounded?

What are the principal mountains?

What are the principal lakes?

What are the principal rivers?

Where do they take their rise?

What direction do they run?

Into what do the rivers flow?

What are the principal towns and cities?

On what rivers, bays, &c. are they situated?

What is the state of learning?

What are the colleges?—And where are they?

What bays, straits, or gulfs belong to it?

Mention the islands, capes, and peninsulas.

What are the soil and climate?

What are the mineral productions?

What are the vegetable productions?

What are the animals?

What is the character of the inhabitants?

What is the government—What is the religion?

What antiquities are there?—What curiosities?

NAMES OF PLACES

WITH THEIR TRUE ACCENTUATION.

The ancient names are distinguished by Italics, and have their corresponding modern names annexed to them. The pronunciation of difficult words is conveyed by a different spelling inclosed in parentheses. With respect to the pronunciation of ancient names it may be observed, that the diphthongs æ and æ, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English ē, as *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta* are pronounced as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*; and like the short ě when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dæd'alus*, *Æd'ipus*, are pronounced as if written *Ded'dalus*, *Ed'dipus*.

When a word ends in double *i*, the first *i* has the long sound of ē, and the other the long sound of ī, as *Fabii* is pronounced as if written *Fa'bē-ī*.

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| <i>Abassé'ne</i> , Abyssin'ia or Ethio'pia, a part of Africa. | river between Æto'lia and Acarna'nia. |
| <i>Abde'ra</i> , a maritime town of Thrace. | <i>Ach'eron</i> , a river of Epi'rus, and one of the Brut'tii in Italy. |
| <i>Ab'ergavenny</i> (Ab'ergai'ny), a town of England. | <i>Acqs</i> (Ax), a small city of France. |
| <i>A'box</i> (A'besh), a county of Africa. | <i>Acqui</i> (Ac-ke), a town of Italy. |
| <i>Æbus</i> , Humber, a river of England. | <i>Acri'tas</i> , Ca'po Gal'lo, a cape on the south of Peloponne'sus. |
| <i>Aby'dos</i> , Naga'ra, a city in Asia opposite Ses'tos in Europe. | <i>Acro-Cerau'nii montes</i> , mountains in Epi'rus. |
| <i>Aby'la</i> , Ceri'ta, a mountain in Maurita'nia. | <i>Acro'nus</i> or <i>Constantien'sis</i> , Unter-see, the lower part of lake Constance. |
| <i>Abyssin'ia</i> , a part of Upper Ethio'pia. | <i>Ac'tium</i> , Az'io, a town of Acarna'nia. |
| <i>Acana'thus</i> , a town of Macedo'nia, of Egypt, and of other places. | <i>Ad'dua</i> , Ad'da, a river of Cisal'pine Gaul. |
| <i>Acarna'nia</i> , Car'nia, a division of Epi'rus. | <i>Adige</i> [A-dizh'], a river of Italy. |
| <i>Acha'ia</i> , the northern part of Peloponne'sus. | <i>Adramit'tium</i> , Adramit'ti, a maritime town of Mysia. |
| <i>Achelo'us</i> , As'pro-Pot'amo, a | <i>Adrianap'olis</i> , Adriano'ple, a town in Thrace. |
| | <i>Adriaticus s'inus</i> , the gulf of Venice. |

- Æga'um ma're*, the Archipel'ago sea.
- Ægi'na*, En'gia, an island in the Saron'ic gulf.
- Ægi'um*, Vostit'za, a town of Acha'ia Proper.
- Ægypt'us*, Egypt, a celebrated country of Africa.
- Æolia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Æolia insule*, the Lip'ari isles.
- Æstua'rium*, a common name signifying frith or arm of the sea.
- Æthio'pia*, a large division of Africa.
- Æt'na*, Gibel, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.
- Æto'lia*, a part of Greece Proper.
- Africa*, the third great division of the earth.
- Agri'gen'tum*, Grigen'ti Vec'chio, a town of Sicily.
- Aixlachapelle (Aiz-la-sha-pe'l'), a town of Germany.
- Al'ba Lon'ga*, Palaz'zo, a town of La'tium.
- Alba'nia*, Ser'van or Shir'van, a country of Asia west of the Caspian sea.
- Albuquerque (Al-bu-kirk), a town in Spain.
- Al'bion*, the ancient name of Britain.
- Al'bis*, the Elbe, a large river of Germany.
- Albu'nea*, a fountain and wood near Tibur in La'tium.
- Alexan'dria* or *Alexandri'a*, Alexandret'a or Scandaroon: a city of Syria, Egypt, and other places.
- Algiers (Al ge'ers), one of the Barbary states.
- Allob'roges*, Centro'nes, Dau'phiné, and Savoy'.
- Al'pes*, the Alps, the highest mountain of Europe.
- Alphe'us*, Al'feo, a river of Ellis in Peloponne'sus.
- Amu'nus*, Mon'te Ne'gro, a branch of Tau'rus.
- Amase'a*, or *Amasia*, Amasi'eh, a city of Pontus.
- Ambracia*, a city of Thespro'tia.
- Ambro'nes*, Berne, Friburg, Lucern', Basil or Bâle.
- Am'iens, a city of France.
- Am'sus*, Ems, a river of Germany.
- Am'sus*, Samsoun, a city of Pontus in Asia Minor.
- Amphip'olis*, Jambo'li, a city of Macedonia.
- Amphis'sa*, Salo'na, the capital of Lo'cri.
- Anacto'rium*, Voni'za, a town of Epi'rus.
- A'nas*, Guadia'na, a river of Spain.
- An'con* or *Anco'na*, a town of Picc'num in Italy.
- Ang'yra*, Angou'ra, a city of Gala'tia.
- An'des*, a village near Man'tus, the birth place of Virgil.
- Andomati'num*, or *Andomadu'num*, Lan'gres, a town of Champagne in France.
- An'dros*, An'dro, one of the Cyc'lades.
- An'io*, Tevero'ne, a river of Italy.
- An'themus*, a city of Macedo'nia.
- Antic'gra*, As'pro Spi'tia, a town of Pho'cis.
- Antigo'nia*, an inland town of Epi'rus.
- Antio'chia* or *Antiochi'a*, Anti-och, the capital of Syria.
- Antio'chia*, Ak-Shehr, a town of Pisid'ia.
- Antitan'rus*, a branch of mount Tau'rus in Asia.
- Apala'cian*, a branch of the

- Allegany mountains.
Apame'a, Mouda'nia, a city of Bithyn'ia.
Apenni'nus, the Appennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.
Aphas, a river of Greece.
Apid'anus, Salam'pria, a river of Thes'saly.
Apollo'niu, Poli'na, a town of Illyr'icum.
Ap'pii-Fo'rum, Bor'go-Lon'go, a town of the Vol'sci.
Apu'lia, a part of the kingdom of Naples.
A'quæ solis, Bath in England.
Aquile'ia, a town of Ven'eti
Aquita'ni or *Aquita'nia*, Gas'cony and Guienne (Gue-enn').
Arab'ia Deser'ta, a division of Arabia.
Arab'ia Fe'lix, Arabia the Happy, the southern part of Arabia.
Arab'ia Petre'a, Arabia the Stony, the northern part of Arabia, through which the Israelites travelled from Egypt to the Holy Land.
Arab'icus si'nus, the Arabian gulf or Red Sea.
Ar'rar, Soane (*Sone*), a river of France.
Arau'sio, Or'ange, a town of Gal'lia Narbonen'sis.
Araz'um, Pa'pa, a promontory west of Acha'ia.
Arbe'la, Er'bil, a town of As'syr'ia.
Arca'dia, a part of Peloponne'sus.
Ar'dea, a town of Latium.
Arelat'um, Arles (*Arls*), a city of Gaul.
Ar'ethon, a river of Epi'rus.
Arethu'sa a famous fountain of Syracuse'.
Ar'golis, a division of Peloponne'sus.
Argol'icus sinus, gulf of Napo'li.
Ar'gos, Ar'go, capital of Ar'golis.
Ar'gyrê, the island of Suma'tra.
Arim'inum, Rim'ini, a town of Um'bria.
Ar'magh (Ar'mar), a town of Ireland.
Arme'nia Major, Turcoma'nia, }
Arme'nia Minor, Aladu'lia, }
 countries of Asia Minor.
Ar'nus, Ar'no, a river of Tus-cany.
Ar'pi, a town of Apulia.
Arpi'num. Arpino, a town of the Volsci in Latium.
Arsin'oë or Cleop'atris, Su'ez, a city of Egypt and Arabia.
Ar'tabrum or *Ner'ium*, cape Fin-isterre (*Fin'is-ter.*)
Artax'ata, Ar'desh, the capital of Arme'nia.
Artemis'ium, a town of Eubæ'a.
As'culum, As'coli, a town of Pice'num and Apu'lia.
Aso'pus, a river of Bæotia, and other places.
Aspen'dus, a town of Pamphyl'ia.
Asphal'tites, the Dead Sea, a lake of Jude'a.
Assyr'ia, Curdis'tan, a country of Asia.
Astræ'us, Vistri'za, a river of Macedonia.
Astu'rica Augusta, Astor'ga, a town of Spain.
Athe'næ, Ath'ens or Se'tinès, a celebrated city of At'tica.
Athesis, Adige, a river of Cis-alpine Gaul or Italy.
A'thos, Mon'te San'to or Ag'ios O'ros, a mountain of Macedo-nia.
Atlan'ticus Oce'anus, the Atlan-tic ocean.

- At'rax*, a city of Thessaly, and a river of Æto'lia.
- Atta'lia* or *Attali'a*, Ita'lah, a city of Lydia.
- At'tica*, a division of Greece.
- Attreba'tes*, Berkshire in England.
- Atu'rus*, Adour, a river of Gaul.
- Avari'cum*, Bour'ges, a town of France.
- Au'fidus*, Ofan'to, a river of Apu'lia in Italy.
- Augs'burg* (Os'burg), a city of Germany.
- Augus'ta Taurino'rum*, Turin, the capital of Piedmont.
- Augus'ta Treviro'rum*, Treves (*Treevs*), or Triers, a city of Germany.
- Au'lia*, Meg'alo-Va'thi, a town of Boeo'tia.
- Auxu'me*, Ax'um, a city of Ethio'pia.
- Ave'nio*, Avignon [Avinon], a town of France.
- Avergne [Au-vern'], a province of France.
- Avignon [Avinon], a city of France.
- Avranches [Av-ransh'], a town of France.
- Æ'æus*, Varda'ri, a river of Macedonia.
- Azo'rus*, a town of Thessaly.
- Babylonia*, or *Chalda'a*, Irak, a country of Asia.
- Bactria'na*, Balk, a country of Asia.
- Bæ'tica*, a province of Spain.
- Bæ'tis*, Gaudalquiver, a river of Spain.
- Bagdad [Bag'dat], a city of Asia.
- Bag'rada*, Meger'da, a river of Africa Proper.
- Balea'res*, or { Major'ca and
Balea'ridés, } Minor'ca
- Bamby'ce* or *Hierap'olis*, Men'bigz, a city of Syria.
- Bar'ce*, Bar'ea, a town of Cyrenai'ca in Africa.
- Barci'no*, Barcelona, the capital of Catalo'nia in Spain.
- Ba'rium*, Ba'ri, a town of Apu'lia.
- Ba'sil or Bâsle, [Ball] a canton of Switzerland.
- Bata'vi*, Utrecht [U'trate], a city and province of Holland.
- Bat'na*, Ada'neh, a city of Mesopotam'ia.
- Bel'gæ*, the Netherlands.
- Bel'gæ*, an ancient division of England, including Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire.
- Belleisle [Bell-ile'], an island of France.
- Bena'cus*, Gar'da, a lake in the north of Italy.
- Beneven'tum*, Beneven'to, a town of the Sam'nites in Italy.
- Bare'a*, Ha'leb, a district and city of Syria.
- Bere'a*, Es'ki-Zu'dra, a city of Thrace.
- Bere'a*, Cara-Veria, a city of Macedo'nia.
- Beren'ice*, a city of Arabia Petra'a, the Ezion-Geber of the Old Testament, also a port of Egypt on the Red Sea.
- Berg'en, the capital of Norway.
- Bher'ings [Ber'ings], the strait between North America and Asia.
- Bithyn'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Blad'nii*, Dub'lin and Kilda're in Ireland.
- Blem'my-es*, the ancient inhabitants of Ethio'pia.
- Bido'ria*, Frith of Forth in Scotland.

- Bæotia*, a country of Greece Proper.
- Boiohæmum*, *Boie'mum*, or *Boiohæ'mum*, Bohe'mia.
- Bole'rium*, Lands End, the south west extremity of England.
- Bologna [*Bolo'na*], a large town of Italy.
- Bono'nia*, Bologna [*Bolo'na*], a town of Italy.
- Borys'thenés*, the Nieper [*Nee'per*], a large river of Europe.
- Bos'phorus-Cimme'rius*, Strait of Caffa, which unites the Black sea with the sea of Asoph.
- Bourdeaux [*Boor-do'*], a maritime city of France.
- Bretagne' [*Brit-tany*], an ancient province of France.
- Briançon [*Bre-an-son'*], a town of France.
- Brigan'tes*, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. in England.
- Briganti'nus lacus*, lake of Constance.
- Brighthelmston [*Brigh'ton*], a sea port town of Sussex.
- Britan'nia*, Britain, England, Scotland and Wales.
- Brix'ia*, Bres'cia, a town of the Cenoman'ni in Cisalpine Gaul.
- Bruct'eri*, a division or people of Germany.
- Brundu'sium*, Brundi'si, a celebrated port of Calabria.
- Brut'tii* or *Bru'tii*, a division and people of Ancient Italy.
- Burdig'ala*, Bourdeaux, [*Boor-do'*], a town of France.
- Buthro'tum*, Butrin'to, a sea port of Epirus.
- Buxen'tum*, Policas'tro, a town of Luca'nia.
- Byzan'tium*, Constantino'ple, capital of the Ottoman empire.
- Cæsare'a*, Jersey, an island in the English channel.
- Cæsare'a*, a city of Sama'ria, and of other places.
- Cæs'ia Sylva*, a forest in Germany.
- Cal'le*, Oporto, a city and port of Portugal.
- Cala'bria*, Calabria Cit'ra, a country of Italy.
- Caledo'nia*, Scotland.
- Caglia'ri (Calia'ri), capital of Sardinia.
- Cal'pe*, the rock of Gibralt'ar.
- Gallip'olis*, Gallip'oli, a town of Thrace.
- Cambu'nii mon'tes*, mountains of Macedonia.
- Campan'ia*, a part of what is now the kingdom of Naples.
- Ca'naan*, Judea, Palestine, or the Holy Land.
- Can'næ*, a village of Apu'lia, celebrated for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.
- Cano'pus*, a town of Egypt on the mouth of the Nile.
- Can'tium*, Kent in England.
- Canu'sium*, Cano'sa, a town of Apu'lia.
- Caper'naum*, a city of Galilee.
- Cappado'cia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Cap'ua*, the chief town of Campan'ia.
- Caram'bis*, Kerem'pi, a city of Paphlago'nia.
- Ca'ria*, Aidinel'li, a country of Asia Minor.
- Carlstadt [*Carl-stat*], capital of Croatia.
- Cartha'go*, Car'thage, the capital of Africa Propria.
- Casili'num*, Casili'no, a town of Campania.
- Cas'pium ma're*, the Caspian sea.

- Cassan'dria**, Cassan'der, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Cassiter'ides**, the Scilly islands, Lands End, and Lizard Point.
- Cat'ana**, Catania, a town of Sicily.
- Castile** [Cas-teel], a province of Spain.
- Caucasus**, a high range of mountains extending from the Eux'ine to the Caspian sea, and into the North of Asia.
- Caud'ium**, a town of Sam'nium in Italy.
- Cel'tic**, Normandy and Brittany.
- Celtica** or **Lugdunen'sis**, a division of Gaul.
- Cenoman'ni** or **Cenoma'ni**, a people of Cisal'pine Gaul.
- Celos**, Zi'a, one of the Cyc'lades.
- Cephalle'nia**, Cefalo'nia, an island in the Ionian sea.
- Cephis'eus**, a river of Bœotia.
- Cercasot'rum**, a town of Egypt.
- Ceres'ius**, Lago'no, a lake of Italy.
- Charm'e'a**, a town of Bœotia.
- Chalcid'icé**, a part of Macedo'nia.
- Chal'ers**, Egripo, a town of Eubœa.
- Chalde'a**, Keld'er or Irak, Babylo'nia or Assy'ria.
- Champagne** [Shampain], a province of France.
- Champlain** [Sham-plain], a lake between Vermont and New York.
- Chœ'onia**, a division of Epirus.
- Charid'mum**, Gata, a cape of Spain.
- Charyb'dis**, a famous whirlpool in the strait of Sicily.
- Cherburg** [Shur-burg], a sea-port town of France.
- Chelon'ites** or **Chelon'ites**, Cabo Terneso, a cape west of Elis.
- Cherson'e'sus** [Kersone'sus], a common name signifying a peninsula.
- Cherson'esus Cin'brica**, Jutland or Denmark Proper.
- Chili** [Che'le], a country of South America.
- Chilicothe** [Chilly-coth'e], capital of Ohio.
- Chimborazo** [Kimbora'zo], the highest point of the Andes.
- Chi'os**, Sci'o, an island in the Ege'an Sea.
- Cilic'ia**, Carama'nia, a country of Asia Minor.
- Cin'brica**, Jutland or Denmark Proper.
- Cimmer'ius**, Strait of Caffa.
- Cir'ta**, Constan'tia, the capital of Numidia.
- Cisal'pina Gal'lia**, the northern part of Italy.
- Clau'is**, Chia'na, a river of Tus'cany.
- Clazom'ene**, Vour'la, a town of Ionia.
- Clid'us** [Nidus], a town of Cal'ria.
- Cly'tus**, a river of Epirus.
- Codanus s'tus**, the Baltic sea.
- Ce'le-Sy'ia**, a country of Asia.
- Co'chis**, a country of Asia east of the Eux'ine sea.
- Cologne** [Co-lone'], a town of Germany.
- Colos'sæ**, Cho'nos, a town of Phrygia.
- Colum'ne Her'culis**, the pillars of Hercules, the mountains on each side of the Strait of Gibralt'ar.
- Commage'ne**, a part of Syr'ia.
- Compiègne** [Com-pain], a town of France.
- Condivic'ium**, Nantz, a city of France.
- Consent'ia**, Cosen'za, capital of the Bru'tia.

- Copa'is La'cus*, Livadia Lim'ne, a lake of Bœo'tia.
- Cop'tos*, Egypt, a town of Egypt.
- Core'ya*, Corfu, an island in the Ionian sea.
- Cor'duba*, Cordo'va, a city of Bæ'tica in Spain.
- Corfin'ium*, San Feri'no, the capital of the Peligni [Pelini], a brave people of Italy.
- Cori'oli*, a town of the Vol'sci in Italy.
- Corin'thus*, Cor'inth, the capital of Acha'ia Proper.
- Corion'di*, Kings and Queens counties in Ireland.
- Corita'ni*, Linconshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire &c.
- Corinthia'eus si'nus*, the Corin-thian gulf.
- Cor'rica* or *Cyr'nes*, Corsica, a large island in the Mediter-ranean sea.
- Coutances* [Coo-tance'], a sea-port town of France.
- Cra'ter*, Bas'sin, the gulf of Na-ples.
- Cremo'na*, a town north of the Po near Man'tua.
- Cre'ta*, Crete or Can'dia, a large island in the south part of the Ege'an sea.
- Crissa'us sinus*, gulf of Salo'na.
- Cro'ton*, Croto'na, a city of the Bru'tii.
- Ctes'iphon* (*T'es'iphon*), El-Mo-da'in, a city of Assyria.
- Cæ'ma*, Cy'me, a town of Cam-pa'nia.
- Cybie'tra*, Bus'tereh, a town of Asia Minor.
- Cyc'lades*, a circular cluster of islands in the Ege'an sea.
- Cydo'nia*, a city of Crete.
- Cylle'ne*, a high mountain of Ar-ca'dia,
- Cylle'ne*, Chiaren'za, a town and port of E'lea.
- Cylipe'nus si'nus*, the gulf of Fin-land.
- Cyparis'sa*, Arca'dia, a town of Masse'nia.
- Cyparis'sus si'nus*, gulf of Arca'dia.
- Cy'prus*, a large island in the Mediterranean sea
- Cyrena'ica* and *Lyb'ia Supe'ri-or*, Barca in Africa.
- Cyre'ne*, the capital of Cyrena'ica.
- Cythe'ra*, Ceri'go, an island south of the More'a.
- Cythe'ron*, a mountain of Bœotia.
- Cytin'eum*, a city of Doris in Greece.
- Cyz'icus*, a city of Mysia on the Propontis.
- Da'cia*, Transylva'nia, Mol-da'via and Walla'chia.
- Dalmu'tia*, a country of Europe.
- Damas'cus*, Dem'esk, a city of Syria.
- Danu'bius* or *Ie'ter*, the river Danube.
- Dardanelles* [Dar-da-nels'], two castles of Turkey, one on each side of the strait of the same name, anciently called *Hel'les-pont*; one is called Ses'tos, the other Aby'dos.
- De'los*, one of the Cyc'lades in the Ege'an sea.
- Del'phi*, Cas'tri, a town of Phocis.
- Der'be*, Alah-dag, a town of Lycæo'nia.
- Dieman's Land* [Diman's], an island south of New Holland.
- Dieppe* [Deep], a sea port town of France.
- Diome'dia*, Trem'iti, three isl-ands in the gulf of Venice.
- Di'um*, Stan-Dia, a city of Macedonia.

- Divodurum*, Metz, a city of Lor-rain' in Gaul.
- Dnie'per* [Ne'per], a large river of Europe.
- Dnies'ter* [Nees'ter], a river of Europe.
- Dodo'na*, a town of Molos'sis in Epirus.
- Dordrecht* [Dort], a town of Holland.
- Doris*, a part of Greece Proper.
- Drepa'num*, Trapa'ni, a maritime town of Sicily.
- Dumno'nii*, Cornwall and Dev'onshire.
- Duque'la* [Duke'la], a province of Morocco.
- Du'rus*, Dou'ro, a river of Portugal.
- Dur'num* or *Durnova'ria*, Dorchester in England.
- Duro'triges*, Dorsetshire, a division of England.
- Durover'num*, Can'terbury, a town of England.
- Dyrrha'chium*, Du-raz'zo, a town of Illyr'icum or Macedonia.
- Ebor'acum*, York in England.
- Ebu'des in'sule*, Heb'ridés, the Western Isles of Scotland.
- Ecbat'ana*, Ham'adan, capital of Media.
- Echi'næ* or *Echi'nades*, Curzola'ri, small islands of Greece at the mouth of the river Achelo'us.
- Edes'sa* or *Æ'gæ*, Mogle'na, a city of Macedo'nia.
- Edes'sa* or *Edes'se*, a town of Mesopota'mia.
- Edinburgh [Ed'inborough], capital of Scotland.
- Edo'nis* or *Edon'ica*, a district of Macedonia.
- Ela'a*, I-a-le'a, a town of Æo'lis, in Asia Minor.
- Ela'tia* or *Elate'a*, Tur'co-Cho'rio, a town in Phocis.
- Eleu'sis*, Lessi'na, a village of Attica.
- E'lis* or *E'le'a*, a division of Peloponne'sus.
- E'lis*, Belvede're, a town of Peloponnesus.
- Elisaber'ris*, Aux, a town of France.
- Elyma'is*, a town of Persia.
- Emer'ita Augusta*, Meri'da, a city in Spain.
- Emma-as*, a city of Jude'a.
- Empo'rie*, Ampu'rias, a town of Spain.
- Enipe'us*, a river of Macedonia.
- E-o'm ma're*, the Chinese sea.
- Eor'di* or *Eorde'i*, the inhabitants of Eordæ'a, a district of Macedonia.
- Eph'eus*, Aios'oluc, the capital of Ionia.
- Epidau'rus*, Pidav'ra or Malvasia Vec'chia, a town of Ar'golus.
- Epidaurus*, Regu'si-Vec'chio, a town of Illyricum.
- Epi'rus*, Alba'nia, and Cani'na or Chime'ra.
- Ere'tria*, Gravalin'ais, a city of Eubo'a.
- Eryman'thus*, a woody mountain of Arcadia.
- Eryth'ræum ma're*, the Ara'bian sea.
- Esquimaux* [Es'-ke-mo], a country and people of North America.
- Ethiopia*, a large country of Africa.
- Etru'ria*, Tuscany, a country of Italy.
- Eube'a*, Negropont, an island east of Bœo'tia.
- Euga'nei*, a people of
- Eupato'ria*, Tchenik nikel', a city of Pontu

Euphra'tes, Euphra'tes, or Frat, a large river of Asia.

Euri'pus, a narrow strait between Bæo'tia and Eubæ'a.

Euro'tas, Vasilipot'amo, or Basilipot'amos, river of Peloponnesus.

Eu'e'nus, Fidari, a river of Æto'lia.

Evreux [Ev-roo], a town of Normandy in France.

Euxi'nus Pontus [Yuxi'nus], the Black sea.

Fermànagh [Ferma'na], a county of Ulster in Ireland.

Finisterre [Fin'is-ter], the western cape of Spain.

Finnin'gia, Fin'land, a part of Sweden.

Floren'tia, Florence, the capital of Tus'cany.

Fonterrault [Fon'te-vrø'], a town of France.

Fo'rum Ju'lii, Friu'li, a town of the Ven'eti in Italy.

Fre'tum, a common name signifying a strait.

Fre'tum Gal'licum, Strait of Dover.

Fre'tum Hercu'leum, or } Strait
Fretum Gaditu'num, } of Gibralt'ar.

Fris'ii, Holland and Friesland.

Frontigniac [Fron-tin-yac], a town in France.

Ga'bi, a town of La'tium, now extinct.

Ga'des, Ca'diz, an island and town of Spain.

Ga'ditanus si'nus, Bay of Ca'diz.

Gætu'lia, the country of the Gætu'li, the first inhabitants of Africa.

Gala'tia, a country of Asia Minor.

Gale'rus, Gale'so, a river of Italy.

Galila'a, Gal'ilee, a district of

Syria.

Galla'cia, Galli'cia, Astu'ria, and Bis'cay.

Gal'lia, France.

Gal'lia Cisalpi'na, the northern part of Italy.

Gal'licus si'nus, gulf of Lyons.

Ganget'icus sinus, Bay of Bengal.

Garga'num, Garga'no, a cape or promontory of Italy.

Garonne [Gar-own'], a river of France.

Garum'na, Garonne, a river of Gaul.

Gella, a city of Sicily near where Ter'ra no'va now stands.

Gena'tum or *Cen'abum*, Orleans, a town of France.

Gen'ua, Geno'a, a city of Liguria, formerly a republic of Italy.

Germa'nia, Germany.

Germa'no Sarma'tæ, Poland.

Ghent [Gong], a town of Flanders.

Gil'boa, a mountain and town of Gal'ilee.

Gly'ta, the river and frith of Clyde in Scotland.

Gnos'eus or *Gno'eus*, one of the principal towns of Crete.

Gon'us or *Gon'ni*, a town of Thessaly.

Gor'dium, Gor'diu-co'me, a town of Phrygia.

Gortyn'ia or *Gortyna*, one of the principal cities of Crete.

Græ'cia, Greece.

Græ'cia Pro'pria, Greece Proper.

Gram'pii mon'tes, the Grampian hills between England and Scotland.

Gran'icus or *Gran'cus*, Ousvols, a river of Myæa in Asia Minor.

Gryn'ium, a town of Æo'lia in Asia Minor.

- Guadaloupe [Go-de-lupe'] one of the Caribbee' islands.
- Guadalquivir, [Gua-dal-ke-veer'], a river of Spain.
- Guayaquil [Gua-a-keel'], a town of Peru.
- Guernsey [Gurn-sey] an island of Great Britain on the coast of France.
- Guienne [Gwe-en'], a province of France.
- Gute* and *Hilleviones*, Gothland, or rather the people of Scandinavia.
- Cythium* Collo-Kyth'ia, the port of Sparta.
- Adriaticus*, *Superus* or *Adriaticus sinus*, the gulf of Venice.
- Numidrum*, a city of Numidia or Africa Proper.
- Hæmus*, Eminehdag, a mountain of Thrace.
- Thracæmon*, Platamona, a river between Thessaly and Macedonia.
- Drogonæus*, Dro'mo, an island of Macedonia.
- Adriacæna*, Bodroun, the chief town of Caria.
- Halys*, Kizil-Er'mark, a river of Asia Minor.
- Harwich [Har'rij], a seaport of Essex in England.
- Havre-de-Grace [Hav'er-de-Gras'] a sea port of France.
- Hebrus*, Mar'isa or Mariza, a river of Thrace.
- Hebrides*, or *Hebrides*, the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland.
- Helena St. a small island in the Atlantic ocean.
- Helicon*, Zag'aro Vou'ni, a mountain on the confines of Boeotia and Phocia.
- Helimiotæ*, a people of Macedonia.
- Helio'polis*, Balbec (Bol'bec), a city of Syria.
- Hellæspontus*, Dar-dan-nelles' or Hellespont.
- Helvætia*, Switzerland.
- Heraclea*, Zeiton, a town of Thessaly, and of other places.
- Heracleum*, Herac'leo, a town of Macedonia.
- Herculanum*, a city of Campania.
- Herculeum Fre'tum*, strait of Gibraltar.
- Herculis Promontorium*, Spartivento, a cape of Italy.
- Hercynia Sylva*, the Hercynian forest in Germany.
- Hesperia*, Spain.
- Hibernia*, or *Ierne*, Ireland.
- Hibernicum* or *Verginium Mare*, the Irish sea or St. George's channel.
- Hierapolis* or *Bambyce*, Menbigz, a city of Syria.
- Hierosolyma*, Jerusalem, the capital of Jude'a.
- Hippo-regius*, a maritime town of Numidia.
- Hiri* and *Estii* or *Ostiones*, Livo'nia and Estho'nia or Revel.
- His'palis*, Seville, the chief city of Andalusia in Spain.
- Hispania* or *Hisperia*, Spain.
- Istria*, or *Istria*, formerly a part of Illyricum.
- Hogue [Hoge, *pronouncing the g hard*], a town and cape of France.
- Ho'reb*, the western summit of mount Sinai.
- Hidaspes*, Shan-trou, a river of India.
- Hydruntum*, Otran'to, a maritime town of Calabria.
- Hymet'us*, a mountain near Athens.

Spain.

Imeri'ta, a country of north of Arme'nia.

Ebro, a river in Spain.

Ica'ros, an island near the of Ionia.

Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. in and.

1, Sardinia.

2, Koni'eh, the capital 'cao'nia.

ia, Angoulême [An'goo-'], a town of France.

high mountain of Crete, also of Tro'as.

ne, a town of Macedonia.

a or E'dom, a part of ia Petræ'a, and also of 'a.

one of the ancient names land.

Leri'da, a town of Cata- in Spain.

or Tro'ja, Troy, capital of as.

, a river of At'tica.

im, Il'yris, and Illyr'ia, 'tia, a country of Europe

ering on the Adriat'ic sea.

Il'ba, a small island near , the late residence of parte.

, Ime'ia, a vast ridge of tains in Asia.

w, Em'bro, an island of Ege'an sea.

oceanus, the Indian n.

Sin'dus, or Sin'thus, the , Sinde, or Indus, a cele- ed river of Asia.

es, a people of Cisal'pine l.

, a common name signi- ; an island.

Fortuna'tes, the Fortu- Isles, now the Cana'ries.

In'sule Hesper'ides, supposed to be the Cape Verd Islands.

In'sule Purpura'ria, Madeiras, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic ocean belonging to Portugal.

Interam'na, Ter'ni, a town of Umbria in Italy.

Io'nia, a part of Asia Minor.

Io'nium ma're, the southern part of the gulf of Venice.

Isau'ria or Isaur'ica re'gio, a country of Asia Minor.

Is'ca Dumnonio'rum, Exeter in England.

Is'marus, a mountain and town of Thrace.

Is'sus, Ais'se, a town of Cilicia.

Is'ter or Danu'bius, the river Danube.

Ital'ia, Italy.

Ital'ica, Sevilla la Vieja, a town of Bæ'tica in Spain.

Ith'aca, Thea'ki, a small rocky island in the Ionian sea, the country of Ulysses.

Itu'næ Estua'rium, Solway Frith, between Cumberland and Kirkcudbrightshire.

Ja'dera, Zara, a city of Illyricum.

Janeiro Rio [Ja-ne'ro], a river & province of South America.

Japyg'ium or Japyg'ia, Cape de Leuco, a southern cape of Italy.

Jaxar'tes, Sir or Sihon, a river of Asia running into the Cas- pian sea.

Jorda'nes, Jor'don, a celebrated river of Jude'a.

Judæ'a, a part of Syria, the Ho- ly Land.

Juver'na, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Lab'rador, a country of North America.

- Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*, Pa'lico-Cho'ri, the capital of Laco'nia.
- Laco'nia* or *Laconica*, a division of Peloponne'sus.
- Laconicus sinus*, gulf of Colokythia.
- Lacus*, a common name signifying a lake.
- Lado'ga*, a lake and town of Russia.
- Lamia*, a city of Thes'saly.
- Laodicea*, La'dik, a town of Phrygia.
- Lavis'sa Cremas'te*, a town of Thes'saly.
- Larius lacus*, Co'mo, the largest lake of Italy.
- Latium*, now a part of Papedom; a division of Italy, the country of the Latins.
- Læus sinus*, Policas'tro, a gulf of Italy.
- Læus*, Laino [La-c'no], a river of Italy.
- Lephorn* [Læ-gern'], a town of Etruria in Italy.
- Lemânus* or *Lausânus lacus*, the lake of Geneva.
- Lemnos*, Stalimen, an island in the Egean sea near Thrace.
- Leominster* [Lem'in-ster], a town in Massachusetts and in England.
- Lentini* or *Lentunum*, Lentini, a town of Sicily.
- Leptis*, Lebida, a town of the *Regio Syrtica* in Africa.
- Lerna*, a celebrated lake near Argos in Peloponne'sus.
- Lesbos*, Mytili, an island on the coast of Mysia.
- Leucas*, St. Man'li, a town on the peninsula of Leuca'lia.
- Leucæa*, a promontory of Leuca'lia in Acarnania.
- Leucopetra*, Piat'taro, a southern cape of Italy, which is the termination of the Appennines.
- Leuctra*, Lévados'tro, a town of Boe'otia.
- Libanus*, Leb'anon, a mountain of Syria.
- Libia Inferior* and *Gatu'ia*, Biledul'gerid, an inland country of Africa.
- Liber'sa*, Gebi'se, a city of Bithynia, where Hannibal was buried.
- Liger* or *Ligeris*, Loire [Lorr], a river of France.
- Liguria*, a country of Italy in Gal'lia Cispada'na.
- Ligusticus sinus*, gulf of Genoa.
- Lilycæum promontorium*, Boë'b or Boco, a cape of Sicily.
- Lilyba'um*, Marsal'la, a town of Sicily.
- Limerick* [Lim'rick], a county and town of Ireland.
- Lingones, A'veni, Su'vanni*, Burgundy and Franche-compté [Franch-com'te], divisions, or : people of Gaul.
- Lipari*, an island north of Sicily.
- Liris*, Garigli'no, a river of Italy.
- Lissa*, Mies'so, a town of Illy'rium on the frontier of Maced'onia.
- Locris*, a part of Greece Proper.
- Locrinum* or *Londinum*, London.
- Locrisia*, Basilicata, a country of Italy.
- Lugdunum*, Lyons, a town of France.
- Lusitania*, Portugal.
- Lutetia Parisii* or *Parisiorum*, Paris.
- Lycabdia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Lycia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Lycia*, a country of Asia Minor.

- Lymy'ra* or *Lymi're*, a town of Lyc'ia.
- Lynces'te*, an inland people of Macedo'nia.
- Lyonois* [Le-o-na'], a province of France.
- Lys'tra*, a town of Lycao'nia.
- Macedo'nia*, a country on the south east of Europe extending from the Ege'an to the Adriatic Sea.
- Ma'cra*, Ma'gra, a river of Italy.
- Madeir'as* [Ma-der'-as], islands in the Atlantic ocean belonging to Portugal.
- Mad'rid*, the capital of Spain.
- Meander*, Me-in'vler, a river of Phryg'ia in Asia Minor.
- Maelstrom* [Mal'strom], a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.
- Men'alus*, a high mountain of Arca'dia.
- Meo'tis pa'lus*, the sea of A'soph.
- Maestricht* [Mees-tret], a town of the Netherlands.
- Magellan*, a strait which separates Ter'ra del Fu'ego from South America.
- Magne'sia*, Mana'chia or Guzel-Hizar, a town of Lydia.
- Magne'sia*, a district and town of Thessaly.
- Magout'sacum*, Mentz [Ments], a town of Germany.
- Mahrattas* [Ma-rat'tas], two powerful states of India.
- Malabar*, the western coast of Hindostan.
- Mal'aca*, Mal'aga, a port town of Grana'da in Spain.
- Male'a*, Male'i, a promontory of Laco'nia.
- Mari'aba*, Ma'reb, a city of Ara'bia Fe'lix.
- Malia'cus si'nus*, a bay between Thessaly and Lo'cris.
- Mantine'a*, Trapoliz'za, a town of Arca'dia.
- Man'tua*, capital of the dutchy of the same name in Italy.
- Mara'gnon* [Ma-ra'-non], a river and province of S. America.
- Mur'athon*, a village of At'tica.
- Ma're*, a common name, which signifies a sea.
- Maridu'nun*, Caermar'then in Wales.
- Mar'no* [Ma-re'no], a town and small republic of Italy.
- Marmar'ica*, a country of Africa west of Egypt.
- Mar'mora*, a small sea between the Archipel'ago and Black sea.
- Marseilles* [Mar-sails], a town of France.
- Mar'si*, a people of Italy.
- Marru'vium* or *Murru'bium*, San Benedetto, a town of Pice'num in Italy.
- Massa'syli*, a division, and people of Numid'ia.
- Massil'ia*, Marseilles [Mar-sails], a city of France.
- Massy'li*, a division and people of Numidia.
- Maurita'niu*, Morocco and Fez.
- Maurita'nia Cæsarien'sis*, Algiers.
- Me'diu*, a country of Asia south of the Caspian sea.
- Mediola'num*, Milan, the capital of the In'subres.
- Mediterra'neum mu're*, the Mediterranean sea.
- Megalop'olis*, Leonar'di, a town of Arca'dia.
- Meg'aris*, Meg'ara, a town of Greece Proper.
- Me'las* or *Me'lanes si'nus*, Saros, a gulf of Thrace.
- Melibe'a*, a town of Magne'sia in Thessaly.

- Mel'ita*, Mal'ta [Mol-ta], an island in the Mediterranean sea south of Sicily.
- Melite'ne*, Mala'ria, a city of Cappado'cia.
- Mi'los*, Milo, one of the Cyc-ladés.
- Mem'phis*, an ancient town of Egypt.
- Mena'pii*, Tun'grii, Dutch and Austrian Brabant.
- Mesopota'mia*, Diarbeck, the country between the Ti'gris and Euphra'tes.
- Messa'na*, Messi'na, one of the principal towns of Sicily.
- Messe'ne*, Mavra-Matia, or Mau-ra Matra, capital of Messe'nia.
- Messe'nia*, a division of Pelopon-nesus.
- Messenia'us sinus*, gulf of Coron.
- Metapontum*, a town of Luca'nia.
- Meta'ris*, the Wash, an arm of the sea between Lincolnshire and Norfolk in England.
- Metaurus*, Me'teo, a river of Um'bria in Italy.
- Meth'ne*, Modon, a town of Messe'nia; also a town of Macedonia.
- Mian* [Me-lan'], a city and duchy of Italy.
- Mile'tus*, a city of Io'nia.
- Min'cius*, Mincio, a branch of the river Po.
- Min'ics*, Minho or Mingo, a river of Galli'cia in Spain.
- Mityl'ne*, capital of the island of Lesbos.
- Mobile* [Mo-beel'], a river of West Florida.
- Ma'nus*, Maine [Main], a river of Germany.
- Ma'ris*, a lake of ancient Egypt.
- Ma'sia*, a country south of the Dan'ube.
- Molos'sis*, a district of Epirus.
- Mo'na in'sula*, the island of Anglesey, belonging to Wales.
- Mona'bia* or *Mona'da*, the Isle of Man.
- Mono-motapa*, a kingdom of Africa.
- Mon'te Video* [Ve'deo], a town of South America.
- Mo'sa*, Maese [Meese], or Meus [Meus], a river of Galli'a Bel'gica.
- Mosambique* [Mo-zam-beck], a kingdom of Africa.
- Munich* [Mu'nick], capital of Bava'ria.
- Mu'tina*, Mode'na, a city of Galli'a Cispada'na.
- Myca'le*, a promontory of Ionia.
- Myce'na*, a city of Ar'golis in Greece.
- Mygdonia*, a district of Macedonia.
- My'ra*, a town of Lyc'ia.
- Mus'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Nar*, Ne'ra, a river of Umbria.
- Nar'be Martius*, Narbonne [Na'-bon'], a city of Langue-doc' in France.
- Narbonen'sis*, a division of Gaul.
- Nar'nia*, Nar'ni, a town of Um'bria in Italy.
- Nary'ia*, a town of Greece.
- Nau'cratis*, a town of Lower Egypt.
- Naupact'us*, Lapan'to, a town of E'ro'lia.
- Naupor'tus* or *Naupor'tum*, Ober or Lay'bach, a town of Panno'nia or Nor'icum.
- Nax'os*, Nax'ia, one of the Cyc-ladés.
- Neapolis*, Naples, the capital city of Campa'nia.
- Nes'us* or *Nes'tus*, Mesto, a river of Thrace.

- Neufchatel** [Noo-shat-tell'], a town of Switzerland, and of France.
- Niagara** [Ne-ar'-ga-ra], a river, and celebrated falls of North America.
- Nica'ea**, Nice or Is-Nik, the capital of Bithyn'ia in Asia Minor.
- Nice** [Nece], a county and city of Italy, a sea port of France, and a city of Asia Minor, celebrated for the first general theological council there in A. D. 325.
- Nicop'olis**, Ke'nisat-a'soud, a city of Cilic'ia.
- Nicop'olis**, a town of Thrace and of other places.
- Nieper** [Ne'per], a river of Russia.
- Niester** [Nees'ter], a river of Austrian Poland.
- Niger** [Ni'jer], a river of Africa.
- Ni'lus**, Nile, a large river of Egypt.
- Ni'rus** or **Ni'rivé**, Nino, the capital of the Assyrian empire.
- Ni'sibis**, a city of Mesopotamia.
- Nor'icum**, Austria, a division of Europe.
- Nó'va Cartha'ge**, Carthage'na, a city of Merc'ia in Spain.
- Numant'ia**, a warlike city of Spain.
- Nu'midia**, Tu'nis, a country of Africa.
- Œta** [E'ta], Bani'na, a chain of mountains extending from Thermop'ylæ to mount Pin-dus.
- Océ'anus**, a common name signifying ocean.
- Océ'anus Aquitan'icus**, the bay of Biscay.
- Océ'anus Britan'icus**, the British Channel.
- Océ'anus German'icus**, the North sea.
- Océ'anus Occidenta'lis**, the Western or Atlantic ocean.
- Ocri'num**, Land's End or Lizard Point.
- Œ-a**, Trip'oli, a city of Africa.
- Œ-ta**, Bani'na, a mountain on the confines of Thessaly.
- Olisip'o**, Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.
- Olymp'ia**, Rofe'o, a town of E'lis in Peloponne'sus.
- Olymp'us**, mount La'cha, on the confines of Thessaly.
- Olyn'thus**, near Agioma'ma, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Onoch'onus**, a river of Thessaly.
- Ophiu'sa**, Formente'ra, an island south of Iv'ica in the Mediterranean sea.
- Opor'tius si'nus**, a bay of Greece Proper.
- Or'cades**, the Orkney islands.
- Or'cas**, Dungsby or Duncansby Head, the northerly point of Scotland.
- Ordov'ices**, Flintshire, Montgomery, &c. Also the people of North Wales.
- Ore'us**, Ori'o, a town of Eubœa.
- Or'icum**, a town of Epi'rus.
- Oron'tes**, A'si, a river of Sy'ria.
- Ortyg'ia**, an island near Syracuse'.
- Os'sa**, a mountain of Thessaly.
- Os'tia**, the ancient port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.
- O'tahc'i'te**, one of the Society islands.
- O'thrys**, a mountain of Thes'saly.
- Ottude'ni**, Northumberland and Durham.
- O-why-hee**, one of the Sandwich islands.

- Ox'us*, Gihon, a large river of Asia.
- Pachynus*, Pas'saro, one of the capes of Sicily.
- Pactolus*, a river of Lyd'ia in Asia Minor.
- Pa'dus*, Po, a large river in the north of Italy.
- Pæst'anus sinus*, gulf of Salern'o.
- Pæstum* or *Posid'onia*, Pes'ti, a town of Luca'nia.
- Pales'tina*, Pal'estine or the Holy Land.
- Palinurum*, Palinu'ro, a cape of Lucania in Italy.
- Palmy'ra*, Tad'mor, a city in the deserts of Syr'ia.
- Palmy'rene*, Theu'demor or Tad'mor, a country east of Syr'ia.
- Palus*, a common name signifying a pool, marsh, or standing water.
- Pam'isus*, a river of Thessaly.
- Pamphyl'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Panama* [Pan-ar'-mah], capital of Terra Firma in S. America.
- Pangæ'us*, Casta'gnas [Cas-ta'-nas], a mountain of Thrace.
- Panno'nia*, Sclavo'nia, Croa'tia, Carnio'la, &c. an ancient division of Europe.
- Panor'mus*, Paler'mo, the present capital of Sicily.
- Paphlago'nia*, Pendera'chia, a country of Asia Minor.
- Pa'phos*, Ba'fo or Ba'fa, a city of Cypri's.
- Par'ma*, a city of Gallia Cispa-da'na in Italy.
- Parnas'sus*, Parnas'so, a celebrated mountain of Pho'cis near Del'phi.
- Par'nes* or *Parne'thus*, Cash'a, a mountain of At'tica abounding in vines.
- Pa'ros*, one of the Cyc'lades in the Ege'an sea.
- Parrha'sius*, a mountain of Ar-ca'dia.
- Par'thia*, Irak-A'gem, a country of Asia.
- Pas'saro*, a town of Molos'sis in Epi'rus.
- Pat'ara*, Pat'era, the capital of Lyc'ia.
- Patav'ium*, Pad'ua, a town of Venice in Italy.
- Pat'mos*, Path'mos, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Pausily'pus*, Pausilip'po, a mountain near Naples.
- Pelag'icus sinus*, gulf of Volo in Thessaly.
- Pe'lion*, a mountain of Thessaly.
- Pel'la*, Palati'sa, one of the principal towns of Macedo'nia.
- Peloponne'sus*, More'a, the southern part of Greece.
- Pelo'ris* or *Pelo'rus*, Pelo'ro or Terra del Faro, one of the capes of Sicily.
- Pel'usium*, Ti'neh or Damiet'ta, a town of Egypt.
- Pe'neus* or *Pene'us*, Belvidere, a river and town of Elis in Peloponne'sus.
- Pensaco'la*, capital of West Florida.
- Pentel'icus*, a mountain of At'tica.
- Pepare'thus*, an island in the Egean sea.
- Perdi'do* [Per-de'-do], a river of West Florida.
- Per'ga*, Ke'ra-hi'sar, a town of Pamphyl'ia.
- Persepolis*, Es'takar or Tchelmi'nar, the capital of Persia.
- Per'sicus sinus*, Persian gulf.
- Pessi'nus*, Posse'ne, a town of Phrygia.
- Per'sis* and *Susid'na*, Persia, a

- country of Asia.
- Petelia*, or *Petilia*, Strongoli, a town of the Brutii.
- Petra* or *Arce*, Krac, a town of Arabia Petræa.
- Phæra* or *Pæran*, a city of Arabia Petræa.
- Pharos*, a small island in the bay of Alexandria near the mouth of the Nile.
- Pharsalia*, the country or plains around Pharsalus.
- Pharsalus*, Far'sa, a city of Thessaly.
- Phasis*, Fa'oz, a river and city of Colchis.
- Phœneus* or *Phœneos*, Pho'nia, a city of Arcadia.
- Phœræ*, Pœ'res, a town of Thessaly.
- Philadelphæa*, A'lah-Sher, or the beautiful city, in Lydia.
- Philippi*, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Philippopolis*, Philippop'oli, a town of Thrace.
- Philistæa* or *Philistia*, a district of Syria.
- Phlius*, Staph'lica, a town of Achæia Proper.
- Phocæa*, Fo'chia, a city of Ionia.
- Phœcis*, a division of Greece Proper.
- Phœnicia*, a part of Syria and Palestine.
- Pholisæ*, a mountain of Arcadia.
- Phrygia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Phthiotis* [Thio'tis], a part of Thessaly.
- Picenum*, a part of Popedom in Italy.
- Picti*, Dumbarton, also a people of Scotland.
- Piedmont* [Peed-e-mont'], a country of Italy.
- Pieria*, a district of Macedo'nia.
- Pig'mies*, a black dwarfish people of Africa.
- Pim'pla*, a mountain of Bœotia.
- Pin'dus*, a chain of mountains between Macedonia and Thessaly.
- Pisa* [Pe'sa], a city of Italy.
- Pisæ*, Pisa, a city of Tuscany in Italy. [aly.]
- Pisaurum*, Pes'aro, a town of It-
- Piscataqua* [Pis-cat'-a-way], a river of New Hampshire.
- Pisidia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Pityusæ*, Iv'ica, an island of Spain in the Mediterra'nean sea.
- Placentia*, Placen'za, a city of Cispadana.
- Platæa*, Cœcla, a city of Bœotia, memorable for the defeat of the Persians under Mar-donius.
- Poitou* [Poi-too'], a province of France.
- Pompeii*, Torre dell' Annuncia'ta, a town of Campania, which was overwhelmed by an earthquake A. D. 79.
- Pompelou* or *Pam'pelo*, Pampe-lu'na, capital of Navarre [Na-var'], in Spain.
- Pontus*, a common name signifying a sea.
- Pontus*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Portus Herculis* or *Libur'ni*, Leghorn [Legorn'], a city of Italy.
- Potide'a*, afterwards *Cassan'dria*, Cassan'der, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Præneste*, Palestri'na, a city of Latium.
- Preconnesus*, Mar'mora, an island in the Propon'tis.
- Promontorium Sacrum*, cape St Vincent.

Propontis, Sea of Mar'mora.

Pru'sa, Bur'sa, capital of Bithynia.

Ptolema'is [Tolema'is], A'cre, a city of Gal'ilee, and of Upper Egypt.

Pute'oli, Pouzzo'la, a city of Campania.

Pyl'na or *Cil'tron*, Ki'tro, a town of Pic'tria in Macedonia.

Pylus, Nava'rin, a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus.

Pyrene, *Pyrene'us mons*, the Pyrenees or Pyrene'an Mountains between Spain and France.

Quesnay [Ke-noy], a town of the French Netherlands.

Qui'to [Ke'-to], a city and audience or province of South America.

Raleigh [Raw'ley], capital of North Carolina.

Rever'na, a town of the Lingones or Cisalpine Gaul.

Reg'io Septica or *Tripolit'na*, an ancient country of Africa.

Reg'ia, an old division of England containing Surrey and Sussex.

Reis, the Reys, the largest river of Europe.

Rhena, a village of Attica.

Rhen'ia, Rhen'ia, a division of Germany.

Reg'ia, Reg'gio or Regio, a town of Calabria on the strait of Messina.

Reims [Reims], a town of France.

Rh'odanus, Rhone, a large river of Germany and Gaul.

Ros'ia, Ros'os, a part town of Calabria.

Ros'odanus, Rhone, a large river of France.

Rhodope, a range of mountains in Thracia.

Rho'dus, Rhodes [Roads], a large island in the Mediterranean sea.

Ridu'na, Alderney, an island in the English Channel.

Ri'o-Jane'iro [Re'o-Jane'ro], a river and rich province of Brazil.

Rochelle [Ro-shel'], a town of France.

Rochfort [Rosh'fort], a town of France, and of the Netherlands.

Ro'ma, Rome, the capital of Latium in Italy.

Roma'gna [Ro-ma'na], a province of Italy.

Ru'bicon, Rugo'ne or Fiumisi'no [Fiumise'no], a river between Gal'ia Cisalpad'na and Italy.

Rusica'de, Sigiga'da, a town of Numidia.

Sab'atha, Sana'a, a city of Arabia Felix.

Sabrid'na, the Bristol channel.

Sabina, Severn, a large river of England.

Saco [Saw'-co], a town and river in the District of Maine.

Sacuntum, Morvi'dro or Morve'dro, a town of Spain.

Sais, a town of Lower Egypt.

Salamina, Colou'ri, an island of Greece.

Salamis, Famagus'ta or Constant'za, a town of Cyprus.

Salu'pi, Sal'pe, a town of Apulia in Italy.

Salvador' [St.], a town of Congo in Africa.

Sana'ra, Somme [Somm], a river of France.

Samar'cand, a town of Usbec Tartary.

Samaria or *Sebas'te*, a district of Syria.

Samnium, a part of the Kingdom of Naples.

Samo'e'da [Sa-mo-e'-da], a large

- country of Russia.
- Sá'mos*, an island in the Ege'an sea, opposite to Eph'esus.
- Sumosa'tu*, Se'misat, a city of Commage'ne in Sy'ria.
- Sar'des*, Sart, the capital of Lydia.
- Surdin'ia* or *Sar'do*, Sardin'ia, an island in the Mediterranean.
- Sarma'tia*, a part of Europe and Asia.
- Sar'mia*, Guernsey, an island in the English channel.
- Samothra'cia* or *Samothra'ce*, Sam'othra'ki, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Saron'icus si'nus*, the gulf of En'gia.
- Sax'ones*, Saxony, a division and people of Germany.
- Schaldis*, Scheldt [Skeld], a river of Bel'gica.
- Scan'dia* or *Scandina'via*, Norway and Sweden.
- Scandi'lu* or *Scandi'le*, an island of Thes'saly.
- Schaff-hau'sen*, a town and canton of Switzerland.
- Scheldt*, [Skeld], a river of the Netherlands.
- Sci'athus*, Skia'tho, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Sci'ti*, Ross in Scotland.—the Scots.
- Scritefn'ni*, Lap'land and West Both'nia.
- Scylace'um* or *Scyld'cium*, Squil'lace, a town of the Bru'tii.
- Scyld'cius si'nus*, the gulf of Squil'lace in the south of Italy.
- Scyll'e'um*, Skil'leo, a promontory of Ar'golus.
- Scy'ros*, Sky'ro or Sy'ra, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Seyth'ia*, northern parts of Europe and Asia.
- Scges'ta*, a town of Sicily, and of Panno'nia.
- Segon'tium*, Carnarvon in North Wales.
- Sego'via*, a city of Old Castile in Spain.
- Seleu'cia*, Eu'shar, a city of Pisid'ia, and of other places.
- Seleu'sis*, Syr'ia Proper.
- Senegal [Sen-e-gall'], a kingdom of Negroland in Africa.
- Se'nia* or *Seg'na*, a town of Libur'nia in Illy'ricum.
- Senna'ar* or *Sen'nar*, a kingdom of Nubia in Africa.
- Se'nus*, Shannon, the largest river of Ireland.
- Seq'uana*, Seine [Seen], a large river of France.
- Seri'phus* or *Ser'phos*, Ser'pho, one of the Cye'lades.
- Ses'tos*, Zem'enic, a town of Thrace on the Hellespont opposite Aby'dos.
- Sib'aris*, or *Syb'aris*, a city of Luca'nia.
- Sica'nia* or *Sicil'ia*, Sicily.
- Sicyon*, Basy'l'ico, an ancient city of Acha'ia Proper.
- Sicyo'nia*, a division of Peloponnesus.
- Si'con*, Seide or Zaide, a city of Phœni'cia.
- Silu'res*, a part of South Wales.
- Sier'ra* [Se-er'-ra] Leo'ne, a river and fort of Africa.
- Sime'ni* or *Ice'ni*, Norfolk, Suffolk.
- Si'na*, Chinese Tartary.
- Si'nai*, a mountain of Arabia near the northern part of Red sea.
- Sin'dus*, *Sin'thus* or *In'd* or *Sinde*, a celebrated river of Asia.
- Sino'pe*, Si'nub, a city of the Caucasus.

Sinus, a common name signifying bay or strait.

Sireniæ insule, the islands of the Syrens on the coast of Italy.

Sirmium, capital of Pannonia.

Smyrna, Ismir, a city of Ionia.

Solitudines, Zaccara or the Great Desert in Africa.

Sparta, Palæo-Chorri, a city of Laconia.

Sperchius or *Spercheus*, a river of Thessaly.

Spole'tium, Spole'to, a town of Umbria.

Stechadès, Hieres, five small islands on the coast of Marseilles.

Stagi'ra, Stau'ros, a town of Chalcidicæ in Macedonia.

St. Croix [Croy], a river between the District of Maine and New Brunswick.

Stratoni, a city of Eubœia.

Stronboli, one of the Lipari islands near Sicily.

Strophædes, Strotædia or Strivali, two small islands in the Ionian sea.

Strymon, Jem'boli or Jam'boli, a river of Macedonia.

Spiræticus sinus, the gulf of Contenta.

Symphylus, a town, river, lake and fountain of Arcadia.

Suevi, a people of Germany.

Suevium mare or *Cœlæus sinus*, the Baltic sea.

Suecia, Sweden Proper.

Sulmo, Sulmo'na, a town of Umbria in Italy.

Sus'ta Sus'ter or Tus'ter, capital of Susiana.

Sus'id'ra, Susi'tan or Persia, a part of Eastern Asia.

Syn'dope, a river, a city of Upper Thracia.

Syn'dope, the ancient

capital of Sicily.

Suria, Palestine or Judea.

Tub'raga, a town of Numidia in Africa.

Tænarus Mat'apan, the southern cape of Greece.

Tagus, Tago, a river of Portugal.

Tam'esis, Thames [Tames], the largest river of Britain.

Tan'ager or *Tan'agrus*, Negro, a river of Luania.

Tan'agra, Scami'no, a town of Boeotia.

Tan'a-is, Don, a river of Scythia between Europe and Asia.

Taren'tum, Taren'to, a city of Calabria.

Tarentinus sinus, gulf of Taren'to.

Tarraconensis, Navarre (Navar'), and Catalonia.

Tarraco, Tarrago'na, a town of Spain.

Tarsus, Tar-sous or Teras'se, capital of Cilicia.

Taurini, a people of Gallia Transpadana at the foot of the Alps.

Taurinorum Augustia, Turin, a city of Italy.

Taurus, an extensive range of mountains in Asia.

Taurum or *Tauria*, Tchoro'na [Choro'um], a city of Galatia.

Tage'tus [Taig'etus], a mountain of Luania.

Te'snan, Civita'te, an inland town of Apulia.

Te'snan, Tiano, an inland town of Campania.

Teg'ea, Meg'lia, a town of Arcadia.

Tempe, a pleasant vale of Thessaly.

Ten'ebæ, an island in the Egyptian sea on the coast of Troas.

Tergeste, Trieste [Tress'te], the chief town of Austria.

- Tergesti'nus si'nus*, gulf of Trieste.
Terina'us si'nus, gulf of St. Euphemia.
Thap'sacus, El-Der or Por'to Cate'na, a city on the confines of Syr'ia and Arabia, on the Euphra'tes.
Thap'sus, a city of Africa Proper.
Tha'sos, Thap'so, an island in the Ege'an sea.
The'be or *The'be*, Thebes [Theebs], or Thiva, capital of Bæotia; also a city of Egypt.
Ther'ma, afterwards Thessaloni'ca, Salon'ichi, a city of Macedonia.
Therma'icus ei'nus, the gulf of Salon'ichi or Thessaloni'ca.
Thermopylae, a celebrated pass between Greece Proper and Thessaly.
Ther'mus, a town of Æto'lia.
Thespro'ia, a district of Epirus.
Thessa'lia, Janna, Thessaly, a country of Greece.
Thibet [Ti-'bet], a country of Asia.
Thra'cia, Roma'nia, Rume'lia or Thrace, a large country in the east of Europe.
Thrasyme'nus, Peru'gia, a lake in Etruria.
Thu'le, the Shetland and Orkney islands.
Thyati'ra, Akhi'sar, a city of Lydia.
Tiber'ias, a lake and town of Gal'ilee.
Ti'beris, Tevc're or Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy.
Ti'b'ur, Tivoli, a town of Latium on the river An'io.
Tic'num, Pa'via, a town of Gal'lia Cisalpi'na in Italy.
Tici'nus, Tesi'no, a river of Italy.
Tigranocer'ta, Se're'd, a city of Arme'nia Major.
Ti'gris, Basili'n'sa or Bere'ma, a large river of Asia.
Tiguri'ni, Shaff'hau'sen, Zurich, &c. a people of the Helve'tii.
Tin'gis, Tan'gier, a port town of Moroc'co.
Tole'tum, Tole'do, the capital of New Castile in Spain.
Tolo'sa, Tou'louse [Too-loose'], a town of France.
Tom'arus, Tomerir, a mountain of Thespro'tia in Epirus.
Torond'icus si'nus, the gulf of Cassan'dra.
Toxan'dri, Antwerp, or a people of Gallia Belg'ica.
Trape'zus, Treb'izond, a city of Pontus in Asia Minor.
Treb'ia, Tre'vi, a town of Umbria in Italy.
Tres [Trees], *Taber'næ*, the Three Taverns, a place on the *via App'ia*, or Ap'pian Way.
Tric'ca, Trica'la, a town of Thessaly.
Triden'tum, Trent, a city of the Rhæ'ti in Italy, famous for the ecclesiastical council, which sat there 18 years to regulate the affairs of the Church, A. D. 1545.
Trieste [Tre-est'], a town in Carnio'la on the gulf of Venice [Ven'is].
Trincoma'le, a seaport town of the island of Ceylon.
Trinoban'tes, Middlesex and Essex in England.
Trip'olis, Trip'oli, a city of Phænicia, and of other places.
Tripolita'na, Trip'oli, a division of Africa.
Tro'us, Troy, a celebrated country of Asia Minor.
Trazen or *Traze'ne*, Dama'la, a city of Ar'golis.
Trog-lody'tes, an ancient savage people of Ethio'pia.

- Tro'ja* or *Ilium*, Troy, capital of Tro'as.
- Truen'tus*, Tron'to, a river of Picenum in Italy.
- Tul'tium*, Toul, a town of France.
- Tu'nes*, Tunis, a place about fifteen miles from old Carthage, in Africa.
- Tus'culum*, Fresca'ti, a city of La'tium.
- Tus'cum*, *Tyr-rhe'num*, or *Infe-rum ma'ra*, the Mediterranean sea west of Italy.
- Ty'ras*, Niester [Nees'-ter], a river of Europe, which runs into the Euxine sea.
- Ty'rus*, Tyre, called also in the east, Sur or Sour, a city of Phœni'cia.
- Uli'drus*, Ol'eron, an island on the coast of France.
- Um'bria*, a division of Italy, now a part of Papedom.
- Urbi'num*, Urbino, a town of Umbria.
- U'rius sinus*, gulf of Manfredo'nia in Italy.
- U'tica*, Sat'cor, a city of Africa Proper.
- Utrecht [U-trate], a city of the Netherlands.
- Uran'tis*, Ushant', a small island on the coast of France.
- Valenciennes [Val-len-seen], a town of France.
- Valen'tia*, Valen'cia, a town of France, of Spain, and of Italy.
- Ved'tis*, the Isle of Wight.
- Vecturio'nes*, Edinburgh; or a people of Scotland.
- Veli'nus*, Veli'no, a river of Italy, which runs into the Nar.
- Ven'eti*, a people of Brittany in France.
- Ven'etus la'cus*, Bodē-sea or lake of Constance.
- Ven'ta Belg'a'rum*, Winchester in England.
- Venu'sia*, Veno'sa, a town of Apu'lia in Italy, the birth place of Horace.
- Verba'nus lacus*, Maggiore or Locar'no, a lake of Italy.
- Vergin'ium* or *Vergivium ma're*, the Irish sea, or St. George's Channel.
- Ferd'na*, a town of the Cenoman'ni in Cisalpine Gaul.
- Vesu'vius*, Mon'te Vesu'vio, a volcanic mountain in Italy.
- Vid'der* or *Vid'drus*, the river O'der, in Germany.
- Vien'na*, Viene' [Ve-enn'], a city of Dau'phine in France.
- Vinda'na*, Vannes, a seaport town of Brittany in Gaul.
- Vincennes [Vin-sens'], capital of Indiana Territory.
- Vindelici'ia*, Suabia [Swa'bia], a country of Europe.
- Vindi'lie*, Belle Isle, an island between Gaul and Britain.
- Visu'rgis*, the Weser, a river of Germany.
- Vultur'nus*, Vultur'no, a river of Campania in Italy.
- Xan'thus* or *Scaman'der*, a river of Troas.
- Xan'thus*, Ekseni'de, the chief city of Lycia in Asia Minor.
- Zacyn'thus*, Zant, an island of Greece in the Ionian sea.
- Za'ma*, a town of Numidia, near which Hannibal was vanquished by Scipio.

REMARKS ON THIS EDITION.

is not without reluctance, that any alteration is made in this edition. Fully sensible of the inconvenience of using editions of the same work, which do not exactly correspond, the author originally intended, that this Geography should never go through any alterations, except such verbal amendments, as should be found necessary to render it correct. But in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, whose opinions are entitled to respect, the ancient part has been enlarged to make it more suitable for classical scholars, and a series of additions on ancient geography added, which, it is hoped, will more than compensate for any inconvenience, that may be experienced in using this with the former editions. Alterations in future editions need not be apprehended. Should any be necessary, they will be put in the form of *notes*, or an *appendix*.

Some errors will be found in the orthography of ancient names. This is partly owing to the distance of the press and the consequent difficulty of reinspectung the proofs, and partly to the presumption, that the sheets would not need revision after the first correction. These errors may easily be corrected by reference to the vocabulary at the end; except the following instances; Pliny the elder, page 173, Pomponius Mela, page 176, and one or two others in Britain, concerning which authorities differ.

The vocabulary at the end will be found convenient in defining the pronunciation of the *ancient* and other difficult words, which are particularly marked by accents. Some persons, unacquainted with classical learning, have expressed a wish for some guide in the selection of the most important names, rivers, &c. in the part which treats of ancient geography.

The natural and civil divisions, so far as distinctly expressed on the maps, and those cities and other objects, whose situation and importance are described, deserve more particular attention. In a future edition, should one be called for, these objects will be otherwise designated.

J. A. C.

disposed of; the third, with considerable additions, published. This work has received the decided approval of the best judges, and has been introduced into the first and academies in Boston, and most of the other principal in New England. Several hundred have gone into the and Southern States, especially into New York, where demand for it is fast increasing. As a farther recommendation may be stated, that scholars will hereafter be examined in and Modern Geography, according to this plan, for admission to Harvard College at Cambridge.

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